The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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ONLY 12 MEET BRYAN

Even Dozen Followers Welcome Him to Chicago.

NO VIEWS ON VERMONT.

He Is Equally Silent on the Indianapolis Convention.

TALKS WITH HIS MANAGERS.

Puts in a Day of Conferences at the Auditorium Annex.

OFF TO MILWAUKEE THIS MORNING

William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Presidential candidate on three tickets, no two of them alike, was the most celebrated stranger within the city's gates yesterday and last night. His coming was not altogether unsung, but his arrival was almost unhonored. An even dozen people met the apostle of free silver. The candidate and his wife, accompanied by Senator Blackburn of Kentucky and B. F. Shively of Indiana, arrived at 9:20 in the morning over the Lake Shore road, and immediately took carriages for the Auditorium Annex.

Few people on the station platform recognized the travelers as they alighted from the car, one reason being that apparently not a sufficient number of people were interested in the event to form a crowd. But as the little procession walked through the station a man here and there would announce to a neighbor, "That's Bryan," which announcement was generally followed by a half-hearted sort of a cheer. But the attempt at enthusiasm was almost pathetic.

The program as originally arranged provided that Senator Jones should meet the distinguished party at the Lake Shore depot, but the carrying out of this plan was prevented by the arrival of Mrs. Jones at another depot at the same hour the Bryan party reached town, and the Senator elected to meet his wife.

How the Honors Were Done.

So the honors were done by Gov. Stone of Missouri and Committeeman Campau of Michigan. They secured a carriage, escorted Mr. and Mrs. Bryan thereto, and ordered the vehicle driven to the Auditorium Annex.

Mr. Campau was asked later in the day why the Clifton House, where the candidate was housed during the convention at which he was nominated, was given the go-by. He explained: "Mr. Bryan's relations with the national headquarters are so close that to have him at the hotel where he stopped before would be extremely awkward. Somebody would have to do a good deal of walking. As Mr. Bryan is here mainly for purposes of conference with other leaders of the party it is desirable that he be at all times as convenient as possible. The arrangement being entirely in the hands of the committee I secured quarters for him at the Annex.

"It is not that Mr. Bryan would not still be perfectly satisfied with the Democratic simplicity of things at the other hotel. But headquarters are at the Annex, and that fact is sufficient excuse for taking him there."

By the time the carriage drew up at the hotel entrance it became noised about inside the establishment that distinguished guests were coming, and an amusing but earnest rivalry sprang up among the "fronts" for the task of carrying up the satchels and other baggage. All the bellboys in the house were eager for the honor of escorting Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to the handsome suite of three rooms which had been reserved for them on the 1400-floor. The reception-room of this suite is on the corner and overlooks both Michigan boulevard and Congress street.

Gets a Bryan Dollar.

Little Frank Elliott was the lucky boy who responded to Paul Gore's touch on the push-button, and they say around the hotel that his tip was a 53-cent dollar, which he will always cherish as a souvenir of the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan breakfasted alone almost immediately after their arrival at the Annex, but for a couple of hours after that combined duty and pleasure. Admittance to Suite 1402 was denied to all callers. Then Sergeant-at-Arms George J. Sternsdorff was called for, and during the remainder of the day acted as a connecting link between the public and the candidate. Mr. Sternsdorff's first duty in this connection was to conduct Mr. Bryan to a balcony, in response to loud calls of "Bryan! Bryan!" from a couple of hundred people gathered on the street in front of the hotel. From this point Mr. Bryan simply bowed to the crowd, recognizing the futility of attempting to make himself heard, even had his voice been in condition for him to speak. So he bowed and smiled—"and that was all he said."

Whenever Mr. Sternsdorff was called away Mrs. Bryan was not too proud to open the door personally in response to a caller's rap or ring; and she did this a good many times during the day. Many of the callers she had met before, and without any hesitation she called them by name. Some wished to pay their respects to her, but a majority requested to see her husband.

She Could Not Be Fooled.

She seemed to know intuitively whether their business was real or imaginary, and if the latter she made it plain, courteously and graciously, as she does everything, that Mr. Bryan was too busily engaged to be seen. Those who had a legitimate claim on the time and attention of the candidate either transacted the business with Mrs. Bryan or were later permitted to pass between the portals of the folding doors behind which Mr. Bryan was intrenched.

Among Mrs. Bryan's callers during the morning and early afternoon were Mrs. Hugh McCall, Mrs. C. S. Pope, Mrs. Ballentine, and Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg. The last is a resident of Little Rock, Ark., and is a great admirer of Senator Jones. One of the handsomest floral pieces in the Bryan apartments was from Mrs. Hollenberg. It was the coats-of-arms of Nebraska and Arkansas, worked out in roses and other flowers. A handsome bunch of roses delivered to Mrs. Bryan during the morning bore the card of Committeeman Campau.

By early afternoon Mr. Bryan was knee deep in conferences. Among the most prominent politicians with whom these were held were Senators Jones, Blackburn, and Pettigrew, Gov. Stone, B. F. Shively, and Committeemen Campau, Gahan, Johnson, Walsh, Wall, and McConville. Bentley and Nelson came over from State headquarters, and discussed the situation. As Senator Jones left the Bryan apartments a reporter for THE TRIBUNE asked him what subjects had been discussed.

No Use for Chicago Papers.

"I do not care to say," he replied. "In any event I should not discuss the matter with a Chicago newspaper. It seems impossible for me to be correctly quoted. I have not been treated right by Chicago newspapers and I have nothing to say to them."

Other men to whom Mr. Bryan gave audience, however, were, if not more communicative, at least less taciturn. Gov. Stone said: "We went over the whole situation and

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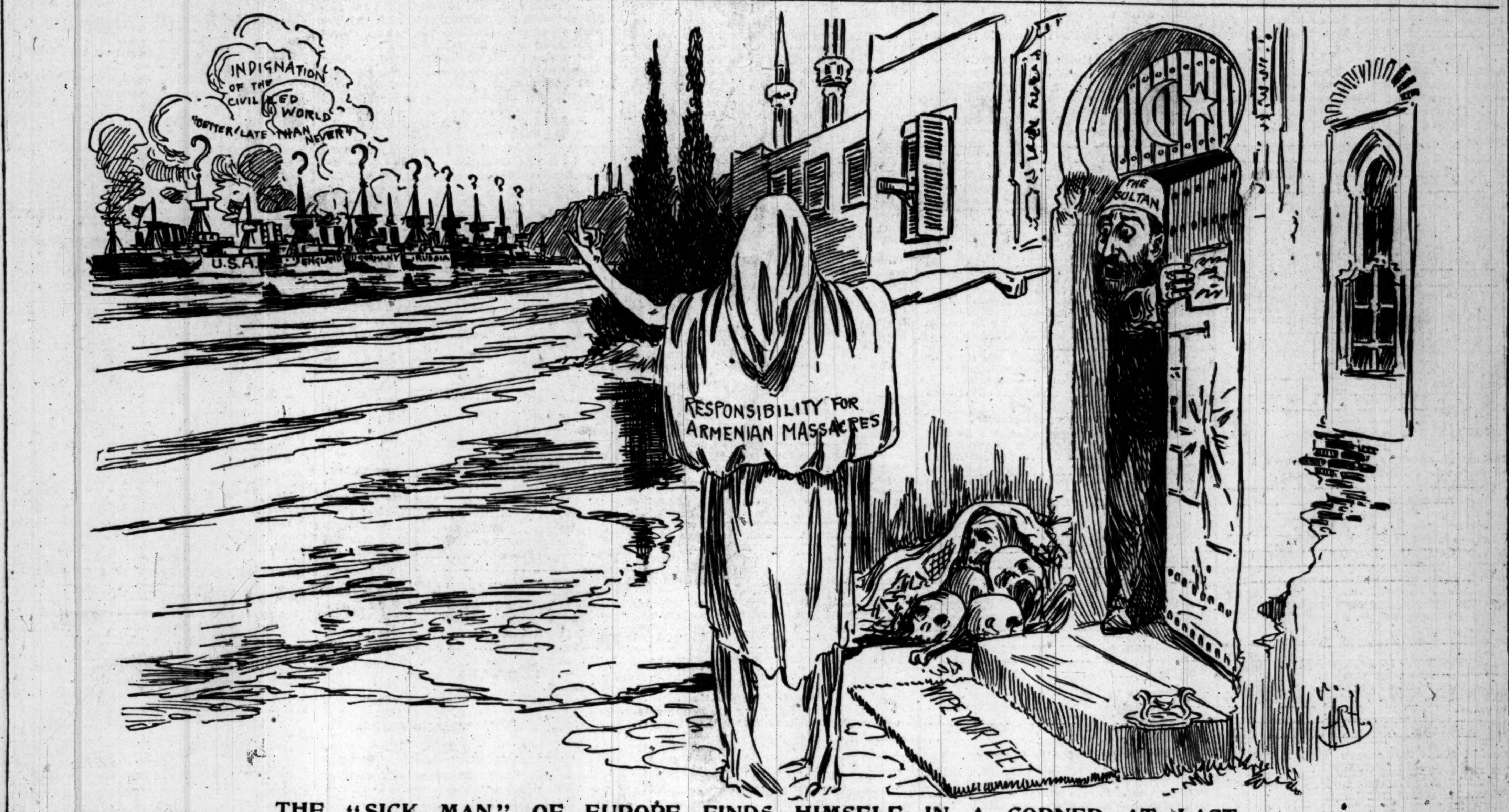

THE "SICK MAN" OF EUROPE FINDS HIMSELF IN A CORNER AT LAST.

COINCIDENCE IN TWO DIVORCE SUITS.

Bills Filed for Mrs. Nat Goodwin and Maxime Elliott by the Same Attorneys.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Perhaps it is only an ordinary coincidence, but Mrs. Nat Goodwin filed suit for divorce from her comedian husband today, and proceedings were also instituted for Maxime Elliott, who has gone to Australia with Mr. Goodwin, to secure a legal separation from her husband, George A. McDermott.

The coincidence becomes more striking in view of the fact that Maxime Elliott, it is currently reported, is going to marry Mr. Goodwin when all hands are untied, and is also going to be mentioned, according to Mrs. Goodwin's attorneys, as the leading cause for divorce. She is already Mr. Goodwin's "leading lady."

The coincidence becomes still more striking in view of the fact the same attorneys, Howe & Hummell, represent both women, giving the proceedings the air of a family gathering.

Mrs. Goodwin does not propose to let her husband lightly toss off his matrimonial bonds by the grace of a Californian divorce court and leave her forlorn and without means of support if she can help it. She said today:

"I have been separated from Mr. Goodwin since 1891, and until now I have always refused to make any statement regarding our trouble. His escapades have been many and attended with great publicity, but I have borne all silently, with no intention to retaliate until he cast the foul stigma on my name, and now I feel that I must speak."

Mrs. Goodwin referred to the charge of habitual intemperance which her husband had filed as grounds of divorce in the California courts. Howe & Hummell have instructed Dunn & McPike, attorneys of San Francisco, to make an appearance and send all the papers in the case on to this city.

"When this is done," said Mr. Hummell, who was less scrupulous than Mrs. Goodwin about mentioning names, "we will file a cross-bill in California, and as soon as Goodwin returns to this State we will serve him with papers in a suit for absolute divorce. Maxime Elliott, another actress, and a woman not on the stage will be named as corespondents. Goodwin is well off and we shall ask for alimony. He owns the West End avenue property and has securities in the safe deposit vaults under the Second National Bank. He is worth $200,000. He gave his wife $15,000 five years ago and nothing since.

"The California courts are very strict on this question of claiming residence for the sake of getting divorce, and Goodwin is not a resident of that State. Mrs. Goodwin was served with notice of the suit by publication."

"And he had to say he did not know where I lived," said Mrs. Goodwin, "and he didn't, either. I haven't set eyes on him for nearly five years, and I will fight this case. I will not have my future life blackened by a contemptible and false charge. I never said a word until he blackened my character. Then I had to defend myself."

GEN. BUCKNER LOSES HIS COB PIPE.

Massachusetts Delegation Covets the Governor's Constant Friend and He Gives It Away.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. S. B. Buckner sat in the lobby of the Willard Hotel this afternoon looking strangely out of place. A closer glance revealed that the corn-cob pipe was missing.

Gen. Buckner and his corn-cob pipe are supposed to be inseparable. The pipe is his constant companion. He carries it in a cane, surmounted by a silver handle, which makes a receptacle for the pipe. The stem, nearly a foot long, runs down into the cane.

"What has become of the corn-cob pipe?" asked a friend.

"O, the Massachusetts boys took it away from me at Indianapolis," replied the Sage of Glen Lily. "They would not let me keep it, saying they wanted to hang it in their headquarters as a souvenir, and I let them have it.

"This pipe," holding up a small hickory affair, "was given to me by Col. Northam. I'll make myself another cob pipe when I go back to Glen Lily."

LARGE DOG, AND TAKES TWO LICENSES

L. W. Dwight of Austin, Doing Business Across the Line, Pays Twice for His St. Bernard.

L. W. Dwight, No. 333 South Willow avenue, Austin, owns a great St. Bernard dog which is his constant companion.

Not long ago he was required to pay $2 for a dog license by the Austin police. This he willingly did, but when the Chicago police called upon him at his place of business in Lake street, three doors from the boundary line of Austin, yesterday, and demanded the payment of a second license fee, he protested.

The dog has a berth at his master's residence, but during the day attends to business at the billiard-room, just over the line. The police insisted that the dog must either be left at home or be licensed to assist in keeping order at the store.

Rather than lose the pleasant companionship of the dog the second license was paid.

HE RAVES AND RUNS AWAY

DR. GALLAGHER TURNS SHRIEKING FROM SIGHT OF FRIENDS.

Pathetic Scenes at the Dock When the Famous Political Prisoner Is Given Friendly Welcome by His Brothers and Old-Time Associates—Shouting Loudly and Incoherently, He Flees for Safety—Ribs Broken by Prison Attendants.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the alleged dynamiter, who left this country thirteen years ago, returned today on the steamship St. Paul a pitiful mental wreck from the results of thirteen years' penal servitude in a British prison. The elaborate preparations for his reception by the Amnesty Association and hundreds of Irish friends meant nothing to him.

He did not even recognize his sisters at first, and in a moment of delirium struck his brother, shrieking wildly that he had kept him in jail.

It was a sad homecoming, and though Dr. Gallagher in a lucid interval after his arrival recognized his relatives, his reason is probably hopelessly shattered. During much of the voyage on the St. Paul he was a raving maniac. Several times he tried to jump overboard, and he had to be watched constantly. Three of his ribs have been fractured and his breast bone forced in during his imprisonment, and there are cuts and bruises and old sores all over his body.

Ravings Show Mental Condition.

The steamship was met at quarantine by a ferry boat, on which were Gen. James O'Beirne, Chairman of the Reception committee; Dr. Gallagher's brothers, Daniel, James, and Michael Gallagher; his sisters, Miss Catharine Gallagher and Mrs. Rose of Buffalo; his niece, Miss Agnes Gallagher; his nephew, Thomas Connolly of Brooklyn; William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance of America; O'Donovan Rossa, and many other well-known Irishmen.

When the members of the delegation of Irishmen were presented to him the doctor was unable to recognize any of them, and almost immediately ran away through the corridors, shouting loudly and incoherently.

He was followed by two of the bedroom stewards, but before they grasped his arms he threw a handful of pennies through one of the porthole windows and shouted: "I have got my fare over the ferry, at any rate." As soon as the attendants got him under control the doctor turned to them appealingly and said:

"My God! Is this the way an American citizen must be treated?"

Dr. Gallagher seemed neither surprised, pleased, nor annoyed, when told a party of friends had come to meet him. Finally he said he would be glad to meet any friends and was led from his state-room to see them. It was easy to see he was excited and his mental condition was pitiful. For a moment he looked at the visitors, whose eyes were dimmed with tears, and then exclaimed:

"These are no friends of mine; they are English spies. Let me go."

Runs Shrieking to the Deck.

Before anybody could speak to reassure him he dashed up the companionway to the deck, which was crowded with passengers eagerly looking over the rail toward the harbor. All of these passengers were thrown into a state of excitement by the sudden appearance of the bare-headed, white-faced man concerning whose sanity they had had every reason to doubt. He was given a wide berth until two of the assistant stewards seized his arms and by main force took him back to his stateroom and locked the door.

At last the door was opened, and James Gallagher extended his hand. His brother looked at him for a moment coldly, and then springing back into the room, uttered a piercing shriek: "You are the cause of this; you kept me in jail," he cried.

Before anybody could restain him he rushed at his heartbroken brother and struck him. After he had been restrained and quieted a little he was led to where his sister, Mrs. Connolly, was standing. He was gesticulating wildly with an imprecation on his lips as he approached the white-faced woman. Suddenly he became quiet, and then seemed to collapse. The next moment he had buried his face upon his sister's shoulder.

After that he was like a child, obedient and docile. He was led by Mrs. Connolly to the ferryboat, which he boarded. He recognized his brother Daniel, but refused at first to speak to Michael. To the delegation of Irishmen on the boat he said: "Get out of here. You are traitors."

After taking a seat in the cabin he called for a glass of water. Then he called for milk. "Sit beside me, Kate," he murmured. His sister Agnes embraced him, but without a look of recognition he pushed her aside. All the women were deeply affected. They wept and many men broke down.

Small Chance for Recovery.

The boat, after turning the Battery, headed for Green Point. On the way up the East River the tugs and other boats blew a shrill

(Continued on third page.)

STOKES AGAIN IN MESHES OF LAW.

Arrested on His Way to New Fields of Crime, After Breaking Jail in Oshkosh.

By the arrest of J. H. Stokes yesterday Detectives Norton and Weber of the Central Station secured one of the cleverest criminals enrolled in the records of crime. He had recently broken jail in Oshkosh, where he had been incarcerated for a fur robbery amounting to $3,000.

Stokes, who has also traveled under the alias of Clarkson, was arrested at Twenty-second and State streets. He was on his way to the Illinois Central depot, where he expected to take a train for some point in Kentucky. The detectives, who had a description of Stokes, spied him on the car at the same time he saw them. He attempted to hide himself behind a seat, but the policemen boarded the car and arrested him. He was taken to the Central Station and locked up. He will be turned over to the authorities of Oshkosh today.

Stokes talked freely of his escape from the Oshkosh jail, where he had been confined since he was arrested several months ago for the robbery of a fur house. Almost all the valuable furs in the establishment were taken by the thieves.

Two weeks ago Stokes, through the aid of accomplices from the outside, was liberated from jail and escaped to the woods near the city. Deputy Sheriffs pursued him and at one time were close on his track. He hid in the underbrush and for ten days lived on berries, fearing to go to the farm houses to ask for food.

After ten days he was driven out from his hiding-place by hunger, and, after obtaining food of a farmer's wife, took a freight train for Chicago. He left the train at Western avenue, and remained in hiding on the West Side for several days. Yesterday he secured funds, and was on his way to the Illinois Central depot when the detectives discovered him. He said he intended to go to Kentucky, where a robbery had been planned by some of his companions.

Stokes has served several terms in the penitentiary for robbery, and has been an associate of some of the worst crooks in the country. He served two years for a robbery committed at Madison, Wis., and was afterwards sent up for five years for a burglary at Fort Dodge. He has also been in the penitentiary for robberies committed in Pennsylvania. He is comparatively a young man, being only about 30 years old.

ATTEMPT TO BURN AN ENTIRE FAMILY

Two Children Lose Their Lives and Are Believed to Be Victims of a Belief in Christian Science.

Chadron, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Some person not positively known yesterday filled a sprinkling can with kerosene and saturated the bedroom floor and beds upon which were sleeping Assistant Postmaster W. A. Danley, wife, and two children, and then set fire to the room.

The dense smoke smothered the fire shortly after it started, but when the firemen succeeded in removing the occupants both babies were dead and the parents unconscious.

The tragedy today has simmered down to the fact that the fire was started from the inside, and that all the doors of the house were locked; also that the lamp was burning and that it did not explode.

Nearly thirty witnesses have been subpœnaed, including Mr. and Mrs. Danley.

Mrs. Danley has been for a long time a firm believer in the Christian Science faith, and the fact that Priest Stutzke of New York City has been for some time predicting the end of the world on last Wednesday leads many persons to believe that Mrs. Danley had been so far carried away with her Christian Science zeal that she had determined to take all her loved ones with her.

The case has caused great excitement.

Christian Science has caused much trouble in this county up to date. Mrs. J. F. Calkins, wife of a newspaper man, had to be removed to a private asylum at Council Bluffs and Mrs. Ira Deitrick of Crawford tried to commit suicide several times and finally had to be removed to the State asylum at Norfolk. Both of these cases are attributed to the "healers."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW IS SOLD.

David Munro Buys the Magazine from Gen. Lloyd Brice for $2,000 and Is Now in Charge.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. Lloyd Brice has sold the North American Review to David Munro, who was for many years connected with the literary department of Harper & Bros., but in 1889 was engaged by Brice as general manager of the North American Review.

Mr. Munro paid only $2,000 for the magazine, of which he will be editor as well as President and Treasurer of the company publishing it. When Mr. Brice bought the magazine he paid $1,200 for it.

The September number of the Review contains the announcement that Mr. Brice has sold the Review and retired from all connection with it. It is issued by the new owner. No change will be made in its policy.

DROWNS IN FRIENDS' VIEW

ROLAND R. SELLEW PERISHES IN THE LAKE OFF EVANSTON.

Young Man Proposes a Bathing Party Which a Quintet of Young Women Join—Latter Are Repelled by the Water's Coldness and Presently See Their More Venturesome Companion Sink—Unfortunate a Graduate of Northwestern University.

Within sight of five young women and two young men, bathing companions, Roland R. Sellew, a June graduate of the Northwestern University, was drowned in the lake off Evanston yesterday. The body was recovered after it had been in the water forty minutes, but hard work by the Evanston life-saving crew for two hours failed to resuscitate the unfortunate.

Sellew had been about Evanston much of the summer, and had frequently been a member of the swimming parties which were popular during the last season. Sellew reached Evanston yesterday after an absence of several days, and, going to the home of Misses Helen and Lucy Stewart, in Dempster street, urged the organization of a bathing party, saying it would have to be the last for the season.

Bathing Party Made Up.

After much discussion the party was organized, consisting of the Misses Stewart, Miss May Price and Miss Stella Price, Scott Ransom, and Sellew.

The group went to the lake shore, just south of the Dempster street pier, set up two tents for dressing-rooms, and prepared for the swim, with the exception of Miss Stella Price.

The three young women were ready for the plunge before the young men, and as soon as they stepped in the water they decided it was too cold for bathing and refused to go farther.

Ransom, who is a boy of 16, and Sellew thought differently, and swam out the length of the pier. Ransom climbed on the pier to rest, and while there Ed Coutanche, a university student who had been in bathing a few minutes before, and who was also on the pier, saw Sellew sink without a struggle or sound.

Dash for Assistance.

Neither Coutanche nor Ransom is a good swimmer, and nothing could be done but to run for help. Coutanche hurried ashore, where he found the young women already distressed over the fact that Sellew could not be seen, and after telling them the facts he jumped on a bicycle and raced for the life-saving crew, half a mile away.

The crew started immediately with three rowboats and grappling hooks, and soon arrived at the spot where the man went down, 200 feet south of the Dempster street pier.

Meantime a fisherman, William Paschke, who lives on the lake shore close by the scene of the drowning, had put out in a rowboat, and he found the body just as the crew arrived. The body was taken to the Evanston Boat club, two blocks away, where Dr. Clapp and the crew worked for two hours in their efforts at restoration, but without avail.

The body was finally taken to an undertaker's, and relatives in Fargo, N. D., were telegraphed to by the police.

Sellew received the degree of Bachlor of Philosophy last June. He was 28 years of age. He was originally from Massachusetts.

STATISTICS ON CONGRESSIONAL JAGS.

In Accepting a Congressional Nomination the Rev. Fletcher Hamlin Attacks the Habits of Members.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Fletcher Hamlin, D. D., pastor of the Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, is going to run for Congress, although, according to his story, Congress is a very tough place. The Prohibitionists of the Tenth District have named Dr. Hamlin and he has accepted in a letter containing the assertion:

"Eighty-five drunken Congressmen have been seen staggering across the floor of the House in a single day."

So far Dr. Hamlin has mentioned no names and given no details, but sticks closely to his figures. This reticence does not seem to indicate lack of nerve, for when pressed for particulars the minister said:

"I don't propose to bring out names at present. It's a fact, however, though I never take upon myself to attack a man personally. It is not a nice thing to do. I fully weighed what I said before writing it, and will meet any situation that the statement may create."

The candidate would not even approximate the date on which these jag statistics were compiled, and Congress can only grin and bear it.

Slight Frost at Decatur.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—There was frost here this morning; damage slight.

SPAIN RUSHING ITS ARMIES TO CUBA.

Transatlantic Steamers Chartered to Transport 20,000 Troops to the Island Before Oct. 1.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The announcement was made that in pursuit of the Spanish Government's intention to land within the next few months thousands of troops on the shores of Cuba it has chartered through the Spanish Trans-Atlantique company four big ships—the famous Cunarder Gallia and the White Star liner Cufic, both well-known Western Ocean traders; the Glasgow steamship Pegu, owned by Patrick Henry & Co.; and the steamship Montevideo, of the Trans-Atlantique line. Efforts are being made to secure for the same purpose the steamships Lord Gough and Lord Clive, lately of the American line, but this deal has not been consummated.

This information caused a stir in shipping circles, as well as among the Cuban sympathizers, who now hold the opinion that Spain's only chance of retaining possession of the island is by the concentration of its entire forces there within the next few months. This seems to be the intention and it is mainly through the efforts of Gen. Weyler, who has begun to realize the inadequacy of Spain's forces in Cuba, that this tremendous shipment of troops has been undertaken.

The fact that such ships as the Gallia and Cufic have entered this trade was a surprise, but it is stated that the inducements offered by the Spanish Trans-Atlantique company, which has the contract from the Government of Spain, are immense. Just now the company is exercising every effort to land 20,000 troops in Cuba before Oct. 1. The ships Gallia and Cufic can land 10,000 troops every five weeks on the island, and, supplemented by other speedy craft, it may be anticipated that the insurgents within the next few months will have the fight of their lives.

It was stated today by those familiar with the climate of Cuba that the troops fresh out from Spain at this season will not be able to keep up the fight against the insurgents, who are all acclimated. They will succumb to the yellow fever and smallpox.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today: *Showers.*

Sun rises at 6:21; sets at 6:47.

Moon 27 days old; rises at 2:47 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	*Arrived.*	*Sailed.*
NEW YORK..	A. Victoria....	H. H. Meier.
NEW YORK..	Taormina	State of Cal.
NEW YORK..	Campania	
NEW YORK..	Island	
SOUTHAM'N ..		F. Bismarck.
LIVERPOOL ..	Corinthia	Nomadic.
LIVERPOOL ..	Georgic	
MOVILLE		Ethiopia.
GENOA	Fulda	
HAMBURG	Columbia	
NAPLES	Werra	

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CHEERS FOR PALMER

Democratic Nominee Receives a Royal Welcome.

GREETED BY HIS FRIENDS

Republicans Unite in the Tribute to the Senator.

IS MET BY A COMMITTEE.

Eloquent Speeches and Response at the Springfield Home.

SURE TO RECEIVE A HEAVY VOTE.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Senator John M. Palmer, National Democratic nominee for President of the United States, arrived home from Indianapolis this afternoon and was tendered an enthusiastic reception by his friends and neighbors. Senator and Mrs. Palmer arrived over the Wabash at 5:17 o'clock. They were met at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd of about 1,500 people. Three cheers were given for the venerable Senator as he stepped from the car.

The long platform in front of the Wabash depot was crowded with people as thickly as they could stand, and even the street was crowded for some distance about the cars. A long line of carriages stood in Washington street, ready to fall in line for the procession from the depot to the Senator's residence.

Senator Palmer was met at Illiopolis by Messrs. C. C. Brown, H. P. Shumway, N. B. Wiggins, and Charles E. Hay, who accompanied him to Springfield. The following committee met the Senator at the depot and tendered him a hearty welcome back to his old home: ex-Mayor Rhenna D. Lawrence, William Ridgely, ex-Senator William E. Shutt, Judge S. P. Wheeler, Stuart Brown, Dr. William Jayne, Dr. George Pasfield, George Judd, ex-Senator Lloyd F. Hamilton, Charles A. Keyes, and John A. Chestnut. All these gentlemen are life-long friends of Senator Palmer.

The following women welcomed Mrs. Palmer: Mrs. Eliza Pope, Mrs. J. W. Bradford, Mrs. Joseph Wallace, Mrs. John C. Cook, Mrs. Hannah Yeakle, Mrs. George Judd, and Miss Lucy Moody.

Mrs. Pope presented Senator Palmer with a large bouquet of red and white roses, and Mrs. Judd handed to Mrs. Palmer a bouquet of pink and yellow roses.

All the arrangements for the demonstration were made on short notice. It was wholly non-partisan, and men of all parties joined in welcoming the Indianapolis nominee.

Popocrats Decline an Invitation.

An invitation was extended by those having the reception in charge to the Popocratic and Republican Central committees to participate in the affair. Chairman J. Otis Humphrey, on the part of the Republican party of Sangamon County, accepted the invitation, but no answer was received from Judge G. W. Murray, the Chairman of the Popocratic County committee. The free silverites also refused to join in the demonstration, which was participated in solely by Republicans and sound money Democrats.

The enthusiastic and non-partisan welcome greatly affected Senator Palmer. He was escorted by the committee to a carriage and the Watch Factory Band, which had welcomed the Senator with joyous music, fell in line and marched down Washington street. About 250 of Springfield's most prominent citizens fell in line behind the band. Old men with white hair were there doing honor to the man who had brought glory to Springfield on more occasions than this one. Veterans who had fought with him for their country at Lookout Mountain, at Chickamauga, and throughout the war were there. Immediately behind this column of marchers was the carriage in which was Gen. Palmer, accompanied by Col. N. B. Wiggins, Senator S. P. Shumway, and Charles E. Hay. In the second carriage were Mrs. Palmer, accompanied by Mrs. Eliza Pope, Mrs. George Judd, and Mr. John A. Chestnut, the lifelong friend of Gen. Palmer.

Mr. Chestnut is now in his 81st year and has known Gen. Palmer for the last fifty-five years. About twenty carriages containing prominent people joined in the procession. Large crowds gathered along the line of march, and the Senator was frequently cheered. A crowd of about 1,500 people gathered at the residence.

Greetings to the Nominee.

When the procession halted three rousing cheers were given for the candidate. The cheers were repeated as the Senator stepped from the carriage and was escorted up the steps to the lawn in front of the house. The lawn, the porch, and the space between the sidewalk and street was packed with people. When the Senator's party reached the house ex-Senator H. P. Shumway, one of the "Palmer 101," spoke as follows:

"This demonstration made by the citizens of Springfield, regardless of party affiliations, is to do honor to our illustrious fellow-townsman, Senator John M. Palmer. And in making this demonstration we are not unmindful of the fact that we have had honors in the past of which we have been proud. We claim with pride two fellow-townsmen whose brilliant achievements on the battlefields have made their names glorious on the pages of history—the white-haired veterans, Gen. John A. McClernand and John M. Palmer. [Applause.] I remember, also, that we claim the proud honor of having in our midst two illustrious gentlemen who represent Illinois in the United States Senate—Senator Shelby M. Cullom and Senator John M. Palmer. I remember, also, that when the clouds were gathering on the horizon of this republic, and a man was needed to warn the people of the impending danger, that man was furnished from Springfield, and for awhile the immortal Stephen A. Douglas spoke to the people. And at a later period, when the storm clouds had burst in all their fury, Springfield came to the front and furnished the immortal Abraham Lincoln.

"Another cloud hovers over the horizon, and the people ask for a man to lead them, a man whose leadership has been tried and whose ability has been proved, and Springfield furnishes that man in the person of Gen. John M. Palmer. [Applause.] This is not on account of local pride, but on account of the personality of Senator Palmer himself. For more than fifty years he has been a resident of this part of the country. For more than fifty years he has served you, and your fathers, and your grandfathers, in places of public trust, and he has never been found wanting.

"I wear upon my lapel this afternoon a badge, a golden badge, significant as it may be in all its purity, and on the front of it is engraved a face—a noble, manly face—and on the reverse side are these words: 'The people's rights are safe with the people.' It is my pleasure to introduce to you the original of that face and the author of those words—the man who needs no introduction—Gen. John M. Palmer." [Great applause.]

Thereupon three cheers for Palmer were lustily given, and then three cheers for the Grand Army of the Republic.

Appreciative Response by Mr. Palmer.

In response Senator Palmer said: "My Friends and Neighbors: I feel grateful for the kind words which have just been spoken, but nothing touches me like this non-partis san, neighborly assemblage that greets me here on my return from Indianapolis. I feel profoundly grateful to you, my neighbors, for this touching exhibition of your good will. I have not the language to properly express my feelings. I can only say, may God bless you all. May you prosper in your basket and in your store. I can say nothing more expressive than I have said.

"I went down to Indianapolis, as you know, without any expectation of receiving even a recognition from the convention that was to assemble there. I went there earnestly desiring the nomination of a brave and gallant soldier friend—one who had won honor in the service of his country and who deserves honor from his countrymen. I went down there expecting also to associate with that name another—the name of a soldier—not a soldier who wore the blue, but a soldier who wore the gray. I expected to take part in signalizing that complete restoration of the Union, that complete oblivion extended by the North to the South and by the South to the North, that forgetfulness of the past, and the recognition of pure, earnest patriotism. I expected to render that service to my country. After reaching there, for reasons that I do not know, for reasons that they would not give to me—no one told me why—I was selected as the representative of that code of political opinion that I cherish.

"The convention was a large one, composed of men eminently representative and eminently respectable. They kindly tendered me the nomination for the Presidency—not tendered it, but forced it on me. After they had drafted me, then, I volunteered. [Laughter.] I told them I would serve them. And now, my fellow-citizens, I again thank you for this touching evidence of your regard and of your good will. While I appreciate and cherish that nomination as one of my most precious memories it does not touch me nor do I value it as I do your presence here this afternoon, with your kind faces and your earnest good wishes. I should scorn myself if I thought this a moment of mere political results. I thank you for the kindness you have exhibited in your faces. I hope I have done something to serve the people of Illinois. I know I have not served them enough to pay them for this exhibition of their good will. May God bless you." [Applause.]

LOUISVILLE RECEIVES MR. BUCKNER

He Marches Up the Street with the Enthusiastic Crowds.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. S. B. Buckner reached Louisville at noon today on his way home. The "Sage of the Glen Lily" came on a special train, escorted by the Southern delegates, and arrived at noon. The band of the Alabama delegation took the lead and a march was begun.

Gov. Buckner marched in the line and was given a cheer at every corner. A stop was made at newspaper row, where speeches were delivered by W. N. Haldeman of the Courier-Journal, Editor Emmet G. Logan of the Times, Editor Emil Vanschlenitz of the Anzieger, and by Gov. Jones of Alabama.

At the Willard Hotel Gen. Buckner made a speech. His closing remarks were an allusion to the stanch Democratic ship, which in the future would prove refuge for those now being tossed about in a sea of uncertainty in the Bryan dugout.

Gov. Buckner will go to his home in Hart County tomorrow. All afternoon and evening he was surrounded by callers.

Gen. Buckner said to a reporter regarding his future movements, that he is subject to the orders of the National Executive committee. He expects, however, to make speeches throughout the South. Gen. Buckner will remain at the Glen Lily until Sept. 12, when he will come to Louisville. The notification will be at the Auditorium. The speeches will be by Col. John R. Fellows of New York and George R. Davie of Louisville. After the notification Gen. Palmer will become Gen. Buckner's guest at Glen Lily for a few days.

BRAGG TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

Says Palmer Was the Best Man to Nominate.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. Edward S. Bragg returned from Indianapolis this afternoon. He says he feels all right over his defeat. He said:

"I did not go there as a pronounced candidate, but after we got there it was stated that Gen. Palmer had withdrawn and would not be a candidate. A number of New York and other Eastern delegates, as well as Western ones, then began wearing my badge and declaring for me.

"Then it was said that Illinois, which has a much larger Electoral vote than Wisconsin, and which was not so sure as our State to vote against Bryan, ought to be given the candidate, and Gen. Palmer was brought out and nominated.

"It was all right. I heartily coincided with the view taken of the matter and am satisfied.

"As to the convention itself, we had the brains of the Democracy of the country there and it was an enthusiastic gathering. The results will go a long way toward defeating the Bryan party.

"As to our own State, I am satisfied that the fusion accomplished here the other day will greatly reduce the Bryan vote in Wisconsin. There are a large number of men who will not take this dose, and they will get away from the crowd as quickly as they can. It has injured the cause it aimed to aid."

DEMOCRATS HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Decide to Have National Headquarters in Chicago.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 4.—A Democratic conference was held today, attended by Ben Cable of Illinois; John R. Wilson, Indiana; L. C. Krouthoff, Missouri; Ambler of Florida, Eckels of Illinois, and W. D. Bynum.

Four of the nine members of the National committee were appointed, as follows: L. C. Krouthoff, Missouri; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky; F. W. M. Cutcheon, Minnesota; John C. Bullitt, Pennsylvania.

It was decided at this conference to establish national headquarters at Chicago with subheadquarters at New York.

W. D. Bynum will leave at once for New York, where he will arrange for quarters.

NEW TICKET IS COSTLY TO BRYAN.

Hanna Says Palmer Will Draw Votes from the Popocrat.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Chairman M. A. Hanna packed his grip this afternoon and at 6 o'clock left for Chicago, the Western headquarters of the party. Before leaving he talked freely on the outlook as he views it at the present time.

"The general outlook in the East from the view of the Republican party," he said, "is favorable and satisfactory. Of course, the genuine work of the campaign has only just commenced, but I made an investigation of the current of public sentiment during my last visit to the Atlantic seaboard and I find much that is encouraging.

"People are recovering from the silver flurry and are getting down to studying the financial question. Although I have received private advices of the political status in the West from the Chicago headquarters, still I do not think I am sufficiently informed to say how things really are there. Ohio will not be lost sight of in the campaign. As much hustling will be done here as elsewhere. Bryan has gone into the enemy's camp, but what the effect has been I cannot say."

"How will the Indianapolis gold ticket affect McKinley?"

"It will do this much: Palmer, being recognized as a sterling Democrat of sound principles, will rally thousands of Illinois Democrats around his standard, while Buckner will do the same thing in Kentucky. The gold Democratic ticket will get a big vote in other States also. Material strength will be pulled away from Bryan, thus benefiting McKinley."

An important caller at Mr. Hanna's office today was A. W. Thomson, who was commissioned to see Mr. Hanna relative to the attitude assumed by Col. Otis of the Los Angeles Times against the Typographical Union. The union demanded that Col. Otis be forced by the Republican National committee to recognize the union. In explanation Mr. Hanna said that, as far as McKinley's campaign in California was concerned, he had declined to make Col. Otis conspicuous in McKinley's support on account of his antagonism to organized labor. Also that he recognized Mr. Lindley as the manager of the Southern California campaign and coöperated with him because he believed that Lindley represented the united labor of that section. It is understood that as a result of the interview Col. Otis will be advised by Mr. Hanna to quit his fight on the Typographical Union and to understand that he is not McKinley's manager in California.

THEY DESERT BRYAN FOR PALMER.

Valparaiso Democrats Renounce the Popocrat.

Valparaiso, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The national Democratic ticket will get a large support among the Democrats of this county. Among those who announced today that they would not support Bryan were ex-Senator Deforest L. Skinner, D. T. Kelley, who this week withdrew as Elector on the Popocrat ticket; Simeon Pierce, who has voted for fifteen Democratic Presidents; W. E. Pinney, ex-Sheriff Henry Binnamon, ex-Sheriff James R. Malone, Louis F. Albe, J. Lowenstein, James M. Tabor, who recently withdrew from the county ticket, and many other party workers. It is estimated the new ticket will poll 500 votes in this county.

NO MONEY TO INVEST IN BRYAN.

District-Attorney Perry of Kansas Bolts the Ticket.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—W. C. Perry, United States District Attorney for Kansas, a short time ago received notice from J. Mack Love, Chairman of the Popocratic State Central committee, informing him that he had been assessed $150 for campaign purposes. Mr. Perry today sent his reply to the demand and declared that he had no money to invest in the campaign for Bryan and Populism. He said he intended to give his assistance to the real Democracy as enunciated at Indianapolis.

M'KINLEY TO A LINCOLN VETERAN.

Thanks Him for His Promise of Support.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The following correspondence between a voter in Mr. Bryan's ward and Maj. McKinley was given to the press today:

"Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 13.—To the Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.—Dear Sir and Comrade: As I am an old man, in my eighty-fourth year, I trust I shall be exempt from the imputation of selfishness or notoriety seeking in writing you this personal letter.

"I was born in England, but came to America in 1850. I served through the war in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Regiment. I was the oldest man in the regiment. I had one son with me, who was the youngest boy in the regiment. I voted the Whig ticket until 1856, when I voted for John C. Fremont for President, and I have voted for every Republican nominee from that day until this, and if God spares my life (which I hope and pray that he may) until the third day of next November, myself, five sons, three sons-in-law, and four grandsons, all I have, will vote for William McKinley for President. HENRY MASTERMAN."

Maj. McKinley's response in part is as follows:

"Canton, O., Aug. 19.—To Mr. Henry Masterman, Lincoln, Neb.—My Dear Sir: I beg to thank you, as I do very sincerely, for your courtesy in writing me. Be assured I very much appreciate your assurance of support. I congratulate you on reaching such a venerable age. WM. MCKINLEY."

THOUSANDS WILL COME TO CANTON.

Delegations from Pittsburg and Beaver County, Pa., Today.

Canton, O., Sept. 4.—The delegations of visitors coming to Canton to call upon McKinley from Pittsburg and Beaver County tomorrow promises to exceed in point of numbers anything yet witnessed. The Beaver County contingent will arrive at the Fort Wayne Station at 10:40 o'clock. Seventeen hundred tickets have been sold to those who intend coming. Senator M. S. Quay will in all probability head the delegation.

The Pittsburg people will not arrive until the afternoon. Advices received at the Fort Wayne ticket office from Pittsburg are to the effect that seven trains of twelve coaches each are assured. Over 5,000 tickets have been sold from there.

The first train will arrive at 2:30 o'clock. The visitors will all return home in the evening.

ENTHUSIASM AT GALESBURG, ILL.

David Ross Addresses Two Meetings and Is Cheered.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—David Ross addressed a Republican meeting in the Opera-House here tonight. It was the most imposing demonstration of this campaign.

The McKinley club, 500 strong, headed by a band, escorted him to the Opera-House, and for two hours an audience of 2,000 gave him undivided attention. He was interrupted frequently by cheering. Every allusion to McKinley provoked applause and a reference to Benjamin Harrison called forth cheers. Mr. Ross discussed the money question thoroughly and had his audience with him.

In the afternoon he addressed the railroad McKinley club and was given an enthusiastic hearing. His remarks on Altgeldism at both meetings were cheered to the echo.

Republicans are making rapid gains here.

HILSCHER SPEAKS TO THOUSANDS.

Watseka Republican Delivers an Address at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—R. W. Hilscher of Watseka spoke to a Republican audience of 2,000 tonight, giving one of the best speeches so far given in Joliet. A county picnic will be given at Marley, on the Wabash road, near New Lennox, on Saturday, Sept. 5. It will be the Republican rally of the campaign in this county. C. W. Brown of Joliet will speak in the morning. In the evening William E. Mason will talk.

OBJECT LESSON FOR EMPLOYES.

Mining Companies at Lake Linden, Mich., Pay in Silver.

Lake Linden, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Calumet & Hecla Mining company, with 3,000 employés and a wage list of over $400,000 a month, will give its men an object lesson in the undesirable results of free silver.

On the monthly pay day, Sept. 8, every man will receive his wages in silver. This means that eighteen tons of the white metal will be distributed from the vaults of the company, and every man will carry home with him from four to sixteen pounds of silver dollars. The idea is to show the inconvenience which would result to business in the withdrawal of gold and the carrying on of the business of the country with silver.

It is said the Quincy Mining company, with a pay-roll of over $120,000 a month, will follow the example of the Calumet & Hecla.

PEORIA HAS A SOUND MONEY CLUB.

Railroad Men to the Number of 300 Organize.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Railroad Men's Sound Money Non-Partisan club was organized tonight with a membership of 300.

The meeting was held in the freight-house of the Peoria and Pekin Union railroad, and after the addresses officers were elected, one Vice-President being chosen for each road. The list follows:

President, Samuel S. Smith; Vice-Presidents, W. T. Boyd, Thomas Layton, Gus Hall, W. C. Hall, Charles Buchanan, C. A. Wilson, John Lingo, W. E. Bell, Frank Goble, W. H. True, F. L. Sikes, and W. J. Flood; Secretary, W. J. Steube; Treasurer, W. W. Grant.

Gas Belt Clubs to Visit McKinley.

Elwood, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Elwood McKinley club is heading a movement to have a monster delegation of workingmen's McKinley clubs from every town and city in the gas belt visit McKinley about the last of this month if arrangements for transportation can be perfected so as to enable them all to go in a body, thus making it the biggest demonstration of the campaign. The idea is meeting with favor at every place where it has been presented.

Rally at Omaha, Ill.

Omaha, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A Republican rally was held here tonight. Thomas S. Ridgeway of Shawneetown was present and introduced the speaker, Isaac Clements. The crowd was estimated at 5,000 people. A number of Democrats present gave close attention to the speech, which was able and convincing and went to their homes evidently convinced that the free silver craze is a humbug and a fraud.

Veterans Indorse McKinley.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—At a special reunion of the Fifth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery Veteran Volunteers, held in connection with the encampment, the representation present being from New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota, resolutions were unanimously passed strongly indorsing McKinley for the Presidency and pledging him their votes.

Ald. Mann on Finance.

Virginia, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Ald. J. R. Mann of Chicago addressed the McKinley and Hobart club of Central, Cass County, numbering 800, at the Opera-House tonight, presenting the financial issues in a clear, concise, and forcible manner.

ONLY 12 MEET BRYAN.

EVEN DOZEN FOLLOWERS WELCOMES HIM TO CHICAGO.

He Puts In a Day of Conferences with Party Leaders at the Auditorium Annex—Is Mum on the Vermont Election and Has Nothing to Say of the Indianapolis Convention—He Leaves for the Cream City This Morning.

(Continued from first page.)

found little in it at which we could take alarm. Our talk was along extremely pleasant lines and was, I believe, a most enjoyable and satisfactory hour to all of us. Of course I couldn't go into details, not because our talk was hedged about by any bonds of secrecy, but because it was all so general in character."

In connection with these conferences there was an interesting story floating around town to the effect that Senator Blackburn had been sent to this city for the special purpose of having an interview with Mr. Bryan, after which he would go East and, after a talk with Sewall of Maine, secure that nominee's formal retirement from the ticket.

Gives an Emphatic Denial.

Senator Blackburn was interrupted during the discussion of a round of mint juleps with Gov. Stone, Mr. Shively, and several other friends in the rear of the Annex office and asked if this was a fact. He denied it in the most emphatic terms.

"My visit here," he said, "has no connection whatever with the candidacy of either Sewall or Watson. I spent last night with Mr. Bryan at the home of my friend Shively. There were absolutely no allusions made by either Mr. Bryan, Mr. Shively, myself, or anybody else to the candidacy of Mr. Watson, nor have I at any other time or place been approached with any proposition looking to the withdrawal of Mr. Sewall. I do not think anybody will suggest it to me. I recognize but one ticket—Bryan and Sewall."

Mr. Bryan's afternoon was devoted largely to receiving guests to whom no special political significance attached. Among these was ex-Senator John R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, who paid his respects to the Nebraska man in a few words and departed as unostentatiously as he came.

On the parlor floor, around the elevator entrance, there were gathered something like 100 men and women who wished to shake hands with the great free silver man and have just a word with him.

Forced to Give Audience.

They became so importunate finally that Sergeant-at-Arms Sternsdorf brought Mr. Bryan down from his private apartments between 4 and 5 o'clock, and for half an hour an informal reception was held on the parlor floor.

There were two or three black men in the audience, some women, a good many "hangers-on," who are always to be found around the national headquarters of any political party, some cranks, and some sensible people, whose presence was accounted for on the ground of curiosity, and people who make it a rule to be on hand when any "big man" is on exhibition. Mr. Bryan treated everybody courteously, but looked less unhappy after the crowd had gone.

After this reception Mr. Bryan granted a brief interview to press representatives. His voice bears a few traces of the rough usage to which it has been put recently, but one may still understand most everything he says. In this interview Mr. Bryan prefaced his remarks by saying that he realized he had had a good deal of newspaper space lately, and this was one of the rare occasions on which he didn't care to be quoted at any great length.

Bryan Is Perfectly Satisfied.

"But you may say," he continued, "that I am perfectly satisfied with the results of my trip East. People tell me that sentiment is changing around toward the Democratic platform, and I believe them, not because I wish to, but because the evidence is so strong I am forced to conclude they are right. The enthusiasm for free silver is certainly stronger than when the campaign began."

Among the subjects of human contemporaneous interest which Mr. Bryan declined to discuss was the story of Sewall's letter as given to the public by Chairman Jones. On the subject of fusion in various States as a result of the Vermont election Mr. Bryan begged the privilege of maintaining a discreet silence. The Indianapolis convention was another timely topic on which he had no views for publication. An immobile countenance also concealed what Mr. Bryan may have thought of the political situation in Illinois and Palmer's and Black's connection therewith.

Returns to Her Children.

Late in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Bryan entered a carriage and were driven to the Canal street Union Depot, where Mrs. Bryan took the 5:50 "Q" train for Lincoln.

"I must get home," she said, "in order to get the children ready for school, which opens next week. This duty performed, I will rejoin Mr. Bryan later. Just now the children need me more than their father does."

After the train pulled out Mr. Bryan returned to the Annex, where he put in as quiet an evening as his friends would permit. At 8:30 this morning Mr. Bryan leaves for Milwaukee, via the Chicago and Northwestern. He will make an afternoon and evening speech in the Cream City, remaining there over Sunday, the guest of E. C. Wall, member of the national committee. He will return to this city on Monday morning.

VIRTUALLY INDORSE THE SILVERITE

Members of Building Trades Council Want Bryan to Speak.

The Building Trades Council refused to indorse the position taken by L. G. Emery several days ago in antagonism to the movement to have William J. Bryan speak at the meeting in Sharpshooters' Park on Monday, Labor day. The action resulted in a virtual indorsement of the speaker as a man of "distinction and learning," but sets forth with emphasis that the indorsement is not a political vote of confidence.

No curb will be put upon the speech of the candidate, but this disavowment of political prejudice is taken by labor men to mean that delicacy will keep Mr. Bryan on the occasion of labor's jubilee from thrusting his own cause before the people. It is thought, in view of these facts, the candidate will confine himself to a discussion of labor's interests without trying to unite those interests with the fortunes of the silver barons.

Mr. Emery's words of criticism were recalled in a resolution, which was carried by a vote of 77 to 29. It was presented by Charles B. Qualey and read as follows:

"To the Officers and Members of the Building Trades Council—Greeting:

"We delegates to your honorable body, representing our respective unions, desire to offer for your respectful consideration and for suitable action by the Building Trades Council the following:

"Whereas, It has been the custom of the Building Trades Council each year for many years past in the celebration of labor's national holiday, commonly known as Labor day, to invite distinguished and learned men to address organized labor on topics of current interest; and

"Whereas, Arrangements concerning invitation, reception, and entertainment of such invited guests have always been made by a committee composed of delegates from the various unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council; and,

"Whereas, The demonstration and celebration of the Building Trades Council have at all times been free from taint of partisanship; therefore, in view of the fact that Mr. L. G. Emery has taken upon himself, while holding the minor office of Vice-President of the Building Trades Council, the responsibility of stating to Mr. Payne, member of the National Republican committee, that the action of the committee having in charge the arrangements for inviting speakers in inviting William J. Bryan to address us on Labor day was unauthorized and irregular and contrary to the usual custom of like committees; be it

"Resolved, That the said L. G. Emery in talking in the manner indicated did so without warrant or authority of the Building Trades Council, solely on his responsibility and of his own volition. Therefore be it further

"Resolved, That by talking to a man who has so persistently antagonized the interests of organized labor as has Henry C. Payne, L. G. Emery has injured the interests of the Building Trades Council, and is deserving of censure for his action; and be it further

"Resolved, That the fact is still fresh within the minds of the members of this body that various unions have been called upon quite recently to contribute to a fund for the purpose of securing fair and humane conditions and treatment for the employés of Henry C. Payne in the City of Milwaukee, and until memory fails us we will be averse to regarding Henry C. Payne as the friend of organized labor; and be it further

"Resolved, Without regard for our own private grounds upon political questions we all do hold William J. Bryan in great esteem as a friend of organized labor, and that we hereby indorse the action of that committee in inviting him to address us on Labor day, and that we repeat the invitation and hope that no attention will be paid to the unofficial action of L. G. Emery; and be it further

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Building Trades Council and that the Secretary transmit a copy immediately to William J. Bryan."

There was a lively debate upon adopting the Qualey resolution in executive session. John J. McGrath offered a resolution striking out the stricture upon Mr. Emery, but it was lost.

HEATH DISCUSSES BRYAN'S DILEMMA

He Suggests a Few Things for the Silverite to Answer.

Mr. Perry Heath, who is in charge of the publication department of the National Republican committee, gave out last night the following statement to the representatives of the Chicago morning papers:

"Mr. Bryan, who is to speak in Chicago on Labor day, if he touches upon the question of politics, will no doubt again present his favorite dilemma for the consideration of Republican workingmen in the audience. Again and again since he left his home in Nebraska he has asked for an answer to these two questions: (1) If the gold standard is a good thing why not keep it? (2) If the gold standard is a bad thing why wait for the consent of any other nation in order to get rid of it?

"This dilemma is no dilemma at all. The Republican party in its platform has said that it is in favor of the free coinage of silver whenever an international agreement can be secured with the leading commercial nations of the world. It has also said that until such agreement is reached the existing gold standard must be preserved. In other words, it has said that it is in favor of the gold standard now, and of bimetallism whenever bimetallism shall prove to be practicable.

"Mr. Bryan seems to think that bimetallism and a gold standard are contradictory ideas, and that they mutually exclude each other. He does not recognize the fact that we may have the gold standard with or without bimetallism, and that we may have bimetallism with or without the gold standard.

Wants Dollars All Equal.

"The Republican party does not favor any bimetallic system in which the gold and silver dollar will not circulate at par with each other. If they circulate at par with each other there can be no question of the single or double standard. In that case the silver standard and the gold standard will be the same. It is only when the silver standard and the gold standard are different that we can properly be said to have a double standard of valuation.

"The Republican party is not in favor of a double standard of valuation in this sense now or at any time in the future. It is because it is opposed to such uncertainty in the standard that it opposes the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the concurrence of other nations. It believes that with independent free coinage the purchasing power and the debt-paying power of the silver dollar would be little, if any, more than half as much as the purchasing power or the debt-paying power of the gold dollar. It does not want two prices for everything that is bought and sold, one price in gold and the other in silver. It does not want the interminable disputes over the settlement of debts which would arise from the question whether indebtedness incurred in gold must also be paid in gold.

"Until bimetallism can be established by international agreement upon such a basis that gold and silver will be at par at some fixed ratio, when the silver standard and gold standard will be identical with each other, the Republican party opposes any change from the present gold standard to the silver standard.

Reasons for Opposition.

"It is opposed to it for three reasons—namely: [1] Because it believes that the value of gold fluctuates less than that of silver. [2] Because the gold standard is the present standard. [3] Because the gold standard is the international and universal standard.

"We have the gold standard now—we propose to retain it until we secure an international agreement in favor of bimetallism—that is, the free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio fixed by treaty between the leading commercial nations of the world—and after bimetallism shall have been thus established we shall still have the gold standard, because the gold and silver standards will then be one and the same.

"It thus appears that Mr. Bryan's dilemma is, as has been said, no dilemma at all. It produces no more effect upon the mind of a Republican who understands the questions at issue than a popgun would produce upon the foundation stones of the Capitol at Washington.

"If Mr. Bryan speaks again on politics before leaving Chicago it might be well for him to explain what he means by parity between money and property, and whether he thinks that the silver dolar under a free coinage system would be a 50-cent or a 100-cent dollar; that is to say, whether indebtedness accruing prior to free coinage would be settled on a gold or on a silver basis, and if on a silver basis whether free coinage would make payments by debtors to creditors equal to payment in gold, if free coinage were not adopted by this country."

BRYAN'S RECEPTION IN MILWAUKEE.

Popocratic Committee Will Go with Him from Chicago.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—National Committeeman E. C. Wall of the Popocratic party went to Chicago today to arrange for the reception which will be tendered W. J. Bryan here tomorrow.

A large Reception committee composed of the leading Popocrats of the State will go to Chicago to accompany the candidate to this city.

As soon as Mr. Wall was out of town Chairman Peck of the State Central committee sprung one of his famous witticisms, and the Popocratic leaders are much incensed at him, as he has thrown ridicule on the reception. He gave orders for an old gold badge with a picture of Bryan in silver on it for the Reception committee. The badge has this inscription: "Gold allee samee silver. Both velly good. Li Hung Chang."

Bryan will address meetings in the afternoon at National Park and at Schlitz Park in the evening.

DENVER PAPER WANTS DOLLARS.

Offers $900,000 for $1,000,000 in Silver Coin.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 4.—The Denver Republican, owned by ex-Senator N. P. Hill, the millionaire smelter, replying to the statement of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle of New York that "today dollars just like them (that is, dollars that would be produced at the mints under an act for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1) are worth in London not to exceed 53 cents," declares that "the only dollars just like them in the world are our present standard silver dollars," and makes the following offer:

"The Republican will pay him 90 cents apiece for 1,000,000 standard silver dollars coined by the United States mint and delivered to our agent in London at any time within thirty days from this date, and will repeat the operation as often as he may elect.

"This offer is made in good faith, and we shall be glad to have it accepted, either by the editor in question or anybody else."

PEORIA SILVERITES MEET ALTGELD.

Several Hundred Greet the Governor at the Train.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A crowd of 500, composed of members of the Peoria Trades and Labor Assembly and the Peoria Free Silver club, was at Union Station at 7:30 tonight, when Gov. Altgeld and staff arrived on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis. There were repeated cries for the Governor, who appeared on the rear platform and apologized for his inability to speak at this time. He said he had been ill for the last few weeks, and was unable to talk. He was greeted with applause, many shook hands with him, and after a stop of a few minutes he left for Rock Island, where he will lay the corner-stone of a new insane asylum tomorrow.

FUSION AGREED ON AT MILWAUKEE.

Popocrats and Populists Will Divide the Candidates.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—At midnight the Conference committee of the county Popocratic and Populist conventions agreed on a fusion ticket and both conventions voted their approval. The Congressman in this district will go to the Populists. The Populists get three places on the county ticket, District-Attorney, Clerk of the Courts, and Coroner.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

SEWALL IS IN TO STAY.

WILL NOT ALLOW POPS TO FORCE HIM TO WITHDRAW.

Says He Has No Intention of Stepping Out to Give Place to Tom Watson—The Georgia Nominee and Senator Butler, However, Enter Into an Agreement Which Is Intended to Crowd the Bath Man Out Despite His Protests.

Bath, Me., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A report reached here today from New York that Arthur Sewall was to get off the Bryan ticket and that his withdrawal would be forthcoming by the first of next week.

Mr. Sewall was found at the Popocratic headquarters, where he was in consultation with Chairman Hughes of the State committee and Charles S. Thomas of Colorado.

"Is it true that you are about to withdraw from the Chicago ticket?" was asked of the candidate.

Mr. Sewall did not reply at once, but turning to Mr. Thomas he entered into conversation with him in a low tone and the two proceeded to an adjoining room. They were gone about five minutes. Mr. Sewall, on returning, gave out the following:

"I desire that this be published over my signature. Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the ticket are without foundation. I never had and have not now the remotest intention of doing so. ARTHUR SEWALL."

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4.—The conference between Senator Butler, Thomas A. Watson, E. T. Reed, Chairman of the National Finance committee, and State Populist leaders lasted until a late hour last night. It was decided that Watson, who speaks in Dallas, Tex., Sept. 7, shall go from that State to the West. He will speak twice in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and other appointments may be made in the meantime. Watson will return to Georgia Sept. 25 and enter the State campaign.

The National committee will make special efforts to elect the Bryan and Watson Electors in Georgia, with the hope of forcing Sewall from the Popocratic ticket by the results.

The Georgia State election is held in October. It was decided that the National committee shall not recognize State fusion where there is not an equitable division of the Electors. It was decided to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomination by letter between now and Sept. 15.

Senator Butler left tonight for Washington.

CLASS MR. BRYAN WITH STATESMEN.

Nebraska Popocrats Hang His Picture Between Jefferson's and Jackson's.

Governor	SILAS A. HOLCOMB
Lieutenant-Governor	JOHN E. HARRIS
Secretary of State	W. F. PORTER
Auditor	JOHN F. CORNELL
Treasurer	J. N. MESERVE
Attorney-General	C. J. SMYTHE
Superintendent of Instruction	W. R. JACKSON
Commissioner of Public Lands	V. WOLFE
Regent State University	THOS. RAWLINGS
Contingent Justices	WILLIAM NEVILLE J. S. KIRKPATRICK

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

I. J. HALE,	O. W. PALMER.
X. PAISCEKI,	FREDERICK METZ,
N. O. ALBERTS,	L. KOSTRYZE,
M. F. HARRINGTON,	J. M. CAMPBELL.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—Special.]—The Popocratic State convention met in Creighton Theater today for the purpose of indorsing the State ticket nominated by the Populists and filling the offices of Attorney-General and University Regent, caused by the withdrawal of Monroe, Populist nominee.

Over the stage were suspended portraits of Jefferson and Jackson, with a large portrait of the "Boy Orator" between them, a large American flag being draped about all three. In the wings were pendants of blue and white silk bearing the legend: "We Are Democrats."

State Chairman C. G. Smith rapped the convention to order and announced that Ed P. Smith had been selected for Temporary Chairman, and a little later, after a brief contest, Smith was made Permanent Chairman.

State Chairman Smith was an avowed aspirant for the nomination for Attorney-General, and this made necessary the selection of a Chairman of the State Central committee. James C. Dahlman, Mayor of Chadron, was elected.

C. J. Smith was then nominated Attorney-General, and made a brief speech, in which he raised Bryan to a place beside Jefferson and Jackson. William Rawlins of Dixon County was nominated for Regent, and the Populist nominees were then indorsed with a vim from Holcomb down to Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Four Presidential Electors were named and the four Electors named by the Populists were indorsed, thus carrying out the fusion idea to the letter. The platform reaffirms the Chicago platform and refers briefly to important State issues.

MRS. LEASE SAYS BRYAN WILL LOSE.

Declares the Support of Hill and Hoke Smith Is Disastrous.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, after an extended speech-making tour through the East, returned to her home in Wichita yesterday to visit a few hours with her husband and children before resuming her journeying in the cause of free silver and Populism.

Mrs. Lease does not have much hope for the election of Bryan; in fact, she admits that he is doomed to certain defeat.

While riding on the train between Topeka and Kansas City she indulged in a little prophesying to THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

She said: "When the historian of the future writes the story of this campaign he will assign two principal causes for the defeat of William Jennings Bryan. The first will be Senator David B. Hill of New York and the second Hoke Smith of Georgia. Hill has no use for Bryan. If Bryan is elected he hopes to control the Federal patronage of the State of New York. Sincere reformers will not countenance this open trafficking in government offices and many of them will vote against Bryan or not vote at all.

"Hoke Smith's apparent support of the ticket will lose to it thousands of the votes of old soldiers, and in Kansas alone his influence will cost the cause of free silver 10,000 votes."

EVEN HERR MOST OPPOSES SILVER.

Says the Mine Owners Might Get Rid of Their Metal Otherwise.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 4.—Mr. G. W. Varnum recently wrote to Herr Most, asking his position on the silver question, and has received the following reply:

"I have expressed the opinion that at present gold only can be used as a proper standard of value, because its costs of production are staple and alike all over the world, whereas silver is getting cheaper every year. If, therefore, the latter might be used as money, notwithstanding the facts quoted above, it should be done according to its market price, not 16 to 1, but (at this moment) 30 to 1, though that would render silver money inconvenient. Silver men had better invent some new articles of luxury, make them fashionable, and flood all markets. That would be the proper way to get rid of all the superfluity of silver and make it useful.

"I am otherwise no politician, but an Anarchist, and consequently do not care for any party in the arena of voting fights, which I regard as a monkey theater, good for the amusement of big children.

"I believe in revolution and not in humbug."

TERRITORIAL SESSION IS RIOTOUS.

But Fusion Carries the Night and the Pop Is Indorsed.

Congress......THE REV. T. Y. CALLAHAN

El Reno, Ok., Sept. 4.—The Popocratic Territorial convention at 1 o'clock this morning, after a prolonged fight, which at one time threatened to culminate in a riot, indorsed the Rev. T. Y. Callahan, the Populist nominee for Congress. It also indorsed the Chicago platform and nominees and agreed with the Populists to call the union ticket the "free silver ticket."

After one delegate in an excited speech had set the convention wild by declaring for a straightout Democratic nominee a motion to bring Callahan before the convention and have him explain his platform was carried with a roar.

Later Callahan mounted the stage like a frightened school boy and the delegates excitedly fired questions at him from every quarter. He declared he would work for Bryan and Sewall, and was finally indorsed by a vote of 176 to 151.

DECLINES TO BE THE POP NOMINEE.

Ralphsnyder a Backslider from the People's Party.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Sept. 4.—Following is the letter of I. C. Ralphsnyder declining the nomination for Governor by the People's party:

"I have the honor to acknowledge formal notice of my selection by the People's party of West Virginia as its candidate for Governor.

"I appreciate the honor and extend my sincere thanks for the high compliment. I regard the People's party as a potent factor in our State politics, and would have been pleased to have received the suffrages of your party had I received the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State convention of West Virginia. Having entered said convention as a free silver candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, I am bound by the acts of said convention and must respectfully decline the nomination of the People's party tendered me by its Notification committee.

"ISAAC C. RALPHSNYDER."

SPOILS THE WEST VIRGINIA FUSION.

Populist Executive Committee Withdraws Ralphsnyder.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 4.—The State Executive committee, Populists and Popocrats, held a meeting in Clarksburg today. The Populists refused all efforts to bring about fusion, and, withdrawing the name of I. C. Ralphsnyder, whom they had nominated for Governor, nominated Mat Ward Fitzgerald of Terra Alta for that office.

BRYAN MAY SPEAK AT DECATUR.

Popocratic Committee Announces the Nomipee's Coming.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The local Popocratic committee was notified this afternoon that Candidate W. J. Bryan will visit Decatur for a big free silver rally on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Decatur is not in the schedule of Mr. Bryan's movements.

No Fusion in Montana.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 4.—The State Populist convention has adjourned without final action on the fusion proposition. The Popocratic convention at Missoula agreed to fusion on the terms proposed by the Populist Conference committee.

Thousands Hear Mr. Mount.

Alexandria, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—J. A. Mount, Republican candidate for Governor, addressed 5,000 people this afternoon in the open air. His speech held his audience's attention. Hundreds of farmers were present.

BANCROFT ROUTS A FREE SILVERITE

Speaker at a McKinley Meeting Interrupted by an Inquisitive Listener.

The large hall of the McKinley League club, Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue, was full last evening on the occasion of inaugurating the work of the campaign. The announcement was made that a bicycle adjunct will be formed next Wednesday night.

The first speaker was Ed Ray Bancroft. He said only about 8,000,000 silver dollars were coined before 1873 and that $600,000,000 had been coined since that date, when a young man interrupted:

"I cannot allow that statement to go unchallenged. There were $40,000,000 in silver coined before 1873."

"Silver dollars?" asked Bancroft.

"No, sir. Coins of small denomination."

"But was I not talking about silver dollars?" queried the speaker.

"Yes, sir, and your statement was correct," said the auditor.

"Thank you, sir," said the speaker, "for challenging my statement for the sake of confirming it."

Later Mr. Bancroft said: "You cannot find a silver dollar dated earlier than 1873 except in a museum."

"I have one in my pocket," shouted the same man who had previously interrupted.

"No doubt of it in the world," retorted Bancroft. "I said you would only find them among the collections in a museum."

There were no further interruptions.

Eighteenth Ward Club Reorganized.

The McKinley club of the Eighteenth Ward was reorganized last night at Bernstein's Hall, Jackson and Halsted streets. Five hundred men were present at the meeting. The principal speech was made by Mr. Elliott, a speaker from the Cook County Republican headquarters. The reorganization roster was signed by ninety men and officers elected as follows: President, G. J. Cassel; Secretary, W. P. McGrail; Treasurer, G. P. Guerin. Regular meetings will be held at the same place every Friday night during the campaign.

Laboring Men at Work for McKinley.

The McKinley Laboring Men's League is growing so rapidly that it has been decided to form auxiliaries in many of the wards. When headquarters were opened at McCoy's Hotel one of the first duties performed by the committee was to secure a supply of 5,000 McKinley buttons. Yesterday less than 100 remained. William C. Pomeroy will make 100 speeches between now and the end of October in Illinois and adjoining States.

Austin Republicans Open Fire.

Austin Republicans fired their first volley in the campaign last evening in Library Hall. The occasion was a McKinley ratification meeting. Senator Jones of Kansas was the principal speaker, the remaining addresses being made by local politicians and business-men. The Business-Men's Marching club of Maywood attended the ratification in a body.

Poles Organize a McKinley Club.

One hundred and fifty enthusiastic Polish Republicans met last night at the residence of Charles Malkowki, No. 137 West Chicago avenue, and organized a McKinley club, with the following officers: President, John Malkowki; Secretary, L. Tesmer; Treasurer, T. P. Marshall. The club will meet regularly on Friday evenings.

Lecture on Sound Money.

Employés to the number of 100 of the Chicago Lath and Die company, Nos. 198-200 South Clinton street, were given a lecture on sound money yesterday afternoon by Frank S. Lenert, one of the speakers of the Hamilton club. It is said most of the employés of the firm are going to vote for McKinley and sound money.

Stumping Program of Gov. Stone.

Gov. Stone of Missouri was a caller at State Popocratic headquarters yesterday. Committeeman Bentley arranged with him for a number of speeches in this State. He will open at Jacksonville on the 14th, and Mr. Bentley is arranging his itinerary for speeches on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst. He will return to the State for ten days in October.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	State.	Nominee.	Party.
3	California	W. R. English	Popocrat
11	Kentucky	James D. Black	Popocrat
5	Maryland	Robert Moss	Democrat
11	Michigan	J. G. Ramsdell	Popocrat
1	New Hampshire	C. A. Sulloway	Republican
2	New Hampshire	F. G. Clarke	Republican
5	New Hampshire	John B. Nash	Popocrat

FAMILY TRAGEDY AT BLOOMINGTON, IND

William J. Hall Shoots a Daughter Who Married Contrary to His Wishes and Mortally Wounds Himself.

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—About ten miles southeast of Bloomington this morning William J. Hall shot his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Hooshowser, and then fatally wounded himself.

His daughter is only 18 years old and married a short time ago against her father's will. He begged her to stay at home, but she refused to do so and this morning he went to her house and again asked her to return with him. She refused.

He drew a revolver and shot her and when she fell to the floor he pressed the muzzle to his own breast and fired.

The girl will recover, but Hall can live but a few hours.

Rod Mills Resume at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The news is given out that after two months' shut-down the rod mill department of the Illinois Steel company will start up on Tuesday morning. Employment will be given at once to 250 men.

ALL RIDICULE FOR "COIN."

REPUBLICANS LAUGH AT HIS "OBJECT LESSON" IN DRAWING GOLD.

Feel That It Seriously Affects the Apparent Integrity of His Purposes and Principles as Expressed in His Book—Call It Great Campaign Weapon—Popocrats Take Their Cue from Harvey and Affect to Believe His Explanation.

"Coin" Harvey's "Gold Transaction" was the subject of considerable comment in political circles yesterday. It was the generally expressed opinion that this single "deal" of the "financier" more than offsets the effect of the large sums of money expended in the free distribution of his leading publication.

Henry C. Payne said he thought the story that Mr. Harvey purposed carrying $2,500 in gold around the country to use as an object lesson was "rather thin."

Perry Heath thought the "Coin" man had taken this plan of making himself "safe" and predicted his action would make votes for McKinley.

Perry Heath's Criticism.

"It will do much to convince those who have been reading his book," he said, "that he is not a sincere advocate of free silver."

Not a Republican took any stock in the object lesson explanation, but every one expressed the opinion that Mr. Harvey will not take his gold out of the deposit vault box until this campaign has been decided.

The people at headquarters said the interested onlooker who chanced to be in the Metropolitan National Bank when Harvey made his request for gold had started a campaign story that proved instructive reading for students of the money question.

Popocrats Take Harvey's Cue.

The Popocrats had little to say concerning Harvey's gold experiment. They evidently took their cue from what Harvey has said, and affected to believe that it was intended, as he says, for the purpose of illustrating an important point in his speeches. They asserted that it was nonsense to say that he withdrew it for the purpose of hoarding it, with the belief that in case of Bryan's election gold would go to a premium. They insisted that Mr. Harvey was not actuated by any such base motive as that. They said that the only interesting feature brought out in the incident was the evident disinclination of the banks to pay out gold on checks, while they sought to give out the impression that gold was in regular circulation, but would be driven out in case of the triumph of free silver. They said it proved, as everybody knew, that gold was not in regular circulation, and that the banks were foremost in trying to hoard it.

Mr. Harvey Explains.

Mr. Harvey dictated the following on his drawing gold out of his bank:

"I went to the Metropolitan National Bank to get $2,500 in gold in $20 gold pieces. What I wanted was 125 $20 gold pieces. This quantity—$2,500—stacks up a foot high and with it I wish to demonstrate in some speeches that all the gold in the world—$4,000,000,000—available for use as money, cast into a solid block, would be less than the cube of twenty-two feet.

"I was surprised to learn that the banks were not paying out gold. I was told by the teller that the banks had not been paying out gold for the last thirty days, and that he could not let me have it. I went to Mr. Hichcock, the cashier, and, after a talk with him, in which I explained why I wanted it, he gave directions by which my check was honored in gold. He asked me if I intended to return it. I told him that I expected to redeposit it when it had served my purpose. I did not care to have that much money near me, and deposited it where I could lay my hands on it at any time, and probably would have taken it each time as I needed it from the Metropolitan National Bank had it not looked, after my experience, that if I wanted to be certain of it I had better have it than to risk getting it on my check when wanted.

Takes Thought of Thugs.

"I do not know now to what extent I will use it, as I do not care to have thugs following me or my personal safety endangered since the matter has been given such publicity. I do not know how the matter was given to the press. It was not through me nor any one connected with me, and I have a letter from Mr. Hitchcock this morning, the cashier of the bank, in which he says that so far as he can learn it was not made public through any one connected with the bank.

"While I intended to teach an object lesson with this gold, to show on what a small quantity of metal the world was relying for its only real or primary money, or money for ultimate payment, my attempt to get the gold has taught another object lesson, and that is, that the banks are not paying it out and that one has difficulty in getting it [illegible]

D. McConville, Chairman of the [illegible] Bureau of Speakers, has announced the following [illegible] Louisville, Sept. 10; Cincinnati, Sept. 11; Columbus, Sept. 12; Indianapolis, Sept. 14.

THUGS BEAT AND ROB A FRUIT DEALER

Three Highwaymen Assault Nikolas Kolapos and Take $26 from His Money Box.

Three highwaymen, wearing handkerchiefs [illegible] and slung shots, [illegible] las Kolapos, a Greek fruit dealer, [illegible] $26, [illegible] John Short [illegible] in the robbery.

Short is being "sweated" [illegible] and a confession [illegible] Kolapos [illegible] is doubtful if the Greek could identify them.

According to the police, one of the thugs [illegible] the fruit [illegible] peaches [illegible]

MINISTER DROWNS IN THE JUNIATA

Death of the Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, Formerly of Freeport, Ill., in Pennsylvania.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Thomas F. Reeser, [illegible] Lutheran [illegible] most prominent clergymen of Central Pennsylvania, and John [illegible] Love, [illegible] lying [illegible] of the Juniata River [illegible] Flowing Springs today. [illegible] been [illegible] The Rev. Mr. Reeser held pastorates at Williamsport, Pa., and Freeport, Ill.

Sleep

Induced by the use of [illegible] cotic compounds [illegible] It undermines the [illegible] constitution [illegible] grows [illegible] sulting in [illegible] of the [illegible] duced [illegible] not p[illegible]

COMES MORE SURELY

And more permanently through [illegible] great [illegible] purifies [illegible] feeds [illegible] builds [illegible] the very foundation of [illegible]

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, biliousness.

LI HAS A NOVEL ESCORT.

FEMALE BICYCLISTS FOLLOW HIM ALL OVER WASHINGTON.

Ambassador Likes It Immensely and Grins and Nods at the Fairest of the Wheelwomen—Visits the Capitol and Thoughtfully Inquires of Librarian Spofford His Age and How Much He Knows—Calls on Cabinet Ministers—Attends Two Banquets.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Li Hung Chang put in twelve of the busiest hours of his 74 years between 9 o'clock this morning, when he started from the Arlington Hotel to go sightseeing at the National Capitol, and 9 o'clock this evening, when he arose from the table at ex-Secretary Foster's dinner and retired to his room on the main floor of his hotel.

There have been many novel features since Earl Li arrived here last night, but none seemed to strike him more favorably and make a greater impression upon him than the escort surrounding his movements in public today. Instead of gayly caparisoned, booted, and spurred cavalrymen, such as his Excellency has been used to, a corps of volunteers, composed of female bicyclists, followed the carriage of the great man all over Washington. No matter what twists and turns were resorted to by the holder of the ribbons of the four dapple grays, the wheelwomen would not be balked in their efforts to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitor from the East. They rode around the carriage times innumerable, and their persistence in trying to catch a glimpse of him seemed to tickle Li immensely, for he chuckled and grinned and nodded approvingly at several of the fairest of his pleasant tormentors, which naturally put them in the seventh heaven of delight.

Eludes His Fair Pursuers.

While the Viceroy and his party were doing the Capitol Building the bicyclers waited patiently for the reappearance of the yellow-jacketed statesman and accompanied him to the Chinese Legation Building, a couple of miles from the capitol. Here they were compelled to abandon the chase, for it was understood that no foreigners would be tolerated inside the embassy, and this hint was sufficient to disperse the self-constituted escort. But the girls had a good time during this run, and several times later in the day Li referred in the pleasantest manner to the novel escort which had been furnished him at the capital of the United States. It was just as well, too, that the wheelwomen gave up when they did, for Li put in a solid three and a half hours at the Chinese Embassy, which he reached about half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The arrangement of the day's program had been left by Gen. Ruger entirely in the hands of Li Hung Chang himself, and, while the points of interest that it was thought he might be pleased to see were suggested to him, no attempt was made to urge his fancy. After some discussion among the suite, the Earl decided to go first to the capitol.

He was accompanied by ex-Secretary of State Foster and his suite.

Li Hung Chang's party remained at the capitol less than an hour. The distinguished visitor was conducted to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, where he was presented to Col. R. J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Viceroy Sees the Capitol.

From this point he was escorted in succession to the marble room, the President's room, the Senate chamber, the Supreme Court quarters, the rotunda, the Congressional Library, and the hall of the House of Representatives. Very little time was given to any of these halls, and when he had rested for a few minutes in the House the Viceroy demanded to be taken to his carriage in order not to be late at an engagement which he had made with the Chinese Minister.

Ex-Secretary Foster, who had acted as guide during the tour of the Capitol, made an effort to prevail upon Li to visit the new library building, telling him that it was the finest building in the city. "Is it finished?" Li asked, and when told that it was not he declined to make the inspection. He appeared to take more interest in Librarian Spofford than in his books, and spent very little time in the old library.

Mr. Spofford, when presented, told his visitor that while the library contained 750,000 books, there were about 600 Chinese works on its shelves.

"How old are you?" he asked Mr. Spofford, and upon being told the Librarian's age he said: "You have many books in your head."

"More out of it," responded Mr. Spofford, to which the Chinese dignitary replied with a deprecatory gesture which required no interpretation.

Earl Li gave a great deal of attention to the lifesize paintings of Washington. He expressed a desire to ascend the Washington Monument, asking if the air was good and if there was an elevator.

Li wore his famous yellow jacket during the tour and was followed by his personal attendants in the order of their rank. From the Capitol the party drove to the residence of the Chinese Minister.

American workmen as well as Chinese servants have been busy for several days putting Minister Yang's residence in order to receive the Ambassador from the Emperor, and the results were apparent when Li was ushered into the most homelike place he has visited since leaving China.

Magnificent Floral Decorations.

A white card had been given the florist in regard to the decorations, and there was a most magnificent display of china asters of pink, white, and purple; orchids from Brazil, Mexico, and the United States; and American Beauty roses, the latter being the favorite blooms of the Minister's wife. Yellow was the prevailing tone in the decorations, and this idea was carried out particularly in the orchid varieties, which embraced Cattleya Citrana, a beautiful lemon-hued variety indigenous to Mexico; Oncidum Varicosium Rogersii, with its spray-like yellow blossoms, from Brazil; and the Allmanda, from Newport, R. I., a trailing orchid with large cup-shaped yellow blooms resembling in general appearance the Virginia creeper. These flowers were arranged in large vases throughout the parlor, halls, and the dining-room of the Embassy, and the air was redolent with their exquisite perfume.

One of the best effects in decorative work was presented in the ballroom, to which the Viceroy was conducted upon his arrival at the Embassy. This apartment had been transformed into a picture of Oriental splendor, to which the arts of many nations and principally China had contributed. At the south end was a magnificently carved divan with richly embroidered coverings and cushions of red satin wrought in gold thread. On either side of this divan were eight chairs of carved mahogany, and small tables. Each chair was covered with red satin and gold, in which lions and dragons in raised gold work were conspicuous. Settings of palms and large vases of American Beauty roses were placed in every nook and cranny of this apartment, which is furnished partly in the American style, except for rare vases and ornaments of jade and cloisonné.

Partial to Music Boxes.

At the north end a screen concealed some American devices for the entertainment of Li Hung Chang, among them being beautifully carved music boxes and a graphophone. Minister Yang is partial to all kinds of music boxes, and has many exquisitely carved specimens, as well as those of curious workmanship. One from Switzerland plays several airs, and has a little bird that springs out and warbles its own lays as an interlude to the other melodies.

At lunch today the menu was composed of dishes distinctively Chinese. The wines were also from that country, except the champagne. The bill of fare was:

Birds' nest soup.
Shark fins. Roast sucking pig.
Roast duck.
Pigeon eggs served whole with thick sauce.
Crab meat. Shrimp balls.
Young bamboo shoots (brought from China in cans).
Sweetmeats. Nuts.
Tea.

Each of these dishes was served in courses, with wine or cups of fragrant tea for each. The table was decorated with lilies and roses in handsome jardinieres.

Just as soon as he could escape from the fraternal embraces of his countrymen at the Chinese Embassy Li hastened matters so as to reach his hotel, where he had an appointment with ex-Secretary Foster to make calls upon the members of the Cabinet at present in Washington.

Leaves Cards for the Cabinet.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle were the only members of the Cabinet circle whose house was open for the reception of visitors, the families of the other members of President Cleveland's official household being at the summer resorts or abroad. There was a pleasant interchange of compliments at the residence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and from there Li and Mr. Foster drove to the homes of the other Secretaries and left cards. This formality was deemed necessary before the close of the official day, and it also afforded Li an opportunity to see and learn a great deal more about the residence portion of the National Capital than if he had been in a group of people. As it was, his companions were only his interpreter and ex-Secretary Foster.

Nearly all of Washington in the northwestern section was traversed before the trio returned to the Arlington to get ready for the dinner given by Mr. Foster in honor of his distinguished guest. Invitations had been extended to eighteen persons besides Li and his host, and none of the guests bidden to the feast sent regrets. Those who sat at table besides Li Hung Chang's party and the host were Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister, Minister Romero of Mexico, Secretaries Carlisle, Francis, and Lamont; Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, Gens. Miles and Ruger, United States Army; Assistant Secretary Rockhill of the Department of State, E. B. Drew of Massachusetts, China's tax collector; Gen. J. H. Wilson of New York, and Dr. W. W. Johnston of this city, who was physician to the late James G. Blaine during his last illness.

At the Foster Banquet.

Three parlors on the first floor at the northern end of the building were given up to the decorators and florists since early morning and were a revelation of artistic beauty when thrown open to the guests tonight. The predominant colors were red, yellow, and green. In the center of the table was a magnificent array of American beauty roses on long stems, arranged to droop over gracefully, and above the line of vision.

Mr. Foster, with courtesy peculiarly his own, changed the order of things usual on such occasions so that his distinguished guest would not sit at his right hand, but be his vis-à-vis, on the opposite of the width of the table.

All the guests were prompt about arriving and at half past 6 all was in readiness for the feast, and for two hours and a half the party sat at table or else smoked and chatted. Li tasted the dishes and sipped a little champagne. Under orders from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, the United States Marine Band, under Prof. Fanciulli, was stationed in the large parlor adjacent to the banquet-room and discoursed appropriate selections during the evening. One piece in particular attracted the attention of the Viceroy and he insisted upon its repetition, when he learned it was a march composed in his honor. Furthermore, he sent out for Fanciulli and had the leader brought in to be presented to him and drink a glass of wine.

Toasts and speechmaking were the order of the evening, but the remarks of the Viceroy were interrupted at their most interesting point by a disturbance outside the hotel by the crowd of spectators assembled with the hope of catching a glimpse of the Chinese statesman. Just as they thought their curiosity was about to be gratified a swarthy piratical-looking black-bearded Chinaman appeared at the ladies' entrance and motioned his hands as if invoking silence.

Case of Mistaken Identity.

Thinking he might be the advance guard of the Viceroy the crowd set up a yell which drowned the voice of Li Hung Chang effectually and he was compelled to sit down and stop talking. After this episode, by which the current of his thoughts were changed, Li Hung Chang concluded that rest was not indispensable, and a few minutes past 9 he bade his visitors good-night and was elevated to his apartments on the second floor of the Arlington, where President Cleveland had formerly slept.

Li Hung Chang's response to the toast in his honor was as follows:

"In acknowledging the hospitality extended to me by my old friend, the Hon. John W. Foster, I have to thank him for affording me an opportunity before my departure from the capital of this country to renew once more the sincere expression of my gratitude and thankfulness to the American Government and citizens for the welcome and reception offered to me as representative of my august master, the Emperor of China and the personification of the Chinese Empire.

"Since the establishment of our treaty relations there have always been evidences of good-fellowship between our two countries, but all these evidences, I dare say, have now been eclipsed by the cordiality and warmth displayed by the American Government and citizens in welcoming and receiving my special mission.

Impressed by Our Freedom.

"Though I regret that my time does not allow me to make a longer sojourn in this country, as I wish, in order to appreciate more fully the accomplishment and progress of the United States of America as a nation, I cannot help, during my brief visit here, being struck and impressed by the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people, by the welfare and prosperity in their agricultural, industrial, and commercial pursuits, by the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical, and poetical literature, by the manner of application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind, and by the display of their artistic taste in the architecture of the public buildings, sculpture, and painting of historical figures and facts, which my old friend, the Hon. John W. Foster, has been kind enough to show me.

"These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge of the fruits of Western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China and amalgamating the old and the civilization of the Far East with the most modern one of the extreme West.

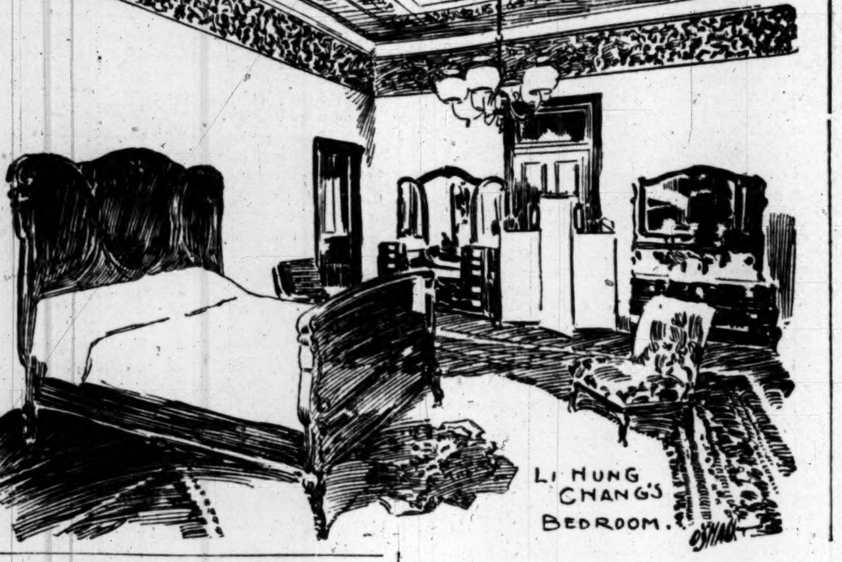
"I have only a word to add, that the Hon. John W. Foster in his manifold abilities has to me rendered most valuable assistance in China's most critical moment. America, whether as a government or as individuals, is to China a friend in need, so she is to her a friend indeed.

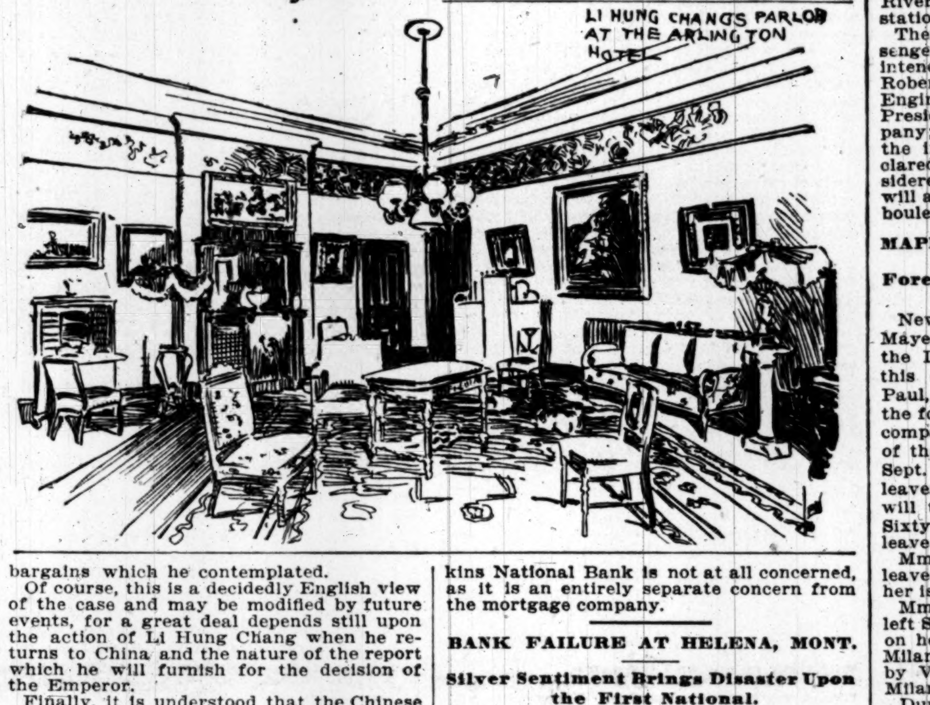
"Gentlemen, I propose the toast to the friend of China—the Hon. John W. Foster."

Lew Buah's Romantic History.

It transpired subsequently that the innocent cause of the interruption of Li Hung Chang's speech has the most romantic history of all the attendants upon the Viceroy. He has an excellent command of the English tongue and uses it in a manner that indicates education and intelligence of a high type. His chief duty seems to be caring for the pet parrots of Li Hung Chang, of which there are three, and to the accommodation of whose cage and attendant parlor A is assigned. The latter says his name is Capt. Lew Buah, but it is not. His name was once known as a brilliant one in Chinese naval history, but it will not be divulged by him.

He was the commander of a Chinese war vessel and it was lost. In accordance with Chinese custom he was sentenced to be beheaded. His past services had been of such an illustrious character that Li Hung Chang interceded for him with the Emperor and his life was spared, but he was doomed to perpetual servitude; to never be honored by his country again, and to wear black as a badge of his Emperor's displeasure. Out of gratitude to his benefactor the officer devoted his life to the service of Li Hung Chang, seeking a menial position in his household, and today he is known here as Capt. Lew Buah, and is worried, apparently, about nothing but seeing that his master's parrots are properly cared for and fed.


LI HUNG CHANG'S BEDROOM.


LI HUNG CHANG'S PARLOR AT THE ARLINGTON HOTEL

EFFECT OF LI'S JOURNEY ON CHINA.

Interior of the Empire May Be Thrown Open to the Trade of the World.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 4.—There are reports in circulation here among people of the highest authority which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung Chang in Europe are likely to have in the immediate future a most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese Government and that the interior of the Chinese Empire will shortly be thrown open to free trade.

When the great Chinese statesman was in England an official attached to his staff said that the main object of the Viceroy's tour was to sound the European governments regarding an increase in the customs tariff of China. He added that it was understood that Russia, Germany, and France were favorable to the increase, but that the Marquis of Salisbury wanted time to consider the matter and that he had brought forward several important counter propositions. What the proposals of Lord Salisbury were is a question probably known to but few people.

On the other hand, it is asserted here by people who are in a position to have accurate information regarding the policy of the Chinese Government that the latter is inclined to concede the conditions set forth by Lord Salisbury, and that as a preliminary agreement there will be an increase in the tariff, all transit dues in the interior of China will be abolished, and that, later on, free trade will be established throughout the Chinese Empire.

The preliminary increase in the tariff is looked upon as being necessary, as a loan must be secured in some manner, and the customs dues are regarded as being the best security possible under the circumstances.

It is also intimated that if Great Britain advances the money required by China the latter, as a sort of bonus, will place orders for a number of battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats of various descriptions in British ship yards, and further, British officers may be detailed to reorganize the Chinese army. It was at first proposed to intrust this task to German officers, but it is believed that Li Hung Chang, while in Germany, was not successful in driving the bargains which he contemplated.

Of course, this is a decidedly English view of the case and may be modified by future events, for a great deal depends still upon the action of Li Hung Chang when he returns to China and the nature of the report which he will furnish for the decision of the Emperor.

Finally, it is understood that the Chinese Government has practically decided to take steps at an early date to make a considerable extension in the railroads of the empire and a foreign Railway Board, organized on the basis of the foreign customs commission, may be intrusted with this task. The Emperor of China is known to be favorably disposed towards the extension of the railroad service of China, and, with free trade in the interior, the abolishment of all transit dues, and an improved system of railroads the travels of Li Hung Chang may be the means of awakening China into new life and prosperity and open to the commerce of the world markets which have hitherto been uselessly closed.

PREPARE TO RECEIVE LI IN CANADA

Sir Henry Will Meet the Viceroy at Niagara Falls.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 4.—Sir Henry Joly left tonight to meet Li Hung Chang at Niagara Falls. The Chinese Envoy is expected to reach there on Monday.

He will be received by a salute of nineteen guns and a guard of honor. Sir Henry will accompany the Chinese Viceroy as far as North Bay, and Dr. Horsey will from that point represent the government, seeing Li Hung Chang on board the steamer at Vancouver.

No. 4 battery of Hamilton, under the command of Maj. Hendrie, has been ordered to Niagara Falls to salute Li Hung Chang on his arrival. The battery will be accompanied by one hundred men from the Thirteenth Regiment, who will act as a guard of honor. The Regimental Band will accompany the detail.

Lo Feng Luh Knighted.

London, Sept. 4.—Lo Feng Luh, secretary to Li Hung Chang, has been gazetted as Knight Commander of the Victorian order.

TO REVEAL HER ASSAILANT'S NAME.

Mother of Charles Stewart Parnell Promises to Tell Who It Was That Tried to Murder Her.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—It is believed at the old home in Bordentown, N. J., of Mrs. Delia T. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader, that it will soon be known who made a mysterious and murderous assault upon her in a lonely highway the night of April 28, 1895, as she was going to her home, "Ironsides," near Bordentown.

It was not known Mrs. Parnell knew who her assailant was, and no clew to his identity was ever discovered. But in a letter written from Queenstown Aug. 28 to Justice of the Peace William C. Steele of Bordentown, who was one of the most active in the search for Mrs. Parnell's assailant, she says she intends to write and tell the name of the person who assaulted her. She says she knows who he was, and, as she is now in Ireland and does not intend to return to this country, she will make it known who tried to kill her.

It is believed the letter, when Mrs. Parnell writes it, will come to Justice Steele, to whom she has just written. The letter has caused some excitement and has revived the discussion of the strange assault.

TAKE MEAT AND MEN TO THE STATION

Detectives Trace Stolen Goods to a Packing-House and Arrest Tony Brogan and Lawrence Browe.

Some nights ago a gang of thieves boarded a Lake Shore freight train as it pulled from the Stock-Yards and threw off a case of hams and several sides of bacon.

The meat was traced to an old and vacant packing-house at Fortieth and Halsted streets and yesterday the place was raided by Lieut. Gallagher and Detectives Crotty, Clancy, and Hogan, who found Tony Brogan and Lawrence Browe in the building.

The two men were arranging for their supper. A quantity of meat was piled on one side and near by was a pail of beer, a quantity of onions, some potatoes, and bread. The men and meat, after being loaded into the patrol wagon, were taken to the Stock-Yards Police Station.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

BIG FAILURE IN KANSAS.

LAND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY HAS $4,250,000 LIABILITIES.

Largest Concern of the Kind in the State Goes Into the Hands of Receivers for the Second Time in Its History—Assets Consist of Farm Mortgages in Nebraska, Texas, Kansas, and Iowa—First National Bank of Helena, Mont., Closes Its Doors.

Topeka, Kas., Sept. 4.—United States District Judge Foster this morning appointed receivers for the J. B. Watkins Land and Mortgage company of Lawrence, Kas., the largest concern of the kind in the State. The liabilities amount to $4,250,000, in debenture bonds held in the East.

The application for receivers was made by the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust company of Philadelphia, which holds $48,000 of the debenture bonds for the estate of Wistar Norris. The receivers are M. Summerfield and J. B. Watkins of Lawrence and John F. Switzer of Topeka.

The interest on the bonds has been in default since 1895 and it was this fact that led to the demand for a receiver. The company has had a checkered existence. About eight years ago it failed and was placed in the hands of receivers. It struggled along under their control, issuing debenture bonds, which were sold to Eastern people, and three years ago was taken out of the receivers' hands, and recommenced business under the old name.

J. B. Watkins, President of the company, is considered one of the wealthiest men in Kansas and is the principal owner of the Kansas City, Watkins, and Gulf railroad in Texas.

It is said the company is likely to be reorganized now and the business cleared up in a year or two. Samuel Bishop of Lawrence, attorney for the company, says the assets will almost cover the liabilities.

The assets are farm mortgages in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and Iowa. The company has done an enormous business in loans and the sale of debenture bonds. How the money was spent can only be answered by the managers of the company.

Officers of the company declare that the receivership is the result of trouble when Watkins was appointed receiver, but it was thought that the matter had been arranged satisfactorily. The present embarrassment was caused by the dissatisfaction of a small number of the stockholders, over 90 per cent of whom wished to arrange the trouble without the intervention of the courts. The Watkins National Bank is not at all concerned, as it is an entirely separate concern from the mortgage company.

BANK FAILURE AT HELENA, MONT.

Silver Sentiment Brings Disaster Upon the First National.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 4.—The failure of the First National Bank of this city was announced this morning by the posting of a notice that the bank was unable to meet withdrawals demanded of it. The notice was signed by E. H. Edgerton, Vice-President and Manager, who says creditors will be paid in full. The directors refuse to talk, and no statement of assets and liabilities has been made. It is said the failure is due to the bank's inability to realize on assets to cover demands of Eastern creditors. Heavy demands have been made on the bank for the last week, it is said, and coming so close together caused trouble.

The bank's capital surplus is $1,000,000 and it is the United States depository, with large United States funds on hand. Its officers are: President, S. T. Hauser; Vice-President and Manager, E. D. Edgerton; and Assistant Cashier, George Hill. Its directors are among the strongest men in Helena.

The A. J. Davis estate, famous for the litigation over the millions left by Davis, owns 53 per cent of the capital and it was claimed here that young A. J. Davis, whose possession of the stock was a few weeks ago allowed by the claimants after a long fight, was coming over from Butte with the cash to tide the bank over. Davis came, but the bank did not open. Vice-President Edgerton says depositors will be paid in full.

It is claimed here that the real cause of the failure is due to a high official who went East and espoused the silver cause. Eastern creditors warned him that trouble might follow for the bank if he still continued talking silver. He refused to listen, so it is claimed, and these Eastern creditors demanded their money and the bank was unable to realize upon its assets and had to close. The failure of the bank caused no panic, the other banks being in good condition. The bank failed in 1893.

Street Railway Company Fails.

Columbus, O., Sept. 4.—The Columbus Central Street railway company was thrown into the hands of a receiver this morning, George H. Worthington of Cleveland being appointed. The assets are $1,850,194, of which $1,500,000 is bonded indebtedness. The balance is in notes and open accounts. The assets, the property, is in fine condition and the managers claim it will pay out. The assets and liabilities are not yet known. The trouble was precipitated by Michael Degnon, who built the road. Business was light. The road is new and occupies new territory, the old line having the best streets.

Receiver for Black River Falls Bank.

Eau Claire, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A petition was filed in Judge Bailey's court to have the Jackson County bank of Black River Falls placed in the hands of Samuel Jones as receiver, and an order to that effect was made by Judge Bailey. There has been a run on the bank the last few days. The bank will probably pay the depositors in full.

E. Culbertson & Co., Havana, O.

Norwalk, O., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—E. Culbertson & Co. of Havana, this county, large merchants, made an assignment today. Liabilities, $8,000; assets, $15,000. Principal creditors, Burnham Stoepel & Co. and Cady Ivison Shoe company of Cleveland, O.

W. L. Pollock & Co., New York.

New York, Sept. 4.—W. L. Pollock & Co., diamond dealers, have failed. Liabilities, $125,000; assets unknown.

CHILD DEAD AND FATHER LOCKED UP.

Charges Preferred Against John Youngker by His Wife Cause the Husband's Incarceration.

John Youngker, whose child lies dead at his home, No. 133 Larrabee street, was arrested last night on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his wife.

Youngker's child died Thursday afternoon. There was but a small amount of money to go toward its burial, but it was hoped to secure enough by today to defray the expenses.

Mrs. Youngker says her husband came home yesterday in a violent mood and with little of the money which they had saved. When she remonstrated with him for spending the money, she says, he became abusive, and finally she was obliged to have him arrested.

Mrs. Youngker says she will now have to petition the city to bury her little one.

HE RAVES AND RUNS AWAY.

(Continued from first page.)

welcome. The committee, however, decided to return, and the boat, after steaming as far as a point off Thirtieth street, swung round and landed its passengers at South Ferry shortly after 6 o'clock.

There was no demonstration when the doctor, after much persuasion, was induced to enter an open carriage. He was taken to the Hotel Savoy and will be placed in a sanitarium. It is hoped rest and treatment will benefit him, but there is hardly any chance of complete mental recovery.

Dr. Anthony McBride of the Amnesty Association, who had charge of Dr. Gallagher on the trip, said: "I believe that if Dr. Gallagher had a month's rest he would be greatly improved. It is hard to say just yet what his mental condition is. It is certain he has been much abused. I made a physical examination of him shortly after boarding the St. Paul and found he had, while in prison, sustained a fracture of three ribs. There is an indentation of chest which is very marked and which he told me was caused by his keepers. He says that they beat him constantly and brutally trampled upon him.

"During the voyage I had scarcely four hours' sleep. Many times he ran on deck and caused much excitement. When I questioned him closely about his treatment while in prison he said five keepers had tried to murder him. His condition today was worse than at any time since the beginning of the voyage."

AIR MOTORS PROVE TO BE A SUCCESS.

They Are Given a Satisfactory Test on Steep Street Railway Grades.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Compressed air motors for street railways are a success, according to the results of a severe test made last night on the boulevard line of the Third Avenue Street railway company, running from Thirty-fourth street to Yonkers, a distance of fourteen miles.

The test was made over a line with many steep grades and the cars were repeatedly stopped and started again on the steepest parts of the hills they will have to climb if adopted by the company. The trial was declared to be a success.

The cars were run from the compressing station, near Fort Lee ferry, across town, thence returning to Tenth avenue and up the heavy grade on Tenth avenue out to the end of that line at Fort George, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street. The motors were then run back from that point to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, stopping repeatedly in going up and down the steepest part of the grade; then across to the East River and back again to the compressing station.

There were present on the car fifteen passengers, among them J. H. Robertson, Superintendent of the Third Avenue company; Robert Ball, inspector of the company; Chief Engineer R. A. Thomasseck; E. A. Willard, President of the American Air Power company; Engineer E. E. Pettee, Robert Hardie, the inventor; and invited guests. All declared the test satisfactory, and it is considered certain the Third Avenue company will adopt the compressed air motors on the boulevard line.

MAPLESON'S TALENT IS ASSEMBLING.

Foreign Artists for the Opera Season Are Booked to Sail at Once.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Marcus Mayer, representative of Col. Mapleson of the Imperial Opera company, returned to this country today on the steamship St. Paul, having completed arrangements for the forthcoming American tour of the opera company this season. Fifty-seven members of the company will sail from Southampton Sept. 27 and twelve on the St. Louis, which leaves the other side Oct. 3. Another dozen will take passage on the St. Paul Oct. 12. Sixty members of the chorus and ballet will leave Genoa Oct. 3.

Mme. Darclee, one of the principal singers, leaves Buenos Ayres today. Accompanying her is Ed Marche, the famous tenor.

Mme. Huguet, another prominent artiste, left Santiago de Chile on Aug. 16, and is now on her way here. Col. Mapleson is now in Milan, where the ballet is being rehearsed by Ventura. The scenery will come from Milan.

During the season, which begins at the Academy of Music on Oct. 26, the new opera, "Andre Chenier," by Giordani, will be produced. Next to "Carmen," it is said to be the most successful production of recent years. It was first presented in Milan in April of this year.

All the old favorites will be produced. After a month in this city the company will tour the country, appearing in Chicago.

ST. PAUL BADLY BEATS CAMPANIA.

American Built Vessel Again Shows Its Superiority.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The scalp of the Cunarder Campania, if steamships wore scalps, would dangle today from the smokestack of the American liner St. Paul. Both left England last Saturday and both arrived here today, but the St. Paul arrived an hour and twenty-six minutes ahead of its rival, scoring another victory for an American ship, built on American soil by Americans, of American material, and flying the Stars and Stripes.

The victory is the more cheering as while both boats are practically of the same size the Cunarder has 10,000 more horse power to turn its twin screws than the St. Paul. The race shows that in building steamers, as in building yachts, when this country sets about it other countries have to take second place.

To have equaled the best record made from Southampton of six days and thirty-one minutes, made by itself last month, the St. Paul should have reached the lightship at 9:31 a. m. It was more than three hours behind that record.

HOWARD RETURNS FROM EUROPE.

Famous Playwright Talks of a Novel Trip but Not of Plays.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Bronson Howard, the playwright, returned today from his bicycle trip through Europe. Last February Daniel Frohman, Dr. L. L. Seaman, and Mr. Howard made an appointment to meet at the foot of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, London, at 10:30 o'clock, June 1.

The conditions were that each was to bring a bicycle, equipped for a two months' tour. They met on time. Their trip extended through the South of England, the Channel Islands, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. If they came to an uninteresting stretch of country they went by rail or boat. They covered about 1,700 miles on their wheels.

The conditions were for them to meet again at the foot of the Nelson monument at 10:30 o'clock, Aug. 1. They arrived at the place of meeting fifty-five minutes late.

Mr. Howard says he has no idea for a new play, and did not think of theaters or plays while abroad.

English Expert Praises Our Navy.

Sir Edward Reed, K. C. B., arrived here on the Campania. He was for years Chief of Construction of the British navy, and is an authority on naval construction. "I greatly admire the new men-of-war of the United States," he said yesterday. "I have made a careful study of them, and I am convinced some of them cannot be surpassed by any warships in the world. English naval experts are watching with considerable interest the experiments which the United States is making with dynamite guns."

Patriarch in Telegraphy Arrives.

Mr. James D. Reid, United States Consul at Dumferline, Scotland, is a passenger on board the American liner St. Paul, which entered port this afternoon. His arrival will be hailed with joy by the entire telegraphic fraternity, and more so by the old-timers of whose society he is a member. He is crossing the ocean to attend the annual meeting to be held in Pittsburg on Sept. 9. Mr. Reid is the patriarch of telegraphy, having been a coworker with Prof. Morse, the father of telegraphy.

Chicagoans in New York.

The following Chicagoans registered at the New York hotels today:

Windsor—J. G. Shortall, G. Goodman, F. Gaylord.
Fifth avenue—R. Law, L. B. Otis and wife, J. O. Allebone and wife, S. W. Cannell and wife, W. H. Cairnduff.
Hoffman—F. H. Underhill.
Gilsey—H. A. Kasten.
Holland—T. B. Blackstone and wife, G. E. P. Dodge, C. W. Hillard, R. D. Kirby and wife, A. P. Richardson and wife, the Misses Richardson, P. Thompson, J. H. Chandler and wife, Miss S. F. Chandler, Miss M. M. Chandler, A. E. Bingham and wife, Miss M. Bingham, A. C. Bartlett and wife, Miss F. D. Bartlett.
Murray Hill—Mr. W. Willing and wife, Miss M. Willing.
Normandie—W. W. Williams.
Waldorf—L. Sherman, W. H. McDoel, Mrs. E. W. Cramer, Mrs. E. R. Pike, C. F. Wiley, F. W. Peats, A. Peats, W. D. Douglas, R. Stuart, L. S. Barton, J. H. Harris.

FORFEIT OF ROTH'S BOND DECLARED.

Court Acts on the Ex-Alderman's Absence When the Embezzlement Case Against Him Is Called.

Ex-Ald. Salo W. Roth failed to appear when the embezzlement cases against him as Secretary of the Victor Hugo and National Building and Loan Associations were called in Justice Kehoe's court yesterday morning.

Mrs. Roth and Attorney Payne Fitz were on hand shortly before 10 o'clock, the hour for which the trial was set, but they disappeared and did not show up again until after 10:15, when Justice Kehoe had already declared Roth's bonds forfeited.

An attempt was made to have the forfeiture set aside and a continuance granted, but Justice Kehoe said the time to plead illness was when the case was called.

Roth's physician, Dr. Charles Lewis, Carroll avenue and Lincoln street, said the man was suffering from locomotor ataxia, according to Mrs. Roth, but the physician, though present in court, made no response when the case was called.

Mrs. Roth said Attorney Fitz advised her to go over to his office in West Madison street, only a few blocks from the court-room in the Desplaines Street Station. She said she had no idea the case would be called.

Roth was able to see visitors last evening and to discuss his troubles lucidly. He did not look strong, and walked with apparent pain. Mrs. Roth said he was improving and expected to be able to attend court shortly.

She said her husband's bondsmen went from the court-room to Roth's home, No. 1020 Walnut street, and expressed their willingness to go on his bond again if necessary.

It is the intention of the Roths to attempt to get the case reinstated today.

The bondsmen in the Victor Hugo Association case are L. S. Ginsburg, and Gertrude Gavin, a sister of Mrs. Roth, Mrs. Mattie Doyle, and John Tracy. The bonds are for $10,000 in each case.

On being told the bonds had been declared forfeited Attorney Fitz complained of the summary proceeding of the court. Justice Kehoe informed him it was his place to stay in the court-room and do his talking at the proper time. He declined to reconsider his action, saying Roth was not entitled to a further continuance.

Mrs. Roth hurried to Attorney Fitz's side, and added her voice to his protest.

"My husband is sick in bed, and it will be impossible for him to appear in court this morning," she exclaimed.

"I cannot grant another continuance in these cases," answered Justice Kehoe today. "The defendant has already been granted four continuances and the only recourse left open is to forfeit the bonds."

Mrs. Doyle began to cry when she learned the peril she had been placed in by her trust in Roth. She was advised to swear out a warrant for Roth as a fugitive from justice and to bring him into court so as to secure her release from her obligation as surety. She expressed an intention to do so. If she did she failed to have it served.

Roth was arrested a month ago on the complaint of John Collins and S. J. Lombard, representing respectively the National and the Victor Hugo associations. He is charged with embezzling $42,000 from the first and $18,000 from the second.

Roth made a statement last evening in which he declared his intention to fight. He said that while he was charged with embezzling $42,000 from the National the entire profits of $58,000 had disappeared from the reports of the concern.

Roth said he did not know how he stood with the two associations, but said if he owed anything he owned property enough to pay it twice over.

As to the Hugo, he said an attempt was being made to charge him with three or four bad loans made by the association.

FRANCIS B. HAYES' WILL SUSTAINED.

Divorced Widow and Son Get Nothing, the Bulk of the Estate Going to a Horticultural Society.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A decision has at last been reached in the interesting and sensational will case of the late Francis B. Hayes of Boston, and the will will be probated next Tuesday. It is thought if decrees are issued on Tuesday allowing both will and codicil, that an appeal will be entered by the contestants.

The history of this celebrated case is more or less familiar. Its developments from time to time revealed a life of wild dissipation and reckless extravagance on the part of the testator, who, when a young man, fell heir to a fortune estimated at $1,000,000.

In the early '80s he married Miss Nino K. Hunt of New York, a beautiful young woman, with whom he appeared to be infatuated. After the birth of a son in June, 1888, the pair separated. Hayes denied that he was the father of the child, but his denial is generally regarded as having arisen either from an hallucination or from a wish to injure Mrs. Hayes' reputation. After the separation Hayes went abroad, where he spent money lavishly in riotous living. He returned from abroad about seven years ago and was summoned into court by his wife on a suit for separate maintenance.

As a result of some ugly things he said about her during this trial he was horsewhipped by Mrs. Hayes' brothers, but he repulsed them with a shot from his revolver. He again went abroad and traveled widely in Europe, Egypt, and Turkey. He spent a winter at Monte Carlo, some time in Italy, and some time in Paris, but London struck his fancy most.

While there he met and became captive to the charms of Natalie Bland, alias Desmond, whom he brought to this country in 1891 and took to his home in Lexington. He soon returned to London, however, and plunging deeper than ever, died there early in 1895.

It is estimated that the estate is valued at over $1,500,000, and the probating of the will was contested by Mrs. Nino Hayes on the ground that nothing was left to their son, Harold Hayes. The will was drawn and signed at Dover, England, on Nov. 11, 1894. The first bequest is $10,000 to Thomas Blair, London, "in consideration of the great kindness shown the testator." To Natalie Grant of Falham, England, is given $2,500, but in the codicil of the will this bequest is revoked. All the rest and residue of the estate is left to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

DESERTS ONE WIFE TO TAKE ANOTHER

Charles Ohms, a Street Car Conductor, Confronted by Charges of Bigamy and Abandonment.

Charles Ohms, a street car conductor, who was arrested last night on the charge of desertion preferred by his wife, will probably have to answer to the more serious charge of bigamy. Ohms deserted his wife on July 1 and the police have been looking for him ever since.

A week ago they learned he was married in Milwaukee on July 14 to Miss Lizzie Wallace, Sacramento and School streets. When they tried to locate the couple in Milwaukee the police found they had returned to Chicago, where no trace of them could be found.

A week ago the Wallace girl's parents received a letter from her, saying she had eloped with Ohms and had since heard he was already married and asking if it were so. Mr. Wallace reported the matter to the police, who yesterday located the man at North and Humboldt avenues, where he was arrested.

The deserted wife has a young child and is at present in the German Hospital.

PALMER FALLS IN A FLOUR BARREL.

People at Richmond, Ky., Remember the Democratic Nominee Mainly for an Oratorical Mishap.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Gen. John M. Palmer is well remembered here in Madison County. At Kingston, years ago, he addressed a large crowd of farmers. Gen. Palmer mounted a flour barrel, from which he spoke with great vigor for some time. At a point where he wanted to dwell with emphasis he raised his foot and came down with full force upon the barrel's head. The shock broke in the head, burying the orator in flour to his waist. Gen. Palmer is strong here, but many Democrats will vote for McKinley.

Fatal Plunge Into Manistee River.

Manistee, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A team of horses and a carriage containing five men plunged into the swift current of the Manistee River between here and East Lake at midnight. One of the men, James Rowley, a jeweler of East Lake, was drowned and his body has not been recovered.

Monopoly of the Opium Trade.

The only opium permitted to be used by the British Pharmacopœia is obtained from Asia Minor.

MAYOR VISITS THE POLICE

STUDIES HUMAN NATURE AT THE HARRISON STREET STATION.

Investigates Methods of the Department and Is an Interested Listener to the Stories of Levee Characters Brought In During the Evening—Astonished at the Number of Robberies Reported—Learns About Bail Bonds—Views of Tough District.

Mayor Swift was out getting some pointers on police business last night, and he selected the Harrison Street Station as the proper place to begin his schooling. The arrival of the Chief Executive of the city caused some commotion at the station, one shake-up having taken place there recently, but as soon as the alleged object of his visit was known the fright subsided.

The Mayor stated pointedly that he had come to study human nature, and considered the Harrison Street Station the most advantageous point to begin. Human nature was piled up in front of him in great display in the shape of levee characters who had troubles of their own and were willing to tell them to the police.

Hears Tales of Levee Characters.

To all these stories the Mayor was an interested listener, and he weighed their value carefully. If he had any other object in his visit than to look over police methods he was careful to conceal it. The recent shake-up at the station made many of the policemen apprehensive of the result of the visit which had been accorded them, and they were careful to carry themselves straight last night.

A peculiar feature which attended the visit of the Chief Executive was the prevalence of robbery reports during his visit there. A continual stream of complainants came in, and an unusual number of robberies was reported even for the Harrison street district, which is considered the home of tough characters.

Stories of Robberies.

One man complained that he had been robbed of $2.40 by two women in a restaurant. Following closely on his heels was a farmer from Michigan, who had come to town to see the sights. He visited two negro dives and lost a "roll" containing $400. He went to a friend and borrowed $25 and went to another resort, where he lost this. The Mayor was surprised there should be a man in the world with so little sense as to do this, and he was also surprised at the prevalence of crime.

After several other minor reports had come in a man, who was almost fainting, told in broken sentences of the manner in which he had been robbed of all his money, $35. After a thorough search of the complainant the money was found safely stowed away in his inside vest pocket, where he had concealed it earlier in the day and then forgotten about it.

Visits the Cell Room.

Mayor Swift listened to all the complaints which were given in, and in some instances questioned the complainants. He was shown about the station by Lieut. Cudmore, who was in charge. He questioned some of the prisoners in their cells, and in every instance they told him they had committed no crime.

Justice Underwood was visited by his Honor, and the latter learned the process of signing bail bonds. All of the employés about the station were visited and the Mayor had a kindly word for all of them. He adjusted his glasses and looked over the arrest book, but could not gain much from it because all the prisoners are booked according to the number of the ordinance which they are accused of violating.

Wants Criminals Kept Together.

During his stay at the station the Mayor took occasion to express himself concerning the Harrison street district in general. He said he believed it better to keep the criminals all in one district, where they could have stricter police attention, than to allow them to be scattered all over the city.

"By keeping them in the Harrison street district we can furnish more patrolmen," he said, "and afford better protection to the citizens than if they were scattered all over the city."

When the Mayor finally left at 11 o'clock the policemen, who had been under a strain during his stay, were greatly relieved, although they were not fully satisfied with the impression they had made during his stay there.

SKELETON ON JESSE JAMES' PROPERTY

Remains of a Probable Victim of the Notorious Outlaw Dug Up in the Rear of His Former Home.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The skeleton of a man was found in the rear of the old Jesse James property, which is located on top of a large hill in the southeastern part of the city, today by teamsters who were engaged in transferring earth from the premises to a ravine some distance to the east. The body has been buried many years, and it is plain enough that it was hastily deposited in the ground without even the formality of a decent burial or funeral.

The bones when found indicated the body had been dumped into a hole five feet deep by three feet long, and then covered up. There was not the least sign of a coffin or box as a receptacle for the body, and to substantiate the theory of murder, many persons who have resided near the James' home for twenty years or more say no person ever died a natural death in that part of the city and was buried on top of the hill.

Some time before the killing of Jesse James by the Ford boys, Jesse had trouble with a member of the gang, Ed Miller, who was a brother of Clell Miller, killed during the attempt to rob the bank at Northfield, Minn. Jesse accused Ed Miller of being in communication with some of the State officials. Miller and he quarreled often, and Miller mysteriously disappeared. Friends of Miller in this city say there is no doubt that he was murdered by some member of the gang, and the belief is strong that Jesse did it himself. It is also presumed that the body found today is that of Ed Miller, but there is no evidence to prove this.

LILLIAN RUSSELL AND HER TIGHTS.

They Make Trouble at the Customs Office and Bring About a Suit to Test the Tariff Act.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Lillian Russell thinks tariff bills are more trouble than husbands. The heavyweight queen of comic opera imported a large quantity of theatrical wearing apparel, lambs'-wool tights, diamonds, and other things in October, 1894, when the McKinley law was in effect. The amount of duties she was called upon to pay on the goods rather staggered the airy-fairy Lillian, and she told the Collector of the Port, with a few of her choicest first-night smiles, she was only importing the goods on approval anyway, and didn't expect to keep them. So he gallantly permitted her to take possession of the goods under hand for the duty.

Miss Russell failed to export the goods within the required six months, and the Collector assessed duty under the McKinley law, though the wool clause of the Wilson law was then in effect.

The Board of Appraisers sustained the Collector, and now Miss Russell will appeal to the courts. She proposes to get the benefit of the lowest rates on lamb's wool tights or know the reason why the Collector is such a mean old thing. She is still wearing them.

BISHOP NEWMAN PREDICTS VICTORY.

Eminent Methodist Says the Powers of Omnipotence Are on the Side of McKinley.

Bishop John P. Newman of the M. E. Church is confident McKinley will be elected. Discussing the situation yesterday he said:

"God is conducting this campaign; it is his campaign, and the result is as certain as all of his works."

Bishop Newman touched upon politics some time ago in one of his sermons and spoke for the Republican ticket, whereupon Senator Stewart became incensed and proceeded to criticise him.

The Bishop passed through Chicago yesterday en route to a conference at Knoxville, Tenn.

James Monroe's Last Days.

It is said there is ground for a belief that James Monroe did not die in poverty, as is often stated.

IRISH PARTY STILL SPLIT

OPINIONS ON THE WORK OF THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

John Dillon Repeats His Offer to Retire from the Chairmanship, but Adds That "Reunion Must Precede Any Effort to Force a Concession of Irish Demands"—Healy Denies the Right of American and Canadian Delegates to Interfere.

Dublin, Sept. 4.—Speaking at the annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain today Mr. John Dillon said that his offer to retire from the Chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary party still held good. He added, however, that so long as he retained the place "no man, whatever his opinion of his own abilities, shall remain in the ranks an hour unless he observes the principle of discipline.

"Reunion," he continued, "must precede any effort to force a concession of the Irish demands."

An address to the Irish at home and abroad, signed by all the foreign delegates, has been issued. It expresses the belief that the Irish National convention was a representative one and voiced the Irish national spirit, and exhorts all who desire the welfare of Ireland to support the majority rule. The signers further appeal to the people of Ireland to unite for the cause of home rule, and they undertake to convey to their constituents the delegates' sense of the magnitude of the authority of the convention, and they pledge the unfailing support of the Irish parliamentary party "until the blessings of self-government have been won for Ireland."

London, Sept. 4.—The Daily News (Liberal) says of the Irish convention: "Though the convention failed to exhibit a very encouraging spectacle of Irish unity it has not been the empty demonstration its opponents believe."

The Standard (Conservative) thinks that the convention has proved the hollowness of the demand for home rule. It adds: "There was more egotism than patriotism displayed."

The Morning Post, also Conservative, says: "The convention has excited nothing but good-humored contempt. It has failed to hurt or to benefit a living creature."

The Nation, Mr. Healy's organ, says: "It was a revelation to the foreign delegates that the man who is absolutely the greatest force in Irish politics refused to recognize the convention." The Nation asks when the apotheosis of Dillon will be pronounced and when the dread exorcisms will be worked to expel the evil persons refusing to regard Dillon as a heaven-born leader.

The evening Parnellite organ dubs the convention "burst bubble."

The Chronicle contains an interview with Timothy Harrington in which he described the convention as a mere gathering of Dillonites.

Mr. Healy denied the right of the American and Canadian delegates to interfere in the internal affairs of the Irish party, which could not be the concern of any convention.

TURKEY ASKS THEIR EXTRADITION.

Armenian Refugees Arrive at Marseilles En Route to New York.

Marseilles, Sept. 4.—The Armenian refugees, who arrived here from Constantinople on board the steamship La Gironde, including among them the men who surrendered to Sir Edgar Vincent after participating in the attack upon the Ottoman Bank, have been conveyed to a prison, pending their departure for New York.

The Porte has asked for their extradition, but it is believed that the request will not be granted. The culprits claim to have received their safe conduct.

Stamboul Riots in Court.

Constantinople, Sept. 4.—The special tribunal for the trial of the authors of the recent outrage in this city, resulting in the killing of several thousand Armenians, was opened today. Indictments against 143 Mussulmans and Armenians were handed in by the public prosecutor.

Fighting in Macedonia.

London, Sept. 5.—An Athens dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that fighting has occurred in the Fkaterine district of Macedonia, during which the Turks lost forty-four killed and the insurgents lost heavily.

Reform Plan for Crete Accepted.

Canea, Island of Crete, Sept. 4.—The Assembly, after consulting with the Revolutionary committee, has accepted the reform plans drawn up by the powers and approved by the Sultan of Turkey.

GRACE KIMBALL TALKS OF ARMENIA

American Missionary Calls the Sultan's Methods "Inhuman."

London, Sept. 5.—The Chronicle this morning contains an interview with Miss Grace N. Kimball, M. D., the American missionary from Bangor, Me., who did such heroic work in the protection and relief of the Armenians during the late massacres. Miss Kimball has just arrived in London from Turkey and was an eye-witness of the recent massacres in Constantinople and Bebek. She expresses the belief that the massacres were organized by the Turks. Miss Kimball says further:

"Undoubtedly a strong revolutionary movement exists in Turkey, but the methods adopted to suppress it are both inhuman and intolerable."

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says: "Among the victims of the Constantinople massacres were several Italians, whose heads were carried through the streets on pikes.

"It is rumored that the Sultan had actually issued an irade ordering the massacre of all the Armenians, and the Ambassadors had to use threats to get it rescinded."

DEPARTURE OF CZAR FOR BRESLAU.

Will Meet Emperor William and Witness Military Maneuvers.

Kief, Sept. 4.—The Czar and Czarina started yesterday evening for Breslau, where they will meet Emperor William of Germany and witness a portion of the military maneuvers.

Breslau, Sept. 4.—Emperor William and the Empress arrived here at 1:30 p. m. and were welcomed by the civil and military officials. Their Majesties then proceeded to unveil the monument to Emperor William I., amid deafening cheering from the troops and populace, the firing of a salute of 101 guns, and the playing of martial airs by the bands in attendance.

Their Majesties afterwards proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome and handed the Emperor a loving cup, for which his Majesty returned cordial thanks and drank to the health of Breslau.

Errazuriz President of Chile.

Valparaiso, Sept. 4.—After an excited session the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 against 60, today decided that the relatives of Fedrico Errazuriz had a right to vote. Errazuriz was proclaimed President of the Republic of Chile by the same vote. There is great excitement, but order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from Sept. 18.

Dreyfus Has Not Escaped.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The Governor of French Guiana, replying to a dispatch of inquiry from the Minister of the Colonies, denies the statements made by Capt. Hunter of the British steamer Nonpareil at Newport, Monmouthshire, saying that Capt. Albert Dreyfus has escaped from his prison on the Island of Grand Salut.

Confirms Hammond's Statement.

Paris, Sept. 4.—Lionel Phillips, the Johannesburg reformer, who was convicted together with John Hays Hammond and others of high treason against the Transvaal, confirms the statement made by Mr. Hammond as to the protest made by the reformers against the Jameson raid.

Philippine Insurrection.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—An official dispatch from Manilla, capital of the Philippine Islands, announces that 2,000 insurgents have collected at Cavite. The troops have routed 500 insurgents at Baccore, killing fourteen of them and wounding eighteen.

Peary's Steamer Sighted.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 4.—The Peary steamer Hope was sighted by many Newfoundland fishermen along the coast of Northern Labrador July 20. Everything appeared to be right with the boat and no ice floe was in sight.

PAY CRIME PENALTY ON THE GALLOWS

George L. Wheeler, at Paris, Tex., Objects to Being Hanged with Negroes and His Request Is Respected.

Paris, Tex., Sept. 4.—George L. Wheeler, white, was hanged today for the murder of Robert McCabe in the Chickasaw Nation June 12, 1895. He lay in wait for his victim and shot him in the presence of his 5-year-old son.

Immediately after the removal of Wheeler's body the trap was again adjusted, and Silas Lee and Hickman Freeland, two negro murderers, were hanged.

The negroes were hanged separately at Wheeler's request, as he did not want to be hanged with them.

Folsom, Cal., Sept. 4.—George W. Roberts was hanged today for the murder of Walter D. Freeman.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4.—Arthur Hayne was hanged here today noon. He killed Will Springs in Holland's saloon here March 7. They were friends and quarreled while drunk.

WOMAN AIDS A THUG IN A HOLDUP.

Mrs. Henry McCauley Stuns Dennis Howard with a Club While Her Companion Stabs Him.

By the vigorous use of his legs and his lungs Dennis Howard managed to save his purse, although he says he got several raps on the head with a baseball bat and was slashed in the back with a knife.

Howard was passing Sherman and Harrison streets, when he was stopped by a man and woman, who pretended to ask him the location of one of the depots. When Howard stopped to comply with their request the woman struck him over the head with a club he thinks was a baseball bat, and the man wielded a long knife to good advantage.

Policemen Rogers and McDonald arrested Henry McCauley, who is said to have used the knife. The woman, who he says is his wife, escaped by running through a house near by.

LAKE STEAMER IS REPORTED ON FIRE.

No Wreckage Is Found and the Report Is Generally Discredited by Marine Men.

Alpena, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A report was received from Black River this morning that a large steamer was sighted on fire ten miles from shore. The report was brought in by a man in a sailboat.

Before the tug Westcott could be started for the ship the flames had vanished. No trace of the boat has been found today.

It is generally believed by marine men here that the rumor has no foundation. Black River is twenty-five miles off the course of large vessels, and some of the crew would have reached shore in a yawl boat or some wreckage would have been picked up had there been a steamer on fire.

SCANDINAVIAN SINGERS AT OMAHA

Parade Is Witnessed by Thousands, After Which Is a Ball.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 4.—The Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association this morning proved their kinship to the great, hardy sons of the north and laughed aloud at the efforts of the rain god to squelch their parade. It was dark and threatening when the line started.

Two carriages carried the officers of the association and their wives. The vehicles were profusely decorated with evergreens. They rode at the head of the band of singers who have already reached the city and were about 300 strong. A feature of the parade was the display of banners, which was the best ever seen in this city.

Every one of the singing societies had a standard of remarkable beauty, invariably of silken cloth, embroidered with the name and the emblems of the association. The parade was witnessed by thousands despite the rain. The ball and reception tendered the visitors tonight was a magnificent affair.

ROBBERS CARRY AWAY A SAFE

They Are Afterward Frightened and Abandon It Unopened.

La Porte, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Robbers broke into the station at Wellsboro this morning and carried away a small safe belonging to the American Express company which contained considerable cash. The safe was moved to a neighboring field, where an attempt was made to blow it open, but the men were frightened away before accomplishing their purpose. They left their entire kit of tools and thus far have eluded pursuit.

The Lace Scarf's Return.

The revival of sashes brings in natural sequence the return of the lace scarf. The scarf is capable of as many changes as the chameleon, and harmonizes as well with the dignity of stately middle age as with the coquetry of youth. One of its prettiest uses lately was in a bride's gown, draped from the right shoulder and caught at the left side of the skirt. As the scarf was of Brussels lace its beauty was intensified by the shimmering satin beneath.

SETS A WORLD'S RECORD.

WALTER SIMKIN RIDES A FAST TEN MILES AT THE COLISEUM.

Makes the Distance in the Remarkable Time of 22:25 4-5—Jay Eaton Carries Off the Honors in the Professional Event—S. B. Scace Rides a Good Race in the Half-Mile Handicap from the Seventy-Yard Mark—Matinee Races This Afternoon.

Jay Eaton and Walter Simkin were the stars of the bicycle races at the Coliseum last night, Eaton taking two of the professional events and Simkin the ten-mile amateur, paced, breaking the world's indoor paced record. Both were favorites with the spectators, who loudly cheered them at the finishes. The racing was better than the opening night's sport, and pleased the most exacting. All the events were hotly contested and some of the finishes were close and exciting. About 3,500 people were present.

S. B. Scace, from the 70-yard mark, easily captured the third event, the half-mile amateur handicap. H. H. Fell got off first and led the bunch to the second lap. In the middle of the second lap Fred Morse, 20 yards, caught Fell and passed him, and negotiated the tape two lengths ahead of O. G. Fricke, in :59 4-5. The race was one of the fastest of the races run. The men rode bunched throughout and finished close together.

Jay Eaton was first across the tape in the one-mile professional lap handicap race. J. C. Tinkham set the pace at the pistol shot and led to the second lap, when he was caught by Eaton at the turn into the stretch. Eaton paced the bunch two laps in the lead. Eaton paced the field, having increased his lead to three lengths. In the last lap he still led the bunch three lengths in front and maintained his lead to the tape, crossing it about four yards in front of H. A. Zerbel, second, in 2:13 1-5. W. De Cardy was third and close upon Zerbel. Eaton had the race won from the start and rode about as he pleased. Bliss failed to qualify in the trial heats and did not ride in the final.

Jay Eaton also won the fifth event, the one-mile open professional. At the pistol shot A. Bingenheimer got off in the lead, but was caught by Bert Repine before one lap had been covered. Bingenheimer passed Repine in the next lap and again took the lead, following the pace set by the tandem to the last lap, with Eaton next to last. In the middle of the last lap Eaton sprinted and, passing the bunch at the turn into the stretch, was first across the tape by nearly ten lengths, with H. B. Marsh second and Tracy Holmes third. Time, 2:02 3-5.

At the start of the last event, the ten-mile amateur, paced, Walter Simkins broke the world's record for ten miles, indoors, paced. He took the pace of the tandem and held it to the middle lap of the seventh mile. Most of the other riders had lost one lap at the beginning of the eighth mile. The pacemakers were changed. The change was awkward and Simkins lost almost half a lap in the poor pickup. He made up the loss, however, in the ninth mile. In the last mile he shot ahead of the pacemakers and crossed the tape two laps ahead of the rest of the field, winning in 22:25 4-5. A. G. Kluefer was second and L. A. Conklin third. Simkin is a wonderful little rider and won the applause of the spectators all through the race.

Matinée races will be held this afternoon at which all the cracks will ride, and good racing will be seen. The matinée racing will begin promptly at 2 o'clock. The summaries:

First race, Bankers' Athletic club, one mile handicap, amateur—First heat, nine starters, three to qualify—A. Lattman [25 yards] won, R. D. Sinclair [125 yards] second, J. W. Rubecamp [80 yards] third. Time, 2:21 4-5.

Second heat, six starters—F. Pearson [scratch] won, C. E. Rosenberg [80 yards] second, L. H. Brundt [135 yards] third. Time, 2:17 4-5.

Final heat, six starters—F. Pearson [scratch] won, A. Lattman [25 yards] second, C. E. Rosenberg [80 yards] third. Time, 2:16.

Second race, half mile handicap, professional—First heat, eight starters, two to qualify—H. A. Zerbel [45 yards] won, P. B. Wilson [60 yards] second, J. Skelton [30 yards] third. Time, 1:00.

Second heat, nine starters—A. S. Bingenheimer [55 yards] won, T. J. Ryan [40 yards] second, M. S. O'Brien [60 yards] third. Time, 1:02.

Third heat, eight starters—Frank Wing [15 yards] won, H. B. Marsh [20 yards] second, R. P. Rice [30 yards] third. Time, 1:02.

Final heat, seven starters—A. S. Bingenheimer [55 yards] won, H. A. Zerbel [45 yards] second, H. B. Marsh [20 yards], third. Time, 1:01 2-5.

Third race, half mile handicap, amateur—First heat, nine starters—S. B. Scace [70 yards] won, J. W. Donnel [45 yards] second, W. Simkin [20 yards] third. Time, 1:00 2-5.

Second heat, ten starters—V. Loos [50 yards] won, C. Lavin [40 yards] second, C. M. Franke [55 yards], third. Time, 1:01 2-5.

Third heat, seven starters—F. Morse [20 yards] won, F. H. Bayle [65 yards] second, J. H. Schroeder [40 yards] third. Time, 1:03 1-5.

Fourth heat, eight starters—C. E. Waterman [50 yards] won, G. A. Smith [60 yards] second, F. L. Judge [75 yards] third. Time, 1:03.

Fifth heat, twelve starters—H. H. Fell [75 yards], won; O. G. Fricke [20 yards], second; C. Fisher [40 yards], third. Time, 1:01.

Final heat, seven starters—S. B. Scace [70 yards], won; F. Morse [20 yards], second; O. G. Fricke [20 yards], third. Time, :59 4-5.

Fourth race, one mile, lap, professional, first heat, three to qualify, run in half-mile heats, ten starters—Jay Eaton won, H. A. Zerbel second, W. De Cardy third. Time, 1:06.

Second heat, seven starters—R. P. Rice won, J. C. Tinkham second, F. H. McCall third. Time, 1:07 2-5.

Final heat—Jay Eaton won, 10 points; H. A. Zerbel, second, 6 points; W. De Cardy, third, 4 points. Time, 2:13 1-5.

Fifth race, one mile open, professional, first heat, nine starters—A. Bingenheimer won, H. B. Marsh second, A. C. Van Nest third. Time, 2:24 3-5.

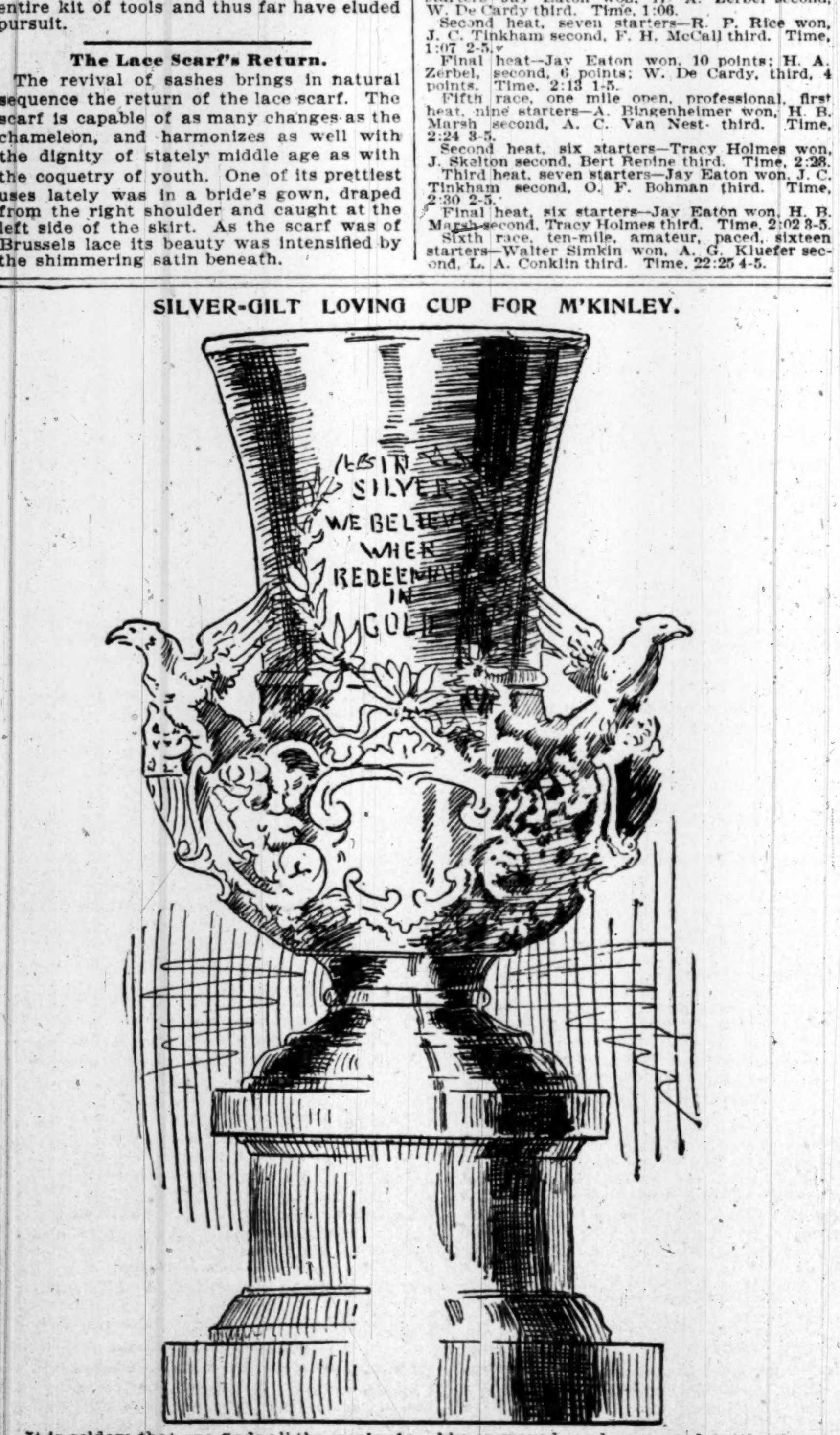
Second heat, six starters—Tracy Holmes won, J. Skelton second, Bert Repine third. Time, 2:28.

Third heat, seven starters—Jay Eaton won, J. C. Tinkham second, O. F. Bohman third. Time, 2:30 2-5.

Final heat, six starters—Jay Eaton won, H. B. Marsh second, Tracy Holmes third. Time, 2:02 3-5.

Sixth race, ten-mile, amateur, paced, sixteen starters—Walter Simkin won, A. G. Kluefer second, L. A. Conklin third. Time, 22:25 4-5.

SILVER-GILT LOVING CUP FOR M'KINLEY.


WE BELIEVE IN SILVER WHEN REDEEMABLE IN GOLD

It is seldom that one finds all the employés in a manufacturing concern of one faith politically, but such is the case with those employed by Mauser & Co. of this city. They are all good Democrats, or rather were. When they heard of Bryan's nomination and his platform, however, being silversmiths, they rebelled, for none knew the real value of silver better than they. They informed their employers that they wished to fashion a cup of silver, washed with gold, to be suitably engraved, and presented to the Republican candidate for President, with the firm's consent and coöperation, and work was begun at once.

The cup was finished yesterday and placed on exhibition. A panel surrounded by a wreath on the neck of the cup bears the words:

"We believe in silver when redeemable in gold." The cup will stand upon a handsome ebony base, the whole being two feet in height.—New York Press.

MISSOURI HOSPITALITY IS TESTED

Kind of Provocation That Led the Farmer to Hit the Stranger Within His Gates.

New York Sun: A former Congressman from Missouri wrote his name in the book of a Broadway hotel and asked the clerk to give him a room that had a bolt on the door and iron shutter on the window. As the guest was turning to go up to his room a reporter asked him the question that is usually the open sesame to every Missourian's heart:

"How are the crops?"

"What crops are you interested about?" returned the Congressman.

"How about the silver crop?" was asked.

"Let's go and sit down somewhere where it is windy," and the former Representative led the young man away, and when they had seated themselves the Missourian, who had quit politics, told the reporter this story:

"Whatever may be said of Missouri, no one ever questioned the hospitality of its people. They will walk with you four miles if you ask them to go one, and let down all the bars. They will turn the unsmitten cheek and ask you to hit it after you have made an attack on the other. Not long ago one of my meek and slow-to-anger constituents, who lives in an unpretentious house on the country road, was hallowed up late at night by a solitary horseman who didn't know whether he was on the road to Pike or Lebanon. The night was stormy, and my constituent asked the stranger to alight and share his hospitality. He put up the stranger's jaded animal and then showed the traveler to the spare room. The next morning as the stranger was leaving there was a most unfortunate altercation. The stranger rode away finally with one eye gouged from its socket, a slit in his ear, his front teeth loose, and his nose resembling a battered beet. He went to the nearest Squire and swore out a warrant. Then he put up at a tavern and waited for the constable with the defendant.

"The plaintiff told the Squire how he had been lured in and assaulted on the following morning. The Squire was of the old school. He had been Squire in that settlement nearly twenty years, and when he was not trying lawsuits he entertained those about him with tales of the hospitality of Missouri. He loved to do that. So he turned to the defendant in the case and asked:

"'How did you, a Missourian, so far forget the tradition of our State as to assault the man whom you asked to your bed and board?'

"The Missourian asked to be sworn. But the Squire said it was not necessary for a Missourian to take an oath in his court.

"'Well, your Honor,' said the defendant, 'it is true I asked this man in out of the storm, and I turned out one of my nags to make room for hisn. And I gave him the spare room which my married daughter and her husband always occupied when they visited us. The next morning while I was entertaining him my wife passed through the room, and when she was gone the stranger says:

"'"Who was the carroty haired creature that just flitted by?"

"'Well, your Honor, Betsey was never a prize winner at the county beauty show, but she's a mighty good woman, and my wife, and the mother of my children, and she's as good as two hired men in hog killing time. I knowed she wasn't pretty, but I didn't take any exceptions to what the stranger said.

"'Well, when breakfast was put on we went out, and being of a religious turn I asked the stranger if he would say the blessing. I thought I would give him the first throw, you see. He looked around the table and turned up his nose, and said he didn't see much to be thankful for. Your Honor, I knowed it wasn't no Planters' House or Southern Hotel meal, and we never bragged about what we had to eat. When I saw he didn't like to pray I said a blessing and we pitched in. I know it wasn't much of a meal, and I didn't say anything. We fed on in silence, and finally I says to the stranger:

"'"How did you rest last night?"

"'He said he didn't rest much; that the bed was hard and he kept thinking about being robbed, and he was thankful he was alive. Well, your Honor, I knowed we didn't have no locks on the door, and the dogs kept up a barking all night. But I didn't say anything, and Betsey she looked mighty poorly. After breakfast I asked the stranger if he would like to be moving along, and I went out and exercised his nag and brought her around. The stranger said his nag looked as if she had had about as poor a night of it as he had, and said he didn't suppose I had fed her. Well, I didn't make no reply to that, your Honor.

"'Then just as he got ready to mount he turns to me and says:

"'"By the way, what do you think of the silver question?"

"'Then I hit him.'"

LOIE FULLER PATENTS A DANCE.

Intends to Have Exclusive Right of Her Own Invention.

They patent a great many kinds of things nowadays, but it remained for an actress to invent and patent the paraphernalia of a serpentine dance. The records at Washington show that the actress in question has patented a skirt, decorated with serpents in various attitudes of squirm; another skirt, which is fastened around the head instead of at the waist; various implements for propelling the garment in fantastic curves, and a scheme for lighting the stage during a dance from points above, below, and all around the dancer.

The patent documents are accompanied by illustrations. An ugly looking dress with the snakes upon its surface is a quite different garment to the view when it is being waved to and fro by its wearer, with ten or fifteen brilliant calcium lights in various colors shining upon it from the flies, wings, and from underneath the stage. Then its filmy fabric shines like silver, or gold, or a waving flood of purple, as it passes under the changing lenses of the calciums, while the embroidered serpents seem to glide over its surface with ever-increasing velocity, until the lights are suddenly turned out and the whirling form of the dancer is lost to view.

The serpentine dance has developed into an undertaking that involves a very considerable outlay and employs the services of many assistants. It is a very different sort of thing from what it was a few years ago, when it surprised and delighted the audiences at Hoyt's Theater during the long run of "A Trip to Chinatown." At that time two lights were used in the wings and one more at the rear of the stage.

It is not uncommon nowadays to get up a dance requiring five times as many lights, each of which commands the undivided attention of an electrician's assistant. Serpentine dances in these times, as may be readily imagined, are expensive luxuries. They owe their development to their present stage of perfection to "La Loie" Fuller, who is the inventor and patentee of the various devices referred to.

Mrs. Mackay's Furs.

There are some almost priceless fur cloaks in existence, most of them belonging to members of the Russian nobility. Mrs. John Mackay has a sable cloak valued at $15,000, which consists of 10,000 small skins. The most costly wrap of this kind is a fur cloak sent to the Empress Dagmar on her coronation. It cost $60,000 and weighs only sixteen ounces. This was a present from the City of Irkutsk, in Siberia. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg inherited a magnificent cloak from her mother, the late Empress of Russia. Judic, the French actress, has a sable cloak valued at $5,000. Other fortunate women in this respect are the Countess Potoka, the Countess Greffulba, and the Duchess of Leuchtenberg, all of Russia, the land of furs.

All the Difference.

Jones—"A poor man, with only one leg, stopped me the other day and started telling me he had only one leg. I told him I was very sorry for him, but I hadn't any legs to give away. I wonder if he thought I had."

Smith—"I should say more likely to think you had alms to give."—Judy.

Possible New Oil and Gas Territory.

La Porte, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—While boring a well on J. G. Weisjohn's premises in Wanatah this morning the workmen struck oil and gas at a depth of 116 feet. It burns with a steady flame and the belief prevails that an important discovery has been made.

Georgia's Crack Shot.

Mr. Smyser of Summerville, Ga., although nearly 97 years old, is still a crack shot. At a recent practice shoot he put seven bullets out of ten into a target at sixty feet.

Where Good Food Comes From.

The land and waters of the Delaware and Maryland peninsula produce more table delicacies than any other region of equal area in the United States.

JEWS FORM NEW CHURCH

TEMPLE ISRAEL HOLDS ITS FIRST PUBLIC SERVICE.

Congregation Assembles in Oakland Music Hall—The Pastor, Rabbi Moses, Explains the Necessity of the Organization and Says One of the Objects Is to Lessen the Expense of Membership—Rabbi Stolz and Dr. Scott Give Welcome.

The first public service of the new Jewish congregation, Temple Israel, whose President is Louis Kahn, and whose rabbi is Dr. Isaac S. Moses, formerly of Kehiloth Anshe Maariv, was held last evening at the Oakland Music Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street. The congregation completely filled the hall, and on the platform with Rabbi Moses sat Rabbi Joseph Stolz of Isaiah Congregation, Rabbi A. Norden of the Congregation of the North Side, and the Rev. Dr. Willard Scott of the South Congregational Church.

After the opening prayers and devotional music Dr. Moses made the address of the evening, explaining the necessity for the new organization. In doing so he was led to criticise the policy of the existing Jewish congregations. He said their rabbis occupied an unenviable position and had become objects of pity and almost contempt. They were judged not by their piety or their learning, but solely by their capacity to draw congregations and stimulate contributions. But the main fault found with the congregations, he said, was they existed only for the rich and made membership so expensive that people in moderate circumstances were virtually excluded.

Few Forsake Judaism.

In canvassing the South Side for members for his new congregation among those who attended no Jewish place for worship, he had met but few cases of Jews who had lost their faith in Judaism. The excuse he heard given most was the expense of belonging to a Jewish congregation. He estimated there were 5,000 Jewish families on the South Side, and he knew less than 1,000 of them attended any place of worship. The reason was they could not afford it.

By ascertaining the expense and the membership of the different congregations in the city, he had learned that the expense to each member was from $60 to $90 a year. This was the great evil which he desired to remedy by the organization of the Temple Israel. For the present it would worship in a hall, but he had good reason to hope the near future would see his people in a house of worship of their own which would be typical of their principles. Already one liberal man had promised $10,000 toward the synagogue, and another had given a cemetery for those who were called away by death.

Welcome by Rabbi Stolz.

Dr. Moses was followed by Dr. Stolz, who said he was compelled to dissent from the criticisms Dr. Moses had made on the rabbis and congregations of the city, but as the occasion was no place for a debating society he would not pursue the matter any further, and would choose another line of remark.

He then said he welcomed the formation of a new Jewish congregation. In his judgment there could not be too many congregations and synagogues. They were the life and salvation of society. If they and the churches were closed the sky-scrapers would crumble, the marts of trade would close, the press would die out, and humanity would go into materialism, corruption, and destruction.

He therefore extended his greetings to Dr. Moses and the Temple Israel, and offered them his best wishes for their spiritual and outward prosperity.

Dr. Scott Feels Friendly.

The Rev. Dr. Scott then made a brief address. He said he felt a moral and religious nearness to Rabbi Moses. They both fed on the same scriptures and admired the same spiritual heroes. Dr. Moses had called on him frequently and he had already learned to love him and his people. He was glad, he said, to see Jewish congregations multiplying on the South Side, and hoped Temple Israel would prove a thrifty and useful body.

The services closed with an address in German by Dr. Norden. It was announced that the congregation would hold regular services at 10 a. m. on Saturdays and other meetings at various times during the week.

WHO WILL GET HECKAMAN VOTE?

One Hundred and Fifty-seven First Cousins Live in One Indiana County.

Ligonier, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—German Township, Marshall County, has a remarkable family in the Heckamans, the pioneers of the family being Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Heckaman Sr., who came from Starke County, O., in the early '30s, and are the oldest settlers in Marshall County. The husband is now 83 years old, the wife 81.

Neither had ever seen an electric light until last winter, though both were near towns that used them. The wife never rode on a railway train until about a year ago. Both are excellently preserved and are the parents of ten sons and two daughters, all living in that vicinity, except one daughter, with seven children, who resides in Kansas.

Four of the sons are parents of twelve children each, and as a result of this remarkable fecundity of the Heckamans, there are 157 of that name, none more distantly related than first cousins, who reside within a distance of two miles in that locality. So numerous are the Heckamans in that neighborhood that the advent of a new infantile aspirant for a name different from that of some neighboring Heckaman is a matter of grave concern, and names are now found duplicated and triplicated, causing considerable confusion.

The Heckamans dwell there harmoniously and their good-will is of no small political importance. The senior Heckamans are great-great-grandparents, and the family has been noted for its longevity—one, a Mrs. Wyrough, living to be 103 years old. Besides those mentioned, quite a number of the Heckamans live in localities a little more distant. The family is a Marshall County marvel.

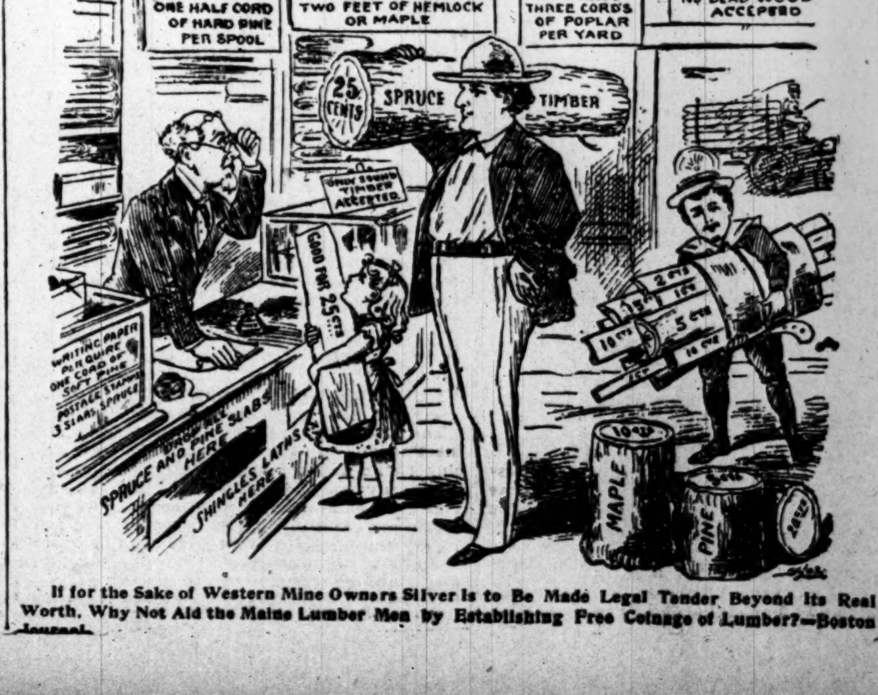
England's First Railroads.

The origin of railways has been traced to a contrivance for simplifying the transit of coal from the English mines to the places of shipment. The invention consisted of a double parallel line of wooden beams or trams, fixed to the ground and furnished with flanges to prevent the wheels of the cars from slipping aside. The motive power was furnished by horses. The date at which these roads were first used is set down as between 1602 and 1649.

Treatment of the Bodice.

She is an unwise woman who hangs up her jacket by a loop at the back of the neck. It makes the coat sag where the strain comes, and it gives it a dragged and droopy appearance. If loops are used at all they should be at the armholes, and so put on as to stand upright, and are not stretched across an inch or so of space. This obviates the pulling at the cloth. But the best way to keep a coat fresh and in good shape is to keep it, when not in active service, on a wooden hanger.

JUST AS LOGICAL.



SILK THREAD ONE HALF CORD OF HARD PINE PER SPOOL
CAMBRIC PER YARD TWO FEET OF HEMLOCK OR MAPLE
WOOLENS THREE CORDS OF POPLAR PER YARD
NO DEAD WOOD ACCEPTED
25 CENTS
SPRUCE TIMBER
ONLY SOUND TIMBER ACCEPTED
GOOD FOR 25 CTS
WRITING PAPER PER QUIRE ONE CORD OF SOFT PINE
POSTAGE STAMPS 3 STARS SPRUCE
DROP ALL SPRUCE AND PINE SLABS HERE
SHINGLES LATHS HERE
MAPLE
PINE

If for the Sake of Western Mine Owners Silver Is to Be Made Legal Tender Beyond Its Real Worth, Why Not Aid the Maine Lumber Men by Establishing Free Coinage of Lumber?—Boston Journal.

KITTY KEEPS WEALTH BUT NOT VOWS.

William Knickrehen, a Lumberman, Tells the Police a Tale of Confiding Trust and Disappointed Love.

William Knickrehen, a lumberman from Northern Michigan, recently arrived in this city and took up his abode in a hotel at Harrison and State streets. He says he met Kittie Brown, who lives a few doors away, and she promised to marry him. He says he gave her $484 as a wedding present, together with a diamond ring, whereupon she refused to become his wife. Yesterday he complained to the police and the woman was arrested, together with Jennie Farrell, her roommate.

GAIL HAMILTON'S WILL IS FILED.

Leaves Her Property to Hannah A. Dodge During Her Lifetime, to Go Then to Nephews and Nieces.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The will of Mary Abigail Dodge [Gail Hamilton] was filed for probate at Salem today. It has no public bequests. The will is dated Jan. 23, 1895, and the executors are J. L. Bowen and Hannah A. Dodge. The property is bequeathed to Hannah A. Dodge during her lifetime and at her death to be divided among the nephews and nieces.

TWO DIOCESES AGREE TO UNITE.

Hereafter to Be Known as the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran.

Racine, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A church conference of the Danish Inter-Mission Diocese and the Nebraska synod is being held in this city. Sixty ministers and lay delegates are in attendance.

An important decision was reached today when it was agreed by a unanimous vote to unite the two dioceses and in the future work harmoniously together under the title of "the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America."

Negotiations to this effect were entered into early last spring with the result that it was agreed to meet in this city and close the deal. The doctrines of both dioceses are almost identical at present, but they have kept apart from one another on account of minor differences. Representatives of both dioceses will meet at Minneapolis early in October to adopt a constitution and elect officers for the united church.

Worn at an English Wedding.

A gown which was worn by the aunt of young Mr. Irving on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Dorothea Baird is described as a "dream" in apricot yellow. It is a glace silk with white sleeves; the skirt, veiled by an overdress of white chiffon, has three narrow frill flounces at the foot, edged with black velvet bebe ribbon. The bodice is trimmed in the same way with a fichu and full shoulder frills of the silk at the top of the sleeve.

Give Life Prisoners a Chance.

If the French newspaper, La Cocarde, is to be trusted, the "life" prisoners in New Caledonia afford the happiest examples of what comes of not being executed for murder. After five years these gentry, if well conducted, are placed in the first class, can become land-owners, and are free to marry any lady convict in the same unfortunate position.

First of the Campbells.

The Campbells of Argyll began in 1190, Talleyrand dates from 1199, Bismarck from 1270, the Grosvenor family, the Dukes of Westminster, 1066; the Austrian house of Hapsburg goes back to 952, and the house of Bourbon to 864. The descendants of Mohammed, born 570, are all registered carefully and authoritatively in a book kept in Mecca by the chief of the family.

Pleasant for the Prisoners.

The prisons in the Canary Islands are conducted on a somewhat lax principle, and the inmates allowed to meet together in the yard. An allowance of 0.50 pesetas per diem is made to each prisoner, and he is allowed to feed at a common mess or provide his food for himself. His meals may be brought in hot by his wife; tobacco is allowed, and on the whole a prisoner is not badly off.

Montenegro's Celebration Postponed.

The bicentenary of the reigning dynasty of Montenegro, which was to have been celebrated on July 29, has been deferred on account of the intense heat, to Sept. 20. The Prince has lately been engaged in composing eight battle songs for the eight battalions of the lately-formed standing army. A prize for the best historical account of the dynasty will also be awarded.

Fort Donelson to Be Bombarded.

Bombardment of Fort Donelson will be given at Electric Park on Sept. 5, 6, and 7. A fort has been erected and will be attacked and destroyed by Company M, First Regiment, Chicago Zouaves; Battery D, and Company I, Seventh Regiment. The special attraction for Monday will be a barbecue of ten steers.

Wagner's Old Teacher.

Wagner's violin teacher, Robert Sipp, who is now 90 years of age, was present at this summer's performances at Bayreuth.

BEST with a big B. Blackwell's Genuine Bull Durham is in a class by itself. You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of

Blackwell's
Genuine Durham
Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Why Be Sick

DR. SANDEN'S

WHEN a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day? Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guarantees, or money refunded. It will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Losses, Drains, and all effects of early indiscretion or excess. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as the mild, soothing, electric current is applied direct to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour.

GET THE BOOK FREE.

A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application. Every young, middle-aged, or old man suffering from the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an easy, sure, and speedy way to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address

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Eczema ON BABY

Grew Worse under Treatment of Best Physicians. Tried

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Great Change in Five Days and Today Is Entirely Cured.

My baby had Eczema in its worst form. One of the best physicians in the city attended her, but she continued to get worse all the time. He finally admitted he was at his wits' end. I then got CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in a few days noticed a great change in her condition. She continued to improve and today is entirely cured, has nice head of hair, and is lively and hearty. I spent considerable money for drugs and doctor's bills, which was useless. J. B. JACOBS, 2031 Wilkins Ave., Balt., Md.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, 50c. and $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Skin Humor," mailed free.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Toothache, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

Thirty to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Seasickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Chills and Fever.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Price 50c Per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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PERFECT
Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

KINGSFORD'S
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The perfect cold water starch. a saver of time, work and money.

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REATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTI-
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time, work and money.

—AT—
SHAYNE'S HATS
193 STATE ST.

BRIEF GLIMPSES OF TRAGEDY, HUMOR, AND PATHOS CAUGHT IN THE MADDING CROWD.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF A CITY DAY

PANORAMA OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS PRESENTED FOR THE EDIFICATION OF TRIBUNE READERS.

THREE "HOLDUP" MEN COME TO GRIEF

Husky Saloonkeeper George Ferguson Proves More than a Match for a Trio of Intruders.

Three robbers attempted a "holdup" in the saloon of George Ferguson, No. 3117 Cottage Grove avenue, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

As a result one of them is now in the Stanton Avenue Police Station in a physical condition which would recommend his confinement in a hospital rather than a calaboose. Another has gone into retirement with facial and other bruises which will preclude his mingling in polite society for some little time to come, and the third one is thought to be running yet.

The "holdup" started out with every show of success, but that promise was not fulfilled. The three robbers got off a north-bound Cottage Grove avenue car at Thirty-first street about 9 o'clock, and walked back to the saloon, passing one other on the way. Mrs. Ferguson was alone in the place, and the three men wasted no time in formalities, but got down to business at once.

"We want all your money, and we want it right off!" shouted one of the men, bringing his fist down upon the counter with a bang.

But Mrs. Ferguson was not so easily scared. It was broad daylight, people were passing by on the sidewalk in front, and she saw no especial cause for alarm.

"I haven't got the key to the cash drawer, and can't give you the money," she explained and tried to pass it off at that.

But the robbers were not so easily put off. One of them went behind the counter and seized her, while the other two made for the cash drawer, and then Mrs. Ferguson did the best she could under the circumstances and screamed.

That scream brought her aid at once. Her husband was in a room up-stairs, about half-dressed, and he appeared on the scene with the quickness of Harlequin in a pantomime.

Mr. Ferguson is no slow man in a fight. He is over six feet tall, weighs about 210 pounds, and there is not fat enough on him to grease a griddle.

He wasted no time in talking, but waded into those three robbers and in a moment there was a mix-up on the floor of that saloon which, for rough-and-tumble fighting, beat anything which has come off in Chicago since Ald. McCarthy and Lammers had their little personal altercation.

For a time the robbers had things pretty well their own way. One was armed with a club, another with a slungshot, and the third with a knife, and they used these weapons with fair effect until Ferguson got hold of a knife himself, and then things changed.

One of the robbers ran away the moment he saw the saloonkeeper was armed, and Ferguson, knocking another one down, turned his attention to the third.

This one he did up in most approved style, not ceasing his punishment until the police arrived.

In the meanwhile the second robber picked himself up from the floor and ran after his companion who had first escaped.

The police arrested the one who remained in Ferguson's embrace, but had to take him to Hogey's drug store to have his cuts and wounds bound up before he was in fit shape to cart to the station.

Ferguson himself did not get off easily. He was tending bar last night, but one eye had gone out of business entirely, he had a big lump on the back of his head, another on his forehead, and another behind his ear, where the slungshot had hit him, and a knife cut over the serviceable eye.

There was about $160 in cash in the saloon when the robbers entered.

The one who was arrested refused to say anything more about himself than that his name was Smith and he lived in Sixty-third street. All three men were fairly well dressed and about 25 years old.

FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM REPORT.

Director Skiff Says Many Improvements Have Been Made, but Is Reticent About a Removal.

The forthcoming annual report of Director F. J. V. Skiff of the Field Columbian Museum, which will be issued next month, will show an increased average paid attendance over last year. There has been also an increase in the free admission of students, but the free attendance on Saturdays and Sundays has fallen off.

Director Skiff was uncommunicative in regard to the removal of the big institution to the twenty-eight-acre plat on the lake front, and said he preferred to say nothing about it.

It was ascertained that a number of improvements have been and are being made. New stone foundations have been put under floor sills and the roof has been retinned and painted, and there is now being built of solid masonry a large work shop for carpenters, painters, and machinists.

"All this," said Mr. Skiff, "does not look as though we were going to leave Jackson Park right away."

Incidentally the Director mentioned the immense amount of work involved in the removal of such an institution. He spoke of the thoroughly instructive manner in which the label of each exhibit is made.

"The fact is," he said, "so exhaustively has the labeling been done the objects really serve to illustrate the label. If, in moving, a label becomes separated from the object the exhibit becomes valueless. When we see an object without a label we know what it is, but have lost the information as to whence it came, and that gives it value as an instructive exhibit."

TWO COMBATANTS ARE LOCKED UP.

One Seeks to Assist the Police in Locating the Other and Incidentally Uses His Gun.

Frank Westerhalten, a fireman, No. 6 Twenty-sixth street, and Gustav Lange, No. 421 Fifth avenue, are both under arrest at the Harrison Street Police Station on the charge of assault, the two being complainants against each other.

They quarreled a night or two ago, and, it is said, Westerhalten struck Lange. The latter swore out a warrant for Westerhalten's arrest. The police, it is said, were unable to find the accused, and last night Lange went out to locate him himself.

They met in a saloon at No. 369 Fifth avenue and their trouble was renewed.

Lange drew a revolver, and, it is said, fired one shot, the ball making a slight flesh wound in his antagonist's side. He was arrested and Westerhalten was taken to the County Hospital to have his wound dressed, after which he was also locked up.

MAY DRINK AND SMOKE IF HE LIKES.

William O'Brien, Who Was Sent to the Bridewell by Justice Chott, Is Released by Judge Burke.

Judge Burke held yesterday that drinking whisky and smoking did not constitute disorderly conduct, and as a result William O'Brien, whom Justice Chott sent to the bridewell on June 19 in default of payment of an $85 fine, was given his liberty. O'Brien was arrested by Desplaines street police, who alleged that they had seen him smoking and drinking. The court held that the city had failed to make a case, and the man was released from custody.

ANVIL MEN FORGE HOMEWARD.

Railway Blacksmiths Close Their Convention at the Tremont.

After deciding to meet again in Chicago next year, the annual session of railway blacksmiths at the Tremont House adjourned yesterday. On Thursday evening the members were given a dinner at the residence of Mr. John Buckley, the master blacksmith of the Illinois Central railway, at his home in Burnside. Yesterday morning a trip through the Illinois Central and the Pullman shops was made.

Meeting of Nineteenth Illinois.

The Regular monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran club will be held at the club rooms, Aldine Hall, Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street, at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow, at which time arrangements will be made for the trip to Chattanooga about Oct. 15, to dedicate the regimental monument, now being erected by the club on Missionary Ridge.

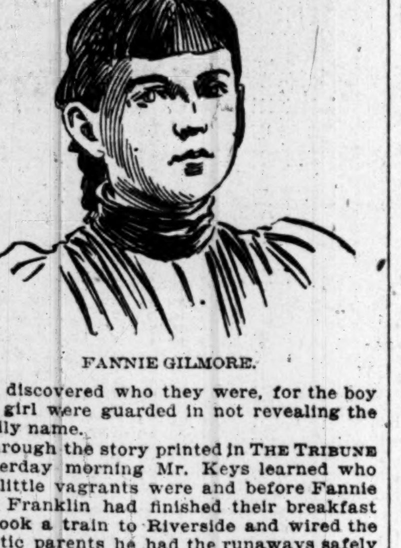
JOY AT THE GILMORE TOTS' RETURN.

Hinsdale Parents Have Their Children Restored Through News of Their Straying Given in The Tribune.

There was probably more joy in the home of J. W. Gilmore, in Hinsdale, yesterday than in all the other homes of the village.

After a night of awful suspense over the safety of the two Gilmore children, who ran away "to hunt gold" the morning before, the parents were gladdened by recovering their bairns unhurt and not even the worse for wear after their weary tramp.

The children were found at the home of W. F. Keys, in West Grossdale, where at dusk they had stopped and asked permission to sleep all night in the garret. The family took the juveniles in, made them comfortable, and determined to hold them until it was discovered who they were, for the boy and girl were guarded in not revealing the family name.

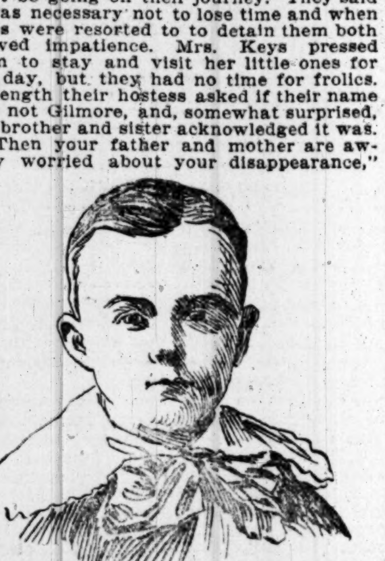

FANNIE GILMORE.

Through the story printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning Mr. Keys learned who the little vagrants were and before Fannie and Franklin had finished their breakfast he took a train to Riverside and wired the frantic parents he had the runaways safely under his roof and would detain them.

The parents knew no bounds for their happiness when this assurance reached them. The news spread quickly through the village, searching parties were recalled, and everybody joined in rejoicing.

Without losing faith in their project of finding gold in the drainage canal, with which the children meant to make their parents wealthy, they asked for their hats immediately after breakfast and said they must be going on their journey. They said it was necessary not to lose time and when wiles were resorted to to detain them both showed impatience. Mrs. Keys pressed them to stay and visit her little ones for the day, but they had no time for frolics. At length their hostess asked if their name was not Gilmore, and, somewhat surprised, the brother and sister acknowledged it was.

"Then your father and mother are awfully worried about your disappearance," Mrs. Keys said, "and your father is now on his way over here in a buggy to take you home."


FRANKLYN GILMORE.

That announcement shattered youthful dreams of digging gold and brought the youngsters to the sudden realization that their adventure was a failure. Both were made extremely gloomy and were fairly in tears when Mr. Gilmore arrived.

The demonstrations of the mother when she reclaimed her little ones were affecting.

Fannie is a bright, vivacious child of 10 years, an inveterate reader, and an inhabitant still of the realm where fairy fancies seem real facts. She felt mortified that her plans had failed upon returning home and would not be seen or talk with any of her playmates all day. It did not occur to the child that she had done wrong and she told her parents some day she might succeed anyhow. She said one of her little friends in Chicago had told her there was gold in the big ditch, in the presence of her mamma, and as the assertion was not denied she thought it must be true.

Franklin Gilmore is a brave little lad, and while not as much a student or dreamer as his sister he is even fonder of adventure and was ready to act upon her suggestions. He cares less about the failure and joined his playmates yesterday afternoon entirely content.

VOLUNTEERS TO OPEN NEW QUARTERS

Lease Closed on Property in State Street for Active Work and Relief of the Poor.

The Volunteers of America have secured a lease upon the property at No. 331 State street, next door to Hopkins' Theater, and formerly occupied by the Beta club.

It consists of a three-story building facing on State street, and another three-story building in the rear, separated from the front building by a small court.

The front ground floor will be used by the Volunteers for meeting purposes, and the living rooms up-stairs will be occupied by the young men cadets in training.

The property in the rear will be used, Col. Fielding says, for relief work among the poor this coming winter.

The Volunteers will take possession and have a grand opening tonight. Col. Fielding will be in command, assisted by the No. 1 Post brass band, and Staff Captain Sturgeon and wife will be formally installed as commanding officers.

PROSECUTES LIQUOR LAW VIOLATORS.

Citizens' League Receives the Report of General Agent Hayward for the Last Month.

The Citizens' League is keeping actively at work prosecuting cases of violation of the liquor laws. At the regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the league headquarters, No. 113 Adams street, Attorney H. J. Hayward, general agent of the league, made a report of the cases prosecuted during the month.

A total of 110 cases have been brought against saloonkeepers, thirty-five of which were for selling to minors, seventy-three for selling to drunkards, and two for keeping disorderly houses.

The report showed $998 collected in fines and 147 witnesses subpœnaed.

MAYOR ORDERS THE WORK STOPPED.

Blasting Rock in the River Suspended Until It Can Be Paid For.

Mayor Swift yesterday ordered the Fitz-Simons & Connell company, contractors, who have been at work blasting rock in the river near the Western avenue bridge, to stop operations.

The city owes the company $47,000 for work done during the last two years, and there is but $15,000 with which to meet the bill.

The Mayor thought it best not to incur any further indebtedness until the Council makes provision to pay for this work.

Has Returned from California.

Arthur B. Cody returned to Chicago yesterday from Pasadena, Cal., where he has been ill for the last seven months at the home of his father, ex-Judge Hiram H. Cody, formerly of this city. Mr. Cody having disposed of his residence at No. 3625 Grand boulevard, will reside for the present with his brother at No. 340 Oakwood boulevard. Mr. Cody has recovered his health.

PETER'S SPIRIT GUARDS OFFENDED.

Trance Medium Returns Home Without the Reward Offered for the Location of the Grocer's Clerk.

The spirits which are given credit by the authorities of Highland Park for locating the missing grocer's clerk, August Peter, refuse to be worked for further detective duty in discovering the men who assaulted him and have left the town police in worse confusion than ever.

The medium, Mrs. Martha Moore, through whom convenient messengers from another world have been communicating, has gone back to her home in Waukegan, somewhat disgruntled because she did not receive the reward of $50 offered by Highland Park townspeople for Peter's discovery; but Mayor Evans feels so grateful for the assistance she has given him in his perplexity that he spent most of yesterday making up a purse with which to pay her. He collected over $15.

Before Mrs. Moore left Highland Park she gave the Mayor a description of the guilty men. She said one was "dark and wore a mustache, and the other was light and had red hair."

Immediately he fixed upon two characters, and thought of swearing out warrants for their arrest. But, as it happens, Peter gave a different description of his assailants. He says that he was struck by a short, smooth-faced man.

Peter is slowly recovering his strength. He says two men carried him off in a wagon. All that occurred after that, until he was found, he says, is a blank.

There are those who say the "revelations" of the medium are not panning out well. The conflict between her statements and Peter's regarding the personal appearance of the men who assaulted him is not more marked than that which has been shown to exist in the facts attending the discovery.

The medium stated, it is said, the man was dead, but he turned up alive. She also said, it is related, he would be found last Monday lying on a breakwater, when, in fact, there are a number of soldiers at Fort Sheridan who, it is reported, saw him go on Tuesday to the place where he was found.

There are also those who said yesterday that the "mystery" is about to develop in a big laugh at the expense of the town officials. Peter is said always to have been a mark for the boys about the village. From the story drawn from him in disconnected bits it is thought he was set upon by some of these and that he afterward wandered to the breakwater, three miles north of Highland Park, where he was found.

OLESZEWSKI HELD TO THE GRAND JURY

Letter Carrier Who Was Trapped with a Test Envelope in His Pocket Given a Hearing.

Frank Oleszewski, the letter carrier of Station F who was trapped by Inspectors Christian and Mayer on Thursday evening with a test letter in his pocket, was given an examination before United States Commissioner Humphrey yesterday.

He declined to make any defense and waited all day in the Marshal's office for the arrival of friends who had promised to secure him legal assistance.

No one called upon him, and in default of $2,000 bond he was committed to await the action of the October grand jury.

MISSES TRAIN AND LANDS IN A HOLE.

Charles Hafley, Starting on a Pleasure Trip, Has Both Ankles Broken in an Accident.

Charles Hafley, No. 3216 Dearborn street, left on Thursday night over the Rock Island railway for a month's visit with friends in Iowa. He returned to the city yesterday with both ankles broken and his right side injured. He is now at the County Hospital.

His injuries are due to an accident at Cedar Rapids, Ia. Hafley got off with others and went to the restaurant for lunch. When he came out the train was in motion and he had to run to catch it.

Instead of getting the train he jumped into a hole twenty-five feet deep.

NEEBE IN ARMS AGAINST THE HOODOO

Induces Chief Badenoch to Reconsider the Unfavorable Report on His Application for a Saloon License.

Mayor Swift may change his mind and grant Oscar W. Neebe, the alleged Anarchist, a license to open a saloon at No. 113 West Thirteenth place. Thursday the police reported unfavorably on the application and Mayor Swift refused to allow the license to be issued. Yesterday Neebe called on Chief Badenoch and had a long talk about the matter. After the conference the Chief said he would reconsider his previous report and talk with the Mayor on the subject.

WOMAN CAUGHT IN A SEWER OPENING.

Mrs. Martha Ritter Remains in an Unpleasant Predicament for More than Half an Hour.

Mrs. Martha Ritter, No. 5630 Halsted street, was painfully injured on Thursday evening by stepping into a sewer opening at the corner of Fifty-sixth and Halsted streets. She was unable to extricate one foot and was forced to remain in her uncomfortable position for over half an hour. Finally Desk Sergeant Hogan of the Woodlawn Police Station, who was passing, released her.

SAY THEY QUENCH THIRST ILLEGALLY

Agents of the Liquor Dealers' State Protective Association Complain of Rame & Wirts to Collector Maas.

City Collector Maas is after Rame & Wirts, proprietors of the French café, No. 77 Clark street, who, it is said, have been selling liquors without a license. The matter was reported by officers of the Liquor Dealers' State Protective Association. Collector Maas says the men will be vigorously prosecuted.

W. S. DIX DIES BY HIS OWN HAND.

Dauphin Park Safe Manufacturer Succumbs to the Self-Inflicted Gash in His Throat.

W. S. Dix, the safe manufacturer, who cut his throat at his home in Dauphin Park on Wednesday, died Thursday night at the Cook County Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday. The funeral will be held from the residence, No. 9044 Dauphin avenue, today at 2 p. m.

STRICKEN WHILE BEING EXAMINED.

John Parker Falls Unconscious Under Civil Service Commissioners' Hands and Dies on Way to the Hospital.

John Parker, No. 3013 La Salle street, fell unconscious to the floor while being examined for the position of stationary fireman yesterday morning by a committee of the Civil Service Commission at Battery D. A physician was called, and pronounced it a severe case of apoplexy. He died while being removed to the hospital.

WILL MARK BATTLE OF NORTH POINT

Maryland Society to Hold Its Annual Meeting and Banquet.

The Maryland Society will hold its annual meeting and banquet at the Union League club on Saturday evening, Sept. 12. This is the anniversary of the battle of North Point, sometimes called the battle of Baltimore, which was fought in 1814. It was during this engagement that Franklin Key wrote the familiar song, "The Star Spangled Banner." The event is one of great significance to patriotic sons and daughters of Maryland.

SAYS BROUGHTON'S DOCTOR IS REGULAR

Dr. Curtis Fenn, Who Attended the Patient, Declares He Practices Without Regard to Christian Science.

The grief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Broughton, No. 3331 Indiana avenue, over the sudden death of their only son, Thomas A. Broughton, at the Hotel Del Prado on Thursday morning, was intensified when they read in a morning paper that his demise was chargeable to Christian science treatment, or rather to the want of medical attention.

The death certificate was signed by Dr. Curtis Fenn, No. 6117 Washington avenue. He attributed death to apoplexy. In the published story this diagnosis was disputed, and death was attributed to heart failure, due to nervous dyspepsia. It was stated that Mrs. Fenn, who is a Christian science healer, and her husband, treated the case, and that Dr. Fenn refused to say whether any medicine had been administered in addition to the Christian science course of "thought," prayer, and Bible reading.

Dr. Fenn said yesterday he was a graduate of the Rush Medical College, and that he practiced medicine as it is taught in the medical schools without regard to his wife's belief in Christian science. He said Mr. Broughton, who was 33 years old, had been in failing health for a year, losing in this time eighty pounds of flesh. He dismissed his physician about Aug. 1, and placed himself under the care of Mrs. Bogue, a Christian science healer, No. 4313 Berkeley avenue. He was suffering from hay fever and improved under her treatment, according to Dr. Fenn.

Dr. Fenn said Mrs. Broughton told him Mr. Broughton's former physician had undermined his health by the prescription of dangerous drugs. Mr. Broughton left the city for New York on Aug. 20. He returned a short time ago in feeble condition. In Mrs. Bogue's absence Mrs. Broughton sent for Mrs. Fenn. On her arrival Mrs. Fenn recognized the dangerous nature of the patient's trouble and advised that a regular physician be called at once. Dr. Fenn was sent for because he was not inimical to Christian science teachings. He said he gave all the relief possible under the circumstances.

BOGUS MEDICAL COLLEGE AGENT HELD

"Dr." Norbert Von Ormay, Representing the Illinois Health University, Is Arrested at Galveston, Tex.

"Dr." Norbert Von Ormay, who went to Galveston, Tex., nine months ago with a Kickapoo Indian medicine outfit, was held there yesterday in $200 bonds to the grand jury on a charge of illegal practice of medicine. He acted as agent for the Illinois Health University and the Wisconsin Electric College and offered to sell diplomas for from $35 to $125, and without putting purchasers to the trouble of attending lectures or doing anything further than answer a series of questions under oath.

He acknowledged on the stand that he got his diploma from Chicago by this method upon the payment of a certain sum of money.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution swore that Von Ormay agreed to furnish a diploma to him within fourteen days, although the witness had no knowledge of medicine.

Three diplomas from the Illinois Health University have been recorded at the District Court since Von Ormay started up. One held by a local veterinary surgeon has been surrendered. The holder of another is now in Mexico.

Von Ormay used the mails to advertise his diplomas and the facts have been placed before the Postmaster-General.

Standard medical publications denounce the two institutions named as frauds.

POPOCRACY INVADES THE DRUG STORES

It Knocks Down Nitrate of Silver Lower than It Has Been for Many Years.

Since the Popocratic convention in July, and particularly since Bryan began spreading his propaganda that silver would go to $1.29 an ounce if the people would only elect him, nitrate of silver has steadily declined, and yesterday was quoted at the lowest point known for many years—namely: 32 cents a pound below the prices ruling before July.

Nitrate of silver is an essential chemical in photography, in silver plating, and in many arts and manufactures. The break is due chiefly to the decline that has taken place in silver bullion in six weeks. Not only is the decline unprecedented, but the condition of the market predisposes good judges to believe nitrate of silver will go lower.

Numerous other staple articles in the drug trade are demoralized. Linseed oil sold yesterday at 25 cents a gallon, the lowest price ever known. The price at this season ranges ordinarily 40 to 60 cents. Castor oil is quoted at 78 cents. Cloves and capsicum have made notable advances, the first rising 33 1-3 per cent and the other 25 per cent.

HAYRACK PARTY BY HAYSEEDS CLUB.

Women to Be Dressed in Calico or Gingham Wrappers and the Men in Overalls and Jumpers.

Members of the Hayseeds' club, Twin Lakes, will indulge in a hayrack party tonight. Those who are to participate will meet at 7:20 this evening at No. 453 West Van Buren street.

The attire is to be as rustic as possible. The women will wear calico or gingham wrappers and the men overalls and jumpers, and all are to be provided with large straw hats.

The committee having this unique affair in charge consists of the following Postoffice employés:

David Rawlings, Chairman,
Henry Welch,
John J. Goss,
Austin Doyle,
William Lauder,
Edward Lavin,
John Lavin,
Matthew McCormick,
Edmund Stack,
P. O'Farrell,
John J. Enright.

Supper is to be served at Kelly's club-house on Sheridan road, followed by dancing.

DOWNEY TAKES A SHORT VACATION.

He Leaves with a Party of Friends for a Week's Fishing Expedition in Wisconsin Waters.

Commissioner of Public Works Downey and a party of friends left yesterday afternoon for a week's fishing trip at Turtle Waters, Wis. This is the only vacation the Commissioner of Public Works says he will take. Mayor Swift intended to accompany the party, but at the last moment felt constrained to remain behind and attend to city business.

CHIEF BADENOCH RECEIVES SAD NEWS

Leaves with His Wife for the Bedside of a Dying Son in California.

Chief of Police Badenoch yesterday received a telegram imparting the intelligence that his son was dying in California, where he has been for several months endeavoring to regain his health. Mr. Badenoch and wife left for California last evening.

Noonday Lectures for Business-Men.

The Rev. Alexander Patterson, the Bible instructor, who has been addressing the noonday meetings at the Central Y. M. C. A., No. 153 La Salle street, will continue his lectures on the Book of Revelation the coming week. These lectures will bear upon the prophecies in that book concerning our present time.

Yerkes Agrees to Pave Wells Street.

Charles T. Yerkes called on Mayor Swift yesterday afternoon and agreed to pave Wells street from Kinzie street to the bridge with granite blocks after the completion of the Northwestern Elevated road on that thoroughfare. Mayor Swift informed Mr. Yerkes he had signed the North Chicago electric railroad ordinance.

DEATH ENDS THE FAMILY TROUBLES.

James O'Day Shot and Killed by Andrew Fredericks While Trying to Enter His Wife's Hiding Place.

James O'Day, No. 272 South Sangamon street, was shot and killed at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Andrew Fredericks, his brother-in-law, while, it is said, O'Day was attempting to carry out a threat to kill his wife. The shooting took place in Frederick's home, No. 101 South Sangamon street. Fredericks gave himself up. The shooting, it is said, was done in self-defense and to protect Mrs. O'Day.

O'Day was 31 years old, and, according to the police, was a desperate man. He had no regular employment and was known on the West Side as a wrestler of some ability. Several years ago he married Fredericks' sister, but on account of his quarrelsome disposition it is said the two were not happy. Fredericks is a horse-shoer and is given a good reputation by those who know him.

On Thursday, it is alleged, O'Day went to his house and began to abuse his wife and two children. Finally Mrs. O'Day went to the Desplaines Street Police Station and swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest, charging him with assault. This enraged O'Day, and, it is alleged, he threatened to kill his wife, so she took her children to her brother's home.

Yesterday O'Day appeared at Fredericks' home, demanded to see his wife, and attempted to break down the door to the room in which she had taken refuge. Fredericks came in, and O'Day, it is alleged, threatened to kill him also. Fearing for the safety of his sister, Fredericks fired five shots at O'Day. Two of the bullets took effect and he fell to the floor, dying in a short time. His body was taken to the County Morgue, where an inquest will be held today.

COLUMBUS NOW DOING POLICE DUTY.

Statue That Stood Near Cold Storage Building at World's Fair Set Up by Englewood Station.

The big copper bronze statue of Christopher Columbus, which ornamented the east portico of the Cold Storage Building at the World's Fair, and which after the fire was to be placed over the graves of the dead firemen in Oakwoods as a fitting monument, was dedicated to the firemen yesterday, but not at Oakwoods.

Ever since the Fair closed the heroic figure has been boxed up and standing outside of the patrol house at the Englewood Police Station, Sixty-fourth street and Wentworth avenue. In the summer it accumulated dust and in the winter snow. In its narrow cage no person ever got even a glimpse of what was considered a work of art.

A few days ago Marshal Kenyon called the attention of Chief Swenie to it, and said it would look better in front of the Englewood engine-house, in front of which thousands ride every day, than cooped up in a narrow box. Chief Swenie gave permission and yesterday it was decided to erect the statue.

A hole was dug in the ground at the north of the grass plat in front of the engine-house and a solid foundation of rock was made. Then a slab was laid over the foundation and the big figure was hoisted on it by Police Captain Gibbons, Marshal Kenyon, Capt. McKiernan, and several strong-armed firemen. It was placed so that it faces the west and Wentworth avenue, and will continue to gaze that way until it is moved to the cemetery.

It was carefully washed and then the ceremony was over.

GIANT CRACKER DISPERSES THE CROWD

M. E. Hepburn Abates a Sidewalk Nuisance in Washington Street and Is Himself Arrested.

Persons in the vicinity of Washington and La Salle streets yesterday noon were startled by a loud explosion and a cloud of smoke, apparently coming from the pavement in front of No. 161 Washington street. The explosion was followed by a duet of shrieks from Mrs. J. B. Junius, No. 225 Mohawk street, and Miss Lena Faulhauber, No. 549 South Oakley avenue. Mrs. Junius was so overcome by the shock that she had to be assisted from the scene.

M. E. Hepburn, an electrician at that number, was responsible for the excitement. His work bench is directly beneath the pavement and, one of the glasses having dropped out of the sidewalk skylight, he was annoyed by the habit which passers-by have of dropping things through the hole.

A crowd of printers from the floors above him congregated on the walk before the building yesterday noon, and their target practice at the hole became so accurate that he lost all patience. He took a giant firecracker and, lighting the fuse, shoved it up through the hole into the midst of the crowd. The explosion which followed effectually dispersed the throng.

The policeman at La Salle and Washington streets, however, was not disposed to look upon the matter as a joke and booked Mr. Hepburn for disorderly conduct.

SUES THE CITY RAILWAY FOR $50,000.

Mrs. Mary Bornstein Alleges She Received Serious Injuries While Attempting to Board a Car.

Mrs. Mary Bornstein, No. 39 Cramer street, commenced an action in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Chicago City railway company by which she seeks to recover $50,000 for injuries sustained by being thrown from a car which she says she was attempting to board at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue on June 4, 1889.

The plaintiff says she was seriously injured and has never recovered.

The plaintiff also says she had an infant in her arms at the time she fell and it received injuries which physicians say will render it an idiot.

BOYS OF TENDER YEARS AS ROBBERS.

One Is Turned Over to the Humane Society, While Charges Against the Other Are Dismissed.

Two boys of tender years, Alexander Johnson and John McCarthy, aged 10 and 11 years respectively, were before Justice Chott yesterday morning charged with robbery.

S. W. King, No. 45 State street, complained that the boys, in company with a number of others, had held up and robbed his two sons while they were in Jefferson Park. Mr. King says the youthful robbers knocked his boys down and then rifled their pockets.

The case against McCarthy was dismissed and Alexander Johnson will be turned over to the Humane Society.

TOMMY "CONFESSES" FOR MONEY.

Mrs. Turskey Says Her Little Son Did Not Wreck the Northwestern Train Last Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Turskey, No. 2102 Railroad avenue, Evanston, is indignant over a report that her 5-year-old son Tommy caused the wreck on the Northwestern road last Tuesday by placing a spike on the rail. Mrs. Turskey says two men, whom she does not know, called at her home on Wednesday evening and induced her son to admit he was responsible for the accident. She says he told the story on promise of receiving five cents.

Concert Program for Humboldt Park.

Following is the program of the concert to be rendered in Humboldt Park tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. John Meinken:

PART I.

Barataria March	Komzak
Overture to Auber's "Fra Diavolo"	Meyrelles
Walzer aus der Oper "Carmen"	Strauss
Turkish Patrol	Michaelis
Tongemaelde, Germans before Paris	Reeves

PART II.

Cavalry Charge (by request)	Lueders
Waltz, "Girofle-Giroffa"	Strauss
Overture, "The Metropolis at Night" (by request)	S. DeWitt
Indian War-Dance	Bellstedt
Gallop, "Rip Rap"	F. White

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN AN ELEVATOR.

Emil Anderson Instantly Killed While Operating the Lift in the Benedict Manufacturing Company's Plant.

Emil Anderson, a shipping-clerk for the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing company, No. 78 State street, was killed in an elevator accident shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Anderson came to work for the concern last Tuesday, and was not thoroughly familiar with running a freight elevator. After loading the lift with cases of silverware, he pulled the rope and the elevator began to ascend. When the fifth floor was reached he attempted to slide up the big iron door, and in so doing his head caught between the base of the elevator and the sixth floor, where his lifeless body hung when discovered by employés of Kranz's confectionery establishment, who had wondered at the stopping of the lift.

Policemen Sullivan, Gibbons, and Meyers were sent to carry the body to Roiston's undertaking rooms. In the endeavor to extricate it Sullivan and Gibbons remained on the fifth floor while Meyers went to the sixth, intending to lower the elevator a trifle. However, the elevator began to descend rapidly, and Policeman Meyers jumped off just in time to save himself. The cable had slipped from the pulley and the cage dropped to the basement with an awful crash. Fortunately no one was hurt.

Anderson was 21 years old. He came to Chicago from Vermont a week ago. An inquest will be held this morning. It was asserted at the office of the company that the elevator had been officially inspected last March, but no traces of the certificate could be found in the wreck.

WESTERN UNION EMPLOYES GET GOLD.

Semi-Monthly Salaries Are Paid in the Yellow Metal—McKinley Club Is Being Formed.

Over 400 employés of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city were given an object lesson on the money question yesterday when they received their two weeks' pay in gold. The gold all came from the local banks and the company had no difficulty in obtaining it.

The sight of the gold made a profound impression on voters in the employ of the company, who had been informed by their silverite friends there was not enough gold in the country to enable the banks to pay it out in that way. It is said the company expects to continue gold payments.

For the last twenty-four hours papers have been circulating among the employés of the Western Union Telegraph company for the formation of a McKinley and Hobart club, the only requirement for membership in which shall be an intention to vote the Republican ticket.

Fifty charter members have been secured and in a few days a meeting will be held to perfect the organization. Night Manager Barclay is the active spirit of the new organization.

RECEIVE THE POPE'S CHAMBERLAIN.

Members of St. Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church Give a Banquet to Peter Wawrzyniak.

Mgr. Wawrzyniak, Chamberlain of the Pope, who is making a visit in this city among his countrymen while on a tour through the United States, was given a testimonial and farewell reception last night at St. Stanislaus' School Hall, Noble and Bradley streets.

Two thousand Polish Catholics, members of St. Stanislaus' Parish, attended. The reception was in the form of a banquet. Peter Kiolbassa, August J. Kowalski, Frank Kwasigroch, Father Vincent Barzynski, Father Eugene Siedlaczek, Father Frank Gordon, Father John Pechowski, and others responded to toasts. The Prelate gave a short address.

As a token of remembrance from the parishioners of St. Stanislaus' Church a jeweled crucifix was presented to the Chamberlain.

TRUCK FARMERS PAY BIG SEWER TAX.

Hollanders West of Pullman Put $50,000 Into the City Treasury for the New Wentworth Avenue Drain.

A number of Hollanders, who live in the south part of Chicago, yesterday paid into the city $50,000 as their share of the special assessment levied to build the new Wentworth avenue sewer.

The men came to Chicago forty years ago and settled on farms, which are now just west of Pullman. When the land was subdivided years ago they kept their truck farms and continued to cultivate them. At present the property in the vicinity is well built up, but they insist upon tilling the soil, and refuse to give way to the march of the city's growth.

ALBERT CARLYLE STRANGELY MISSING

His Accounts with the Manhattan Brewing Company Are Straight and Friends Fear Foul Play.

Albert Carlyle, a collector for the Manhattan Brewing company, Emerald avenue and Thirty-ninth street, is missing. He was seen on Wednesday for the last time by his friends, and since then they have searched all over the city for him. When he disappeared he had in his possession about $300, and it is feared he has been foully dealt with. Carlyle's accounts with the company are in good shape.

STEALS HIS MOTHER'S WEDDING RING.

Thomas Andrews Is Arraigned for the Larceny of That Article and $120 That She Had Saved.

Thomas Andrews, No. 887 Thirty-third street, was before Justice Glennon yesterday on a charge of larceny. He is accused by his mother of taking $120 she had saved and her wedding ring. The case was continued until Sept. 11.

AGREES TO ELEVATION OF TRACKS.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Will Begin Work Shortly.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad company yesterday filed its formal acceptance of the city ordinance for elevating its tracks between Fifty-fifth and Sixty-third streets.

The company at first refused to accept the ordinance, which provided for the vacation of an alley, on the ground that it had not received the necessary two-thirds vote in the Council. Mayor Swift returned the measure to the Council and it received fifty-two votes, which is more than the required two-thirds majority.

The railroad officials say they will begin elevating their tracks within a few weeks.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Track Elevation has been called for next Monday afternoon to consider the plans prepared by Chairman O'Neill for the elevation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad tracks.

DENY ROBERT CARROLL'S CHARGE.

Lake Shore Officials Say His Story Is Not Founded on Facts.

Officials of the Lake Shore road emphatically deny there is any foundation in fact for the statement that Robert Carroll was thrown from a freight train at Ninety-sixth street by employés of the road and severely injured.

Denies Glynn Was a Depositor.

Charles L. Boyd, assignee of the defunct Haymarket Produce Bank, states that, according to the evidence of the books of the bank, Thomas Glynn, who was said to have committed suicide because his savings were tied up by the suspension, never had an account with the bank.

T. H. BOTHAM SHOOTS ALBERT GIFFERT

Dispute Over Business Affairs Ends in the Wounding of the West Town Assessor's Brother.

Albert Giffert, a brother of William Giffert, West Town Assessor, was shot in John Ernst's saloon, No. 363 West Randolph street, at 6:30 o'clock last evening by Thomas H. Botham. Giffert was conveyed to his home, No. 210 Western avenue, and Botham was placed under arrest and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station. Unless blood-poisoning sets in Giffert will recover.

Giffert is the lessee of the buildings Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West Randolph street, which are owned by Hetty Green. Years ago Giffert conducted a storage warehouse in the building, but in May last sold his fixtures and good-will to Botham and sublet the premises at a monthly rental of $300. Botham's failure to pay his rent promptly led to frequent disputes, the ejection from the premises by force of Botham, his help, and his goods and chattels, and culminated with last night's tragedy.

There has been considerable wrangling in and out of the courts over Botham's dereliction in the payment of his rent, and Giffert alleges he has been in arrears for three months' rent—$900. Giffert threatened to eject Botham, but the latter day before yesterday placed four men in charge of the warehouse with instructions to use violence, if necessary, to retain possession.

Giffert yesterday stole a march on him and succeeded in obtaining possession of the premises and placed four of his own men in charge, with similar instructions.

This angered Botham, and when he called at the warehouse late yesterday afternoon he found his office furniture on the sidewalk.

Botham then sent a note to Giffert requesting him to meet him at the warehuse immediately. Giffert came and Botham met him and said he wanted to talk over the rent matter, and they went to Ernst's saloon. No sooner had Giffert entered the rear door than Botham, so Giffert alleged, drew a revolver on him.

Giffert grasped his antagonist's hand and during the scuffle the revolver was discharged and the bullet entered Giffert's left side below the ribs. People in the saloon held Botham until the policemen arrived. Giffert was carried to a nearby drug store, where Dr. Propeck dressed the wound. The bullet passed through his body and came out of his back.

Botham was seen in his cell at the police station, but refused to discuss the shooting or the transaction which led to it.

MUNYON'S

ONWARD MARCH.

Crowds Pouring Into His Offices —No Let-Up—All Anxious to Avail Themselves of Professor Munyon's Liberal Offer.

671 FREE PRESCRIPTIONS.

His Visiting Physicians Kept Busy Attending the Sick at Their Homes.

NO CHARGE WHATSOEVER.

A Postal Card or Letter Will Bring One of Munyon's Specialists to the Bedside of Any Sufferer—The Doctor Will Write You a Prescription for the Remedies You Need, Absolutely Free of Charge, Which You Can Obtain at the Nearest Drug Store, Mostly for 25 Cents a Vial.

Professor Munyon and his staff of specialists have certainly met with a warm welcome in Chicago. The crowds that found their way to his offices yesterday show the great popularity of the professor and the unbounded faith they have in his remedies. Scores of people came to testify to having been cured, while others came on the recommendation of some friend who had been cured by Munyon's little sugar pellets. All seemed to have faith that they would be restored to health.

Certainly the professor's liberal offer to furnish his physicians absolutely free to the public, and his refusal to take money for his services, must inspire confidence and stimulate the sick on the road to recovery.

In an interview the professor said: "I hope to have our new medical institution open some day next week. It is my purpose," continued the professor, "to give Chicago the largest and best equipped medical institution in the world, an institution for the public where the best medical attention can be had and where every one will feel perfectly at home."

Professor Munyon says he will demonstrate that his Rheumatism Cure does cure rheumatism in a few hours. He guarantees that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble. "I will demonstrate by this test that 90 per cent of all kidney complaints, including Bright's disease, can be cured with my Kidney Cure. I know," continued the professor, "that my Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh of the head, throat, and stomach—no matter how chronic or long standing. I will prove by this test that deafness can be cured by my new system of treatment. I will show that nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by my Nerve and Heart Cure. I will prove that my Cold Cure will break up any form of a cold in a few hours. I will convince the most skeptical that my Headache Cure will correct any form of headache in from 3 to 10 minutes, and that it is a splendid stomach and heart tonic. I will guarantee that my Asthma Cure and Asthma Herbs taken according to directions will relieve any case of asthma in 5 minutes and cure in a few days. I claim that my remedies for women's and children's diseases are positive cures and should be in every home. I will prove to the medical faculty that my remedies are absolutely harmless; that they will cure more than 90 per cent of all diseases."

Thus it will be seen by these statements that Professor Munyon does not claim to cure all diseases with one remedy, but he has a separate cure for each disease.

The professor invites physicians to bring their so-called incurable cases, faculties of colleges are invited to appoint investigating committees, the Board of Health is urged to keep a careful record of each individual case. Newspapers are expected to make daily reports and publish facts of this great test.

The doors are open—all are welcome.

No money is received for examination; no money is received for advice; no money is received for medicines, either at the office or at your home.

The public will receive the best medical attention from the most skilled doctors, either at the office or at their homes, without a penny to pay.

All correspondence addressed to the Munyon H. H. R. Co., 95 Washington-st., Chicago, will be promptly answered free of charge.

RACE OVER THE ROADS.

LARGE NUMBER OF EVENTS SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

North Shore Wheelmen Hold Their Annual Ten-Mile Race, with F. B. Murphy on Scratch—Lake View Cycling Club Will Compete in a Race for the Same Distance—Atlas Riders Will Also Ride on the North Shore Course—Other Events.

Frank B. Murphy, time winner in the Chicago road race, will start from scratch in the North Shore Wheelmen's annual ten-mile road race this afternoon over the Lake View course. The race is one of the most important road events to be held today and is attracting considerable interest among wheelmen. On scratch with Murphy are F. Morse and C. Greeis, both fast riders. In all seventy-five men are entered, including several of the best road riders in Chicago. A special attempt will be made to lower the record for the ten-mile Lake View course. Gold medals will be awarded the time and place winners. The handicaps:

Scratch—C. Greeis, F. Morse, F. B. Murphy.
:45—J. McGinnis, G. V. Crawford, J. G. Stewart, E. J. Hallenbeck, G. M. Porter, M. Smith, J. L. Smith.
1:15—J. C. Smith, W. J. Pettee, L. E. Palmer, H. M. Ford, G. Couper, W. Hopkins, R. A. Hoefer.
1:45—C. Wasmann, E. A. Inskeep, C. Barber, J. Hansen, J. R. Brent, J. Elliott.
2:15—J. C. Swartz, S. L. Steele, C. Smith, N. G. Sandberg, C. E. Robinson, E. Wolff, C. L. Clancy.
2:45—B. Neumeister, J. M. Arens, P. C. Peterson, F. McCarthy, T. Pearce, W. A. Thompson, A. E. Woof, R. L. Banford, H. N. Hudson.
3:15—G. N. Rowley, G. D. Purdin, G. Lake, J. C. Martin, R. G. Huntinghouse, B. S. Ross, C. Zabel, C. Zilch.
3:45—J. Littsche, H. Buechuer, W. Patterson, W. H. Wagner, W. Baynes, H. Lobdell, F. P. White.
4:15—T. F. Moore, H. M. Gardner, A. B. Hill, A. L. Brown, W. Bartling, W. C. Foster, W. Foist.
4:45—J. Pfeiffer, B. Hothschild, J. G. Bell, N. M. Kent, M. C. Black, C. T. Lester.
5:15—L. Willis, J. R. Gay, L. Troupe, F. Mateer, E. C. Putnam.
6:00—W. C. Denton, A. M. Butzow.

Bell View Race.

The Bell View Cycling club will run its first annual five-mile road race this morning at 5 o'clock over the Garfield-Douglas course. The handicaps:

Scratch—F. Kuchar, H. Tresch, A. John.
:30—O. Yuers, W. Wensch, E. Kretschmer.
1:00—M. Ascher, F. Martens, C. E. Scheubert.
1:30—E. G. Poska, W. Sala, W. Vogel.
2:00—W. Theiss, F. Virkus.
2:30—F. Bartsch, G. Mickow.
3:00—E. Schwenke, R. Pitz.

Garden City Cyclists' Event.

The Garden City Cycling club will hold a five-mile road race this afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Lake View course. The handicaps:

Scratch—E. C. Lane, W. E. Smith, G. Kloss.
:30—J. Reynolds, J. J. Smith, W. H. Penny, E. Quinn.
:45—R. Baumbach, R. Bruns, A. Schultz.
1:00—W. Unzicker, H. F. Gronen.
1:15—R. H. Baumbach, M. L. Hurlbut, W. Slader.
1:45—H. Winters, J. M. Harbaugh, P. Venetiger, A. Busch.
2:00—W. F. Meyers, F. Mears, R. Johnson.
2:30—N. Schade, C. Williams, F. Kolmar.
3:00—C. A. G. Wayman.

Ninth Annual Event.

The Lake View Cycling club will hold its ninth annual ten-mile road race this afternoon at 5 o'clock over the Lake View course. A big list of riders is entered and considerable interest is being taken among the club members as to the winners. It is one of the best races to be run this afternoon and good prizes will be given. The handicaps:

Scratch—H. Jordan, F. J. Morse, C. Gruis, V. McCarthy, R. Condon, G. E. Krueger, C. A. Westcott, H. O'Brien.
:45—S. Stevenson, George Spoerer, H. T. Steele, O. P. Goode, V. M. Ollier, N. F. Corey, S. R. Brown, W. W. Jaques, T. C. Bloom.
1:30—C. E. Krueger, C. G. Motts, F. Garretson, H. C. Koch, C. A. Wamburg, N. C. Smith, E. V. Bohman.
2:00—J. C. Klober, A. M. Waganer, C. Hildebrand, A. J. Fuller, A. Krueger, F. J. Turnbull, N. D. Smith, J. A. Nieblinger, William Hudson, H. Bush.
2:30—Paul Mauz, Louis Moss, H. G. Roeder, J. V. Maitenser, C. E. Jaques, A. E. Smith, W. C. Harting, H. H. Curtiss.
3:00—H. N. Musselwhite, O. E. Bloom, Louis Rendell, W. D. Smealey, Guy Cubley, H. P. Fessenden, Sig. Mayer, C. Blankenheim, N. A. Miller.
3:30—George Spear, F. W. Forch, A. W. Johnson, C. E. Schriber, W. H. Van Buren, Simon Mayer, W. F. Miller, W. B. Rix.
4:00—A. A. Anderson, W. E. Hopp, W. E. Heart, E. M. Tompkins, F. A. Frizzell, C. S. Baker.
4:30—E. Cohen, E. R. Brough, J. B. Wilson, H. Berlizheimer.
5:30—J. S. Bach, J. Goodwin, F. G. Jelensky.

Aeolus Scorchers to Race.

The tenth annual ten-mile road race of the Æolus Cycling club will take place this afternoon over the Humboldt, Garfield, and Douglas Park course, starting at Kedzie avenue at 4 o'clock. The handicaps:

Scratch—Hermann Swenson, Theo. Solum, W. F. Hoeft, H. C. Strothette, W. C. Titley, H. A. Kebo.
:45—Hjalmar Ogren, Hugo Ogren, J. Murbach.
1:30—H. A. Buttron, F. H. Shuler, D. Perilard.
2:00—O. F. Kloeckner.
3:00—F. P. Gregg, G. Holmes, W. E. Leonard, F. Bodach, R. R. Smith, C. W. Titley.
3:30—H. Utpatel, J. Johnson, E. A. Hoeft.
4:00—E. Urban, L. E. Thames, J. Virke.
5:00—C. F. Wertzler, E. W. Anderson, G. H. Bohn, T. H. Schultz.
5:30—F. Wittenberg, C. A. Ernst, F. W. Wodrich.
6:00—F. W. Klemm, W. S. Bell, E. A. Ludwig, H. R. Lundblad.
6:30—H. Rethjen, W. B. Ryerson, L. Bodach, E. A. Herrmann.
7:00—W. R. Johnson, O. B. Swanson, Vigo Olson, C. Hanson, H. E. Johnson.
8:00—E. C. Enorson, H. F. Swanson, A. W. Roth, I. L. Quayles, A. O. Christenson.
9:00—R. Boygeh.
10:00—H. C. Keats H. L. Krinker, W. E. Wilk, X. Scanlan, James Keats.

Last Race of Turngemeinde.

The third and last five-mile handicap road race of the Cyclers' Chicago Turn Gemeinde will be run at 4:25 p. m. sharp over the Lake View course. The handicaps:

Scratch—E. Erpelding, George A. Jacob, Charles Eichin Jr., E. A. Gold.
:30—A. Gauler, William Feldkampf, L. O. Greiner.
1:00—A. Seeger, A. Franke, E. E. Warren, Charles Enders, C. Orth.
1:15—P. Schultze, C. Stieglitz Jr., C. Waldbotte, G. H. H. Gold, T. Hornung.
1:30—J. V. Isberg, J. Hirsch, F. Turnt.
2:00—A. E. Gold, A. L. Isberg.
2:30—F. W. Olive.

Atlas Road Race.

The Atlas Cycling club will hold its third five-mile road race of the season over the Lake View course at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The entry list is the largest of the season, and a good race is anticipated. The entries:

Scratch—C. Blankenheim, A. Scheffin.
:30—Sig. Mayer, H. N. Hand, William Ballenberg.
:45—Fred Nachman, Art. Goetz, H. Goetz, George Woefel Jr.
1:00—F. Loebman, W. Henry, George Greiner, Ben Levy, S. Pincue, Theodore Mayer, E. G. Sturm.
1:30—H. Schoenfeldt, H. Spiesberger, E. Mayer, A. Birkenstein, A. Nachman, L. Pollack, S. Wolfe, B. Adler, S. Kaufman, C. Morris, A. Nelson, J. Roth.
2:00—L. Hirsh, George Kiser, L. Regensberg, E. Weil, J. Joseph, C. Langer, F. Rehm, J. Wagner.
2:30—W. Adler, O. Rehm, E. Walters, I. Fishel, F. Wesemann.
3:00—H. Birkenstein, C. Ehman, William Gross, A. Ackerland, M. Glick, A. Phillips.

Fowler Cycling Club.

The Fowler Cycling club will hold a ten-mile road race at 4:30 p. m. today over the Logan Square-Jefferson course, starting from California avenue and Humboldt boulevard. The first place prize is a $100 wheel, and the first time prize is a diamond medal. G. Mehrholz, who holds the Palmer Square track record for five miles, will start from scratch. The entries:

Scratch—Gus Mehrholz, George B. Ashely, S. S. Palmer, H. Pitcher.
:15—H. P. Hanson, Robert W. Maske, Arthur Ladwig, Peter Stanch, H. Robertson.
:30—A. Wolfgram, L. M. Ehrhart, Frank A. Spencer.
1:00—C. C. Bahnsen, F. G. Pettersen, H. C. Lydiard, E. L. Sabey, George Burbery, E. F. Colihan.
1:15—P. Ehrhart, Charles Zeh, George E. Kennedy.
1:30—Jesse Matteson, F. P. McCorquodale, G. Schulz, O. T. Brachvogel, Fred Mollerup, Ralph Kline, H. H. Whylie.
2:00—F. Semerling, John E. Jacobson, H. Ortman, N. McCorquodale.
2:35—J. Semerling, F. Klapproth, David Murnane, James B. Cochrane, Charles Johnson, Aug. Zeh, Ernest Doll, H. R. Davis.
3:00—A. S. Kennedy, Gus Naedelin, J. V. Murray, Fred Laubinger.
4:00—Fred Depew, J. Debano, Rudie Zeh, George Schultz, P. M. Griffen, W. Weisskopf, Bert O'Neill, Charles E. Riddel, Tom Hanson, Roy Kramer, Anton E. Peterson.
5:00—C. A. Hankle, S. Van Schiock, R. Austin Orr.
6:00—R. D. Buckingham, Albert Depew, J. L. Hjerquist, George K. Gammon.

Board of Trade Race.

The Board of Trade Cycling club will hold its first five mile race over the Garfield boulevard course this afternoon. The entries:

Scratch—A. R. Nickell, L. F. Hancock, C. H. Weston, W. E. Betts.
:30—W. W. Hartzell, C. E. Hudson, Eugene S. Mayer.
1:00—G. L. Glueckauf, John M. Feigh, George F. Kimball, W. H. Hall.
1:30—Charles Hanson, J. W. Schmidt, Dan Donovan, G. D. Wray.
2:00—W. C. Perry, T. Cannon, Charles A. Rhoda, A. E. Williams, Jacob C. Winzeler, Irving McLeod.
2:15—J. P. Hally, G. J. Maas, J. E. Fisher, J. H. Scoville, E. A. Nickels.
2:30—S. J. Scott, J. L. Perry, John Rankin, James M. McClean.
3:00—J. J. McGann, D. J. Kennedy, H. H. Baumann.

Claremont Club's Race.

The Claremont club will hold its first annual five-mile road race this afternoon at 3:30 over the Garfield-Douglas course. The entries:

Scratch—W. J. Clausen, E. J. Anderson, Samuel Weston, J. P. Hinkle.
:30—W. C. Hinkley, K. H. Geist, W. W. Johnson.
:45—W. J. Siebert, F. G. Clark.
1:00—John W. Slater, Joseph F. McMahon, E. A. Erikson, B. Conklin.
1:30—William Bailey Jr., C. W. Alabeck, Albert Graves, Fred Gregory.
2:00—J. J. Powers, S. A. Dickson, William Negley, Alex Uebel.
2:30—William Waldman, Ernest Prosse, C. H. Andrews, C. E. Fayette, Frank R. Monka.

Clover Club's Race.

The Clover Cycling club will hold its annual five mile road race over the Palmer Square course at 4:30 this afternoon. The handicaps:

:30 penalty—Edward Shach.
:15 penalty—Peter E. Hansen.
Scratch—Hubert Eicke, George Crombie, Clifford Williams, Albert Kater, John Dawson, William Treusdale.
:30—John Zeiske, Albert Hopper, John H. Wohlers, Bert Leslie.
:45—Eugene Ladere, Albert A. Mertsky.
1:00—Nels Anderson, Otto Kaiser, Jacob Sanders.
1:30—Anton Hoffman, William Y. Hendron.
2:00—Frank Eicke, George Grelach.

Ivanhoe Road Race.

The Ivanhoe Cycle club will have a ten-mile road race over the Oak Park course this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The handicaps:

Scratch—E. L. Collis, Otto Berg.
1:00—O. E. Sundley, William Domnick, L. Ehrhart.
1:30—R. Christinson.
2:00—C. Bowers, C. Curtis.
3:00—E. L. Sabey, W. C. Kier.
4:00—R. G. Hunn, L. Domnick, Charles Johnson, Herbert Johnson, William B. Cook, William Hodge.
5:00—S. N. Collis, F. Baker, O. B. Kingsbury.
6:00—D. Taylor, E. E. Fletcher, E. Fletcher, F. Redmund.

CHICAGO RIDERS MAKE BEST TIME.

Transcontinental Relay Message Carried by Them Rapidly.

The transcontinental relay race from San Francisco to New York reached the Chicago Postoffice yesterday morning at 5:06 o'clock, about eleven hours behind schedule time. The first relay started from San Francisco on Aug. 25 at 12 o'clock midday. The war message to be delivered to Gen. Miles in New York was due to reach Chicago on Thursday evening at 6:24 o'clock. The loss of time was caused by rainy weather, bad roads, and accidents, but the conditions being much more favorable between Chicago and New York, the eleven hours will, in all probability, be made up before the last relay is ridden, which is scheduled for this evening. No time was lost by the riders in the local division, although several accidents and delays were met with.

In the trip from Turner Junction to Lombard one of the riders fell and was badly hurt, while the other broke his chain, causing a small loss of time, which was afterwards made up. From Lombard to the Postoffice, twenty miles, the message was carried by H. A. Thiede and C. R. Molt in one hour and thirty-five minutes. A slight accident prevented them from making faster time. They reached the Postoffice at 5:06 o'clock, where the engraved gold plate was given to George Barrett and C. G. Sinsabaugh. They scorched with it down Michigan avenue, unmolested by the police, and on to Kensington, fifteen miles distant. At Kensington the relay was taken up by F. Hovey and C. P. Root, who rode to Hammond, eight miles away. W. Riggs and W. M. Staley were waiting at Hammond for the arrival of Root and Hovey, and rode with the plate to Porter, seventeen miles. From Porter to Otis, twelve miles, G. and C. L. Kent took up the relay.

Then A. M. Chamberlain and H. A. Bazett covered the distance to La Porte and J. A. Barron and F. Schulenberg from La Porte to New Carlisle, fourteen miles. To South Bend from New Carlisle, the last relay of the local division, was ridden by S. H. Reamer and A. B. Oren.

The Chicago riders rode better than those of almost any other division and took the message over roads without the loss of a minute's time.

LINCOLN CLUB'S CENTURY RACE.

Sixty-three Riders Enter the Long Distance Contest.

The Lincoln Cycling club will hold its century race on Monday over the Wheeling-Libertyville-Waukegan course, starting from the club-house. The limit men will start at 4 a. m. and the scratch men at 8 a. m. The handicaps:

Scratch (start at 8 o'clock)—William Scarlett, James McCulla, F. A. Schmidgall.
:30—A. P. Peck, A. B. Horn, R. P. Searl, H. R. Winship, J. R. D. Stevenson, J. D. Erskine.
:45—F. J. Volkman, Rud Stoltze, H. K. Rose, W. J. McMahon, J. F. Gunther.
1:00—L. J. Zindt, William Rabb, J. T. Swarthout, T. J. Wetzel, W. M. Altman.
1:15—H. L. Johnson, Otto Kuestner, J. M. Miller, Charles Reuter.
1:30—O. B. Jackson, John Marsh, George B. Knaggs, J. H. Zahn.
1:45—C. T. Wittstein, O. J. Volkman, Harry Wilson, W. B. Graves, F. M. Lang.
2:00—G. R. Catto, F. L. Chase Jr., J. N. Crampton, E. F. Capron, J. P. Hobbs, E. M. Newman, Fred Tilt, L. F. Loeb, W. E. Noa.
2:15—W. D. Morris, A. G. Cooke, P. H. Cooke, A. J. Dixon, P. H. Barker.
2:30—Walter Faraday, W. D. Kast, A. H. Radell, Guy W. Ward.
3:00—Henry Koenker, W. J. Richardson, Allan Ransom.
3:15—H. T. Shafer, De Witt Smith, W. J. Faymonville, A. G. Johnson.
3:30—F. W. Loehr, C. Hynson.
3:45—C. Allison Curry, A. T. Schmidt, J. B. Ritchie.
4:00—Charles Quinn, Adolph Gaul.

TOM BUTLER WINS THE MILE OPEN.

Defeats Kennedy and Zeigler at Worcester, Mass., Yesterday.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Twenty of the professionals from the Springfield meet came up to Worcester today and raced at the Massachusetts State fair. Over 10,000 people were present. The summaries:

Half-mile handicap, professional—Kennedy, scratch, won; MacDonald, New York, scratch, second; Mertents, Minneapolis, 25, third. Time, 1:06 1-5.

Two-mile handicap, professional—Tom Butler, scratch, won; F. H. Pratt, 100 yards, second; L. B. Arnold, 100 yards, third; F. J. Jenny, 110 yards, fourth. Time, 4:48 3-5.

Mile open, professional—Tom Butler won, Kennedy second, Fred Hoyt third, Otto Zeigler fourth. Time, 2:14 4-5.

Single paced half-mile handicap, amateur—Hermann Taylor, 100 yards, won; S. C. Williams, 55 yards, second; L. Urquehart, 15 yards, third. Time, 1:06.

Amateur team race, five miles—Worcester Cycle team won. Time, 14:42.

Mile handicap, amateur—J. Bowden, 50 yards, won; A. H. Sawyer, 100 yards, second; C. H. Drury, scratch, third. Time, 2:16 1-5.

Mile tandem race—Krafue and Casey, Worcester, won; Urquehart brothers second, Copeland and Wilson third. Time, 2:18.

CRICKET TEAM OPENS ITS SERIES.

Canadian and American Clubs Compete at Manheim.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The twenty-fourth annual cricket match between Canada and the United States was started at Manheim today on the pretty grounds of the Germantown Cricket club. Canada won the toss and W. H. Cooper and J. T. McIntosh took their places in front of the wickets, the Canadian Captain having won the toss and electing to bat. The score:

CANADA—FIRST INNINGS.

W. H. Cooper, b. Patterson	22
J. T. McIntosh, b. King	0
P. C. Goldingham, c. Brown, b. King	10
G. S. Lyon, c. Wood, b. Patterson	23
J. M. Laing, c. Wood, b. King	1
W. A. Henry, b. Patterson	3
H. Ackland, c. Wood, b. King	3
E. G. Rykert, c. and b. Pattterson	2
C. C. Little, b. Patterson	3
W. E. Dean, c. Clark, b. Patterson	5
H. B. McGiven, not out	3
Byes, 10; wides, 2	12
Total	87

Bowling score:

	B.	R.	M.	W.
King	125	37	8	4
Clark	25	8	1	0
Patterson	110	22	13	6
Brown	20	8	0	0

Second innings—W. H. Cooper, not out, 16; P. C. Goldingham, not out, 11; H. B. McGiven, c. Biddle, b. Patterson, 1; byes, 4. Total, 32.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
King	55	11	5	0
Patterson	40	11	2	1
Clark	15	4	1	0
Cregar	5	2	0	0

UNITED STATES.

G. S. Patterson, b. McGiven	3
J. W. Muir, b. Laing	3
W. W. Noble, b. Laing	0
A. M. Wood, c. and b. McGiven	5
F. H. Bohlen, b. McGiven	6
L. Biddle, b. Laing	0
E. M. Cregar, b. Laing	0
J. B. King, b. Laing	3
H. I. Brown, c. and b. Laing	1
C. W. Clark Jr., b. McGiven	9
F. W. Ralston, not out	14
Byes, 7; leg byes, 4	11
Total	52

Bowling score:

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Laing	60	17	4	6
McGiven	60	24	4	4

Runs at the fall of each wicket, first innings: Canada—7, 27, 57, 64, 68, 68, 74, 76, 80, 87. United States—7, 7, 7, 19, 20, 22, 22, 23, 26, 52. Second innings: Canada—1.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shop-worn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

Special attention is paid to the laundering of ladies' shirt waists at Munger's. Tel. S. 1175.

CLARKSON WINS THE DAY

GRAND ARMY ELECTS OMAHA MAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Opponents Withdraw in His Favor and He Is Elected by Acclamation—C. E. Burmester Appointed Adjutant-General—New Council of Administration—W. R. C. Accepts the Old Andersonville Prison Property and Raises a Fund to Care for It.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic concluded its sessions this morning, electing as national officers the following:

Commander-in-Chief, Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Omaha, Neb.

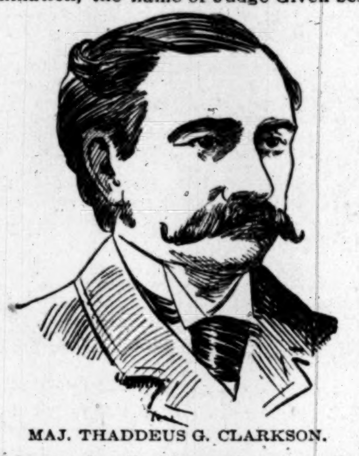
Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, John H. Mullen, Wabasha, Minn.

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery, Ala.

Surgeon-General, Dr. A. E. Johnson, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain-General, the Rev. Mark B. Taylor, Canton, Mass.

John C. Linehan, Rear Admiral Meade, Daniel Ballou, T. S. Clarkson, and Senior Vice-Commander Hobson were placed in nomination, the name of Judge Given being withdrawn by the delegation from Iowa. Before a ballot was taken Mr. Linehan surprised the encampment by withdrawing his own name. It was apparent that there was a concerted movement to leave the field clear for Mr. Clarkson and the withdrawal was greeted with tumultuous applause. Mr. Clarkson was then elected by acclamation.



MAJ. THADDEUS G. CLARKSON.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Linehan will be elected as Commander-in-Chief at the Buffalo encampment in 1897.

The elections of the remaining offices were made unanimously and the newly elected Commander-in-Chief then announced the appointment of C. E. Burmester of Omaha as Adjutant-General.

Council of Administration.

The Council of Administration, as elected by the encampment, is as follows:

Alabama—M. D. Wickersham, Mobile.
Arizona—J. W. Dornington, Yuma.
Arkansas—J. H. Hutchinson, Detroit.
California and Nevada—J. K. Statelear, San Francisco.
Colorado—B. L. Longmount.
Connecticut—John W. Wilsey, Hunt.
Delaware—J. W. Worrall, Pleasant Hill.
Florida—T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville.
Georgia—Ira M. Mallory, Fitzgerald.
Idaho—W. H. Barton, Moscow.
Iowa—Lumen L. Caldwell, Decorah.
Illinois—Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield.
Indiana—W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory—R. W. Hill, Muscogee.
Kentucky—Charles W. Erdman, Louisville.
Kansas—W. H. Smith, Marysville.
Louisiana and Mississippi—F. C. Antoine, New Orleans.
Maine—Herbert R. Sargent, Portland.
Maryland—Marion A. Brian, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—William S. Loomis, Holyoke.
Michigan—Roscow D. Dix, Benrum Springs.
Montana—Charles Sprague, Bozeman.
Minnesota—Albert Schaeffer, St. Paul.
Missouri—F. W. Sterrett, St. Louis.
New Jersey—J. J. Kents, Trenton.
Nebraska—A. Traynor, Omaha.
North Dakota—David E. Proctor, Wilton.
New Mexico—R. M. Crampton, Santa Fé.
New York—Charles A. Shaw, Brooklyn.
North Dakota—S. G. Magill, Fargo.
Ohio—E. R. Monsort, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma—W. H. Baker, Cross.
Oregon—W. H. Graham, Allegheny.
Potomac—William H. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island—Nelson Viall, Howard.
South Dakota—William A. Gray, Deadwood.
Tennessee—John W. Pattan, Chattanooga.
Texas—J. W. Ayers, Dallas.
Vermont—E. W. McIntyre, Danby.
Washington and Alaska—Thomas M. Young, Seattle.
Virginia and North Carolina—A. Jeffers, Norfolk.
West Virginia—G. K. Mallory, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin—O. W. Carlson, Milwaukee.
Utah—E. W. Tatlock, Salt Lake City.

Some of the Resolutions.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Asking preference for capable ex-soldiers in government appointments; urging on Congress the justice and propriety of conferring on Gen. Nelson A. Miles the full title of Lieutenant-General; indorsing the proposed national parks at Vicksburg and Fredericksburg; recommending the reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address as part of the exercises on Memorial day; favoring the prohibition of the use of the national flag for advertising purposes; asking Congress to repair and preserve the frigate Constellation and the sloop-of-war Hartford; and asking Congress to provide for a Soldiers' Home south of the Ohio River.

This concluded the work of the encampment, and after the formal installation into office of the newly elected national officers the body adjourned.

The Council of Administration was given authority to change the place of the next encampment, provided satisfactory railroad rates are not secured for Buffalo.

Comparatively few of the veterans, aside from the delegates, remain in the city. Those who are here have divided their time between sightseeing at Lake Minnetonka and renewing old ties at the various State headquarters and in the hotel lobbies.

Women's Auxiliary Organizations.

The women's organizations were in session during the day. The ladies of the G. A. R. completed the work of electing officers by choosing Mrs. Mason of Nebraska as Junior Vice-Commander; Mrs. Flora George, Washington, Treasurer; Mrs. Thankful, Massachusetts, Chaplain; Mrs. Laura McNair, New Jersey, National Councilor; Mrs. Hopkins, Oklahoma, Mrs. Lydia J. Smith, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Davey, Minnesota, members of the Council of Administration.

The Women's Relief Corps elected as National President Mrs. Agnes Hitt, Indianapolis; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Marie Hazenwinkle, St. Paul; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Amelia J. Colgan, Virginia; Treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle J. Bagley, Zanesville, O., reelected. Mrs. Hitt was the candidate of the Illinois delegates.

The Women's Relief Corps adopted the recommendation of their President that the Andersonville Prison property, in Georgia, be accepted by the organization, and that a board of five trustees be chosen to control the property. A sum of $2,500 was raised by subscription, and a resolution passed that each member be taxed five cents, which will give an additional fund of $7,000, to be used in building a stone fence around the twenty-five acres included in what is known as the old stockade.

This evening a campfire and reunion was held at the Auditorium Building, at which veterans remaining in the city had an opportunity to hear their newly-elected Commander-in-Chief, Thaddeus S. Clarkson.

The parlor in the Ryan Hotel, which has been used as headquarters by the Illinois veterans, was abandoned this evening at 6 o'clock. The Illinois headquarters has been the scene of many happy reunions during the week. The register bears 1,200 names.

Illinois Veterans Well Pleased.

In general the Illinois men are well pleased with the outcome of the election of national officers. When John C. Linehan withdrew in favor of Thaddeus S. Clarkson as Commander-in-Chief it gave the Illinois delegates a chance to vote as a unit, instead of dividing, as they would have done had the two candidates remained in the field.

The belief is general that holding the encampment in St. Paul has done much toward insuring Republican success in this State the coming fall, and that the election of a Nebraskan as Commander-in-Chief will help materially in defeating Bryan in his own State. During the last twenty-four hours a new campaign slogan has been given voice among the old soldiers. It is: "Sixteen to one against Billy Bryan in the Grand Army."

McKinley talk has become more general and McKinley enthusiasts more pronounced as the encampment has progressed. The gathering has been almost a ratification meeting, and has heartily, though not officially, indorsed the candidacy of the comrade of Canton, O., whose name heads the Republican national ticket.

Grand Army men are enthusiastic over the manner in which the Citizens' committee of St. Paul carried out all arrangements for the details of the work of the encampment, and for the hospitality shown them on every hand.

Bruner Slated for Next Year.

An oratorical bombardment in favor of the Rev. Mark B. Taylor of Canton, Mass., for the office of Chaplain-in-Chief stampeded the encampment for him this morning, and as the sentiment had apparently grown so strong that Mr. Taylor would be elected the Rev. Frank C. Bruner's name was withdrawn by Past Department Commander Van Sant of Minnesota, who had placed the Illinois divine in nomination. Capt. Van Sant said he was backing a good horse, young and full of speed and endurance, and that he would be found a winner in the race at Buffalo in 1897.

The Illinois delegates were ready to stand by the Rev. Bruner to a man until the time of his withdrawal and feel the strength he developed was very flattering, as his candidacy was not suggested until the delegates were here on the ground.

He is looked upon as the next in order for election to the office, as the veterans generally formed a very favorable impression of the quiet mannered gentleman, who is a veteran, a son of a veteran, a grandson of a veteran, the three men in line of descent all having belonged to Illinois regiments.

At a meeting of the Association of Survivors of the Mississippi Marine Brigade and Ram Fleet the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Commander, Maj. George Q. White, St. Paul; Senior Vice-Commander, George H. Barker, Holton, Kas.; Junior Vice-Commander, M. E. Phelps, St. Edwards, Neb.; Historian and Treasurer, Capt. W. D. Crandall, St. Louis, Mo.; Chaplain, the Rev. Henry N. Couden, Port Huron, Mich.; Surgeon, George H. Russ, Cleveland, O.; Officer of the Day, Gunder Larson, Clinton, Wis.; Secretary, F. W. DeCoster, Litchfield, Minn.

SKETCH OF THE NEW COMMANDER.

Maj. Clarkson's Splendid Record in Peace and War.

Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1840. He was educated three miles from the great battlefield of Antietam. He enlisted on April 16, 1861—within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months—in Company A, First Illinois Artillery. He went to Cairo, served under Gen. Grant there; reënlisted for the war July 16, 1861; was promoted on Dec. 1, 1861, to Adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry; served with that regiment and on the staff of Gen. John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that commander on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas Cavalry of Union white men of that State; was promoted to Major and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under Gen. Steele.

On Nov. 11, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson and today has five children.

He went to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, in March of 1866, and has lived in the State for thirty years. He was Postmaster of Omaha during President Harrison's administration.

Maj. Clarkson was on the Executive committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected Department Commander of Nebraska by acclamation at the encampment in February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

KNIGHTS DRILL FOR A BIG PRIZE.

John Ball Glen, Division of Eau Claire, Wis., Wins First Honors.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.—The drilling for the big prizes in the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, competitive drill, which was begun yesterday, was continued today in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The two divisions to contest for honors this morning were the Lilly Division No. 16 of Radcliffe, Ia.—T. S. Waud, Captain; Charles Finn, First Lieutenant; F. E. DeMarsha, Second Lieutenant; William Wiemer, First Sergeant; Aaron Merchant, Second Sergeant—and Hart Division No. 29, Clinton, Ia.—Paul Lubbers, Captain; First Lieutenant, J. Warnecke; Second Lieutenant, L. Champlin; First Sergeant, John Schwenssen; Second Sergeant, L. H. Seeber. The latter division had had but little practice this morning, and merely entered the contest in order to take third place money, as the dropping out of the Garden City Division of Chicago left but three divisions in the contest.

In 1891 it was considered the best division of the uniformed rank in Iowa, taking first place at Sioux City in that year. The Lilly Division drilled with a precision worthy of veteran soldiers.

It is said its members, largely composed of farmers' sons, have drilled six hours a day for weeks under the veteran Capt. Waud, who is a West-Pointer and ex-officer of the regular army.

Late tonight it was announced that John Ball Glen Division of Eau Claire, Wis., which drilled yesterday, had been awarded the first prize of $750 in the Knights of Pythias prize drills. Lilly Division of Radcliffe, Ia., won second prize and Hart Division of Lincoln, Ia., third. There was less than 2 per cent difference between the two leading divisions.

INCORPORATE TO CONTROL POWER.

Manufacturers Unite to Protect Fox River Improvements.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Neenah and Menasha Water Power company filed articles of incorporation with the Register of Deeds here today. This is the long planned water power company combine to control the entire water power of the lower Fox River. The company is capitalized for $100,000 and J. A. Kimberly of Neenah is President.

This plan of controlling the water originated in the enforced closing of the mills last year in order to save the water for navigation purposes. The water in Lake Winnebago fell far below the crest of Menasha dam and the costly Fox and Wisconsin River improvement was in danger of not being navigable for rowboats. The United States shut off the water from the mills for a long time.

Now all the users of water power at the outlet of Lake Winnebago are in one combine and each mill will gets its share of the total, while the level of Lake Winnebago will be kept up.

ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Henry F. Leopold.

Henry F. Leopold died at his home, No. 1467 Michigan avenue, at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon from a sudden attack of heart disease. His widow, two sons, Albert F. and Edward F. Leopold, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert Hart and Miss Bertha F. Leopold, survive him. Mr. Leopold was one of the pioneers of the Lake Superior and Lake Michigan transportation business. He was born in Riechen, Grand Duchy of Baden, on Dec. 6, 1820. He came to America in 1845 and engaged in the Indian trade at Mackinac. In 1866 he went to Milwaukee and founded what is now known as the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation company in company with his brothers, Samuel F., Louis F., and Aaron F. Leopold, and Joseph Austrian. In 1869 he came to Chicago and started a general packing business, in which he continued till the great fire.

James R. Anderson.

James R. Anderson died yesterday at his home, No. 4633 Evans avenue, at the age of 46 years. Mr. Anderson was born in Glenluse, Wigtonshire, Scotland, and had lived in Chicago since 1880. He was a member of the Illinois and St. Andrew Societies and of the Loyal Legion. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence. Interment will be at Oakwoods.

B. K. Otis.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—B. K. Otis, Secretary of the Franks Printing company, died today, aged 51 years. He was born in Basle, Switzerland, where his father was United States Consul. He has resided in Peoria for thirty years. A wife and one daughter survive. Two brothers reside in Chicago.

Bynum May Succeed Scott.

Guthrie, Ok., Sept. 4.—Judge Henry W. Scott of the Oklahoma Supreme Court has left for New York, where he has formed a law partnership. His resignation takes effect today, and it is generally understood ex-Congressman Bynum of Indiana will be his successor.

It makes red blood and healthy skin—Postum Cereal in place of tea and coffee.

BAKER FOR SOUND MONEY

PRESIDENT OF CIVIC FEDERATION COMES OUT FOR GOLD.

Platform and Candidates of the Indianapolis Convention Receive His Hearty Indorsement—He Says the English Do Not Believe for an Instant That Americans Are Going to Repudiate—He Also Calls McKinley's Letter a Manly Effort.

"The first thing I looked after on arriving home from London," said President William T. Baker of the Chicago Board of Trade, who has just returned from a summer's tour in Europe, "was the Democratic convention at Indianapolis.

"Mrs. Baker's illness was so serious while we were in London I found little time to keep track of American politics—at least nothing like the time I wished. We had a stormy passage across the Atlantic—in the same ship, by the way, with the Rt.-Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

"I am delighted at the action of the Democrats at Indianapolis. They are the true followers of Thomas Jefferson, and the platform which they have just adopted is a noble expression of Democratic principles. I do not consider the Chicago convention a Democratic convention. It was made up of Anarchists and cranks, and their declaration of principles is in keeping with their character.

"The American people are greatly mistaken when they think the English are watching the progress of this campaign with breathless interest. The fact is, they have no way of finding out what we are doing here unless they subscribe for the Chicago or perhaps the New York papers. The London papers pay little attention to American politics, and there is comparatively little interest on the part of the English anyway.

Friendly to Americans.

"The thoughtful Englishman, and the one who knows anything about American affairs, does not believe for a moment the Americans are going to repudiate. There is a friendly feeling for Americans among the English and a belief in our integrity, which the occasional reports of a silver craze are unable to shake.

"While in London I heard the opinion of one Englishman who had not, like most of his countrymen, sold out his American securities for fear of the silver craze. 'My father had confidence in the integrity of the American people during the civil war,' he said, 'and invested his money in their country, and I am not going to lose confidence in them. I will never believe the American people are even thinking of national dishonesty, and I shall allow my investments to remain as they are.'

"I met and became acquainted with many prominent men while in London, and the majority seemed to take a similar view of the situation here. Among them was Joseph Chamberlain, with whom I became well acquainted on the steamer. He has the greatest confidence in the integrity of the American people, and regards the silver craze as only short lived.

"I am told there are some bimetallists in London, but if there are I did not meet any of them, and I do not think their organization, if they have one, can be very numerous.

Indorses Indianapolis Convention.

"To go back to the Democratic convention that has just ended. I am sure its effect can only be for good. Such a declaration of principles as the Indianapolis platform contains can have nothing but a good effect on the people. The platform and the candidates who have been nominated on it will draw the Democrats away from the Bryan party in a body.

"I see Mr. McKinley has at last made a definite statement of his belief on the money question. I think his letter of acceptance was a manly effort and the attitude in it toward silver, whether it was his own or some one else's, was all any one could ask. It is the first time he has said anything on the subject that didn't mystify every one who read it."

Mr. Baker would not express himself on the elevator situation in the Board of Trade. "The only thing in Chicago affairs I have kept track of since I have been gone was the work of the Civic Federation and I have been kept specifically informed upon that," he said.

ASSAULT IS MADE ON A MINISTER.

The Rev. R. T. Caldwell Is Brutally Beaten by a Farmer.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Last evening a highly sensational affair marked the close of the semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at the Town of Bethany, Moultrie County. The Rev. R. T. Caldwell was attacked in a Bethany store by M. M. Trouter, a farmer, and severely beaten. Trouter fled to his home in the country before he could be arrested, but he was apprehended on a warrant today.

The Rev. Caldwell has been pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a year. When he went to the town he found that liquor was being sold in violation of the law, and that members of the church were gambling. He began a warfare from his pulpit on the evils, with the result that factions were formed and that many persons were indicted. All law-abiding people upheld Caldwell in his work.

At the meeting of the presbytery charges of falsehood were brought against Caldwell by Trouter, but the minister was acquitted. Trouter was so angry over the finding that he struck and kicked the minister, who is a small man, and did not make an effort to defend himself. The presbytery assembled immediately after the assault, and resolutions were adopted indorsing Caldwell's course while in Bethany. Caldwell several months ago had resigned as pastor of the Bethany church to take a post-graduate course at the Union Theological School.

NEW CHICAGO-ST. LOUIS TRAINS

Via Chicago & Alton.

Fast train service: Brand new vestibuled trains. New café dining cars—meals a la carte. Luxurious parlor day cars with glass observation platforms. Free reclining chair cars. Rock ballast. No dust.

Night service: Two through vestibuled trains—9 p. m. and "midnight special" at 11:30 p. m. Pullman compartment sleeping cars. Free reclining chair cars.

Ticket offices, 101 Adams street, Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Adams and Madison streets, and Twenty-third Street Station.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 111 Randolph street. agents.

The time comes when everybody needs Parker's Ginger Tonic. It often saves life. Parker's Hair Balsam cleanses the scalp.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the South American appetizer, cures dyspepsia.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAMSON—Miss Jennie C. Abrahamson, aged 23 years 2 months 7 days, at the residence of her mother, 3140 N. Lincoln-st., cor. Foster-av., Summerdale, Ill., Sept. 3, 1896, at 9 o'clock p. m. Funeral from Bethany Swedish M. E. Church, N. Paulina-st., cor. Winnemac-av., Ravenswood, Sunday, Sept. 6, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

ANDERSON—James R., Sept. 4, 1896, at his residence, 4633 Evans-av., aged 46 years. Funeral at his late home Sunday at 2 o'clock to Oakwoods.

CARTER—In New York, Sept. 2, George T. Carter, eldest son of Thos. B. Carter. Funeral services in chapel of First Presbyterian Church, Evanston, Saturday, at 2:30 p. m. Burial private.

CONNELLY—Clara C. Connelly, beloved daughter of the late John P. and Catharine Connelly, at her residence, 16 North Page-st. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 6, at 9:15 a. m. to St. Columbkill's Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary via C. and N. W. Ry.

DIX—William Dix, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 9044 Dauphin-av., on Saturday at 2 p. m., Sept. 5, 1896. Boston papers please copy.

GOEBEL—John C. Goebel, Sept. 4, 1896, aged 63 years. Funeral 1:30 p. m., Sunday, Sept. 6, from residence, 30 Kemper-pl., to Graceland Cemetery.

HENDERSON—C. C., beloved husband of Charlotte Henderson (née Viggers), and father of Harry A. and William C. Henderson. Funeral from his late residence, 109 Quincy-st., Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery.

LEOPOLD—Henry F., suddenly of heart failure, at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, in his 76th year. Funeral private from residence, 1467 Michigan-av., Sunday morning, Sept. 6, at 9:30 o'clock. Burial at Mount Maariv, by special train from Union Depot at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

MOORE—Helen E. Services Sunday, 1 p. m., Clyde Church, Clyde, Ill. Friends can take electric cars, Madison, and W. 40th-st. for Clyde.

ROUTZONG—Andrew L., Sept. 3, 1896, beloved husband of Mary D. Routzong, aged 77 years. Funeral from late residence, 109 Michigan-st., Saturday, at 12 m., by carriages to Forest Home Cemetery. Funeral private.

DEATHS.

SCHAEFER—Paul Schaefer Jr., Sept. 4 at 8:30 a. m., aged 28 years and 1 month. Funeral takes place at home of parents, 1334 Oakdale-av.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, showers, clearing in western portion Saturday afternoon or night, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Indiana, showers, fresh to brisky northeasterly winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan, showers, brisk southeast winds.

Wisconsin, showers, followed by fair in western portion, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Minnesota, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, northwesterly winds, probably cooler in western portion.

Nebraska, fair, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Iowa, generally fair, probably cooler in western portion, northwesterly winds.

Missouri, showers, clearing and slightly cooler Saturday afternoon or night, winds becoming northwesterly.

Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 4, 7 p.m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	29.88	92	96	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.96	62	64	N.W.	.08	Clear
Boston	30.16	60	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.12	56	62	N.E.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.86	80	84	E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.06	66	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.96	62	62	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Cincinnati	30.00	68	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.06	58	64	N.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.94	58	68	E.	.14	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.92	62	64	S.	.18	Clo'dy
Detroit	30.06	58	64	E.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.92	82	92	N.	....	Clear
Duluth	29.76	54	56	N.E.	.16	Rain
El Paso	29.86	88	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.90	84	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	30.00	62	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.02	54	62	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Helena	30.10	70	70	N.E.	....	Clear
Huron	29.94	64	76	N.W.	.04	Clear
Indianapolis	30.02	68	72	E.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	29.98	78	88	N.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.92	66	74	E.	.50	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.88	84	88	W.	Tr.	Fair
Los Angeles	29.90	76	76	W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.96	54	60	S.	....	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.88	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	30.20	50	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.90	80	86	N.	Tr.	Clear
New Orleans	29.96	78	86	S.E.	.30	Clear
New York City	30.14	64	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.92	64	70	S.W.	.18	Fair
Oswego	30.18	52	58	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.90	94	100	E.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.06	66	68	E.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.02	72	88	S.W.	....	Fair
Rapid City	30.04	60	62	N.W.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.92	66	66	W.	....	Fair
St. Louis	29.94	70	78	E.	.06	Rain
St. Paul	29.82	58	66	S.W.	.40	Rain
Salt Lake City	29.98	82	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	82	86	N.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	66	72	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	30.14	66	74	E.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 60°; 9 a. m., 61°; 10 a. m., 61°; 11 a. m., 63°; 12 m., 63°; 1 p. m., 64°; 3 p. m., 66°; 6 p. m., 65°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.86; 6 p. m., 29.68.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Frank Clemens, Edith J. Buckett	30—26
Paul J. Masched, Annie Dostal	21—19
Frank Prokop, Josie Vesild	29—33
Avery F. Smith, Frances Koch	29—20
Martin Egloff, Annie Kolling	29—22
Joseph Nadolski, Veromika Koleszewski	25—19
Piotr Vilek, Magdalina Vengizyk	42—43
Walter E. Gregory, Jennie J. Alburgh	26—25
Bernard Engelter, Helen Boysen	26—26
Fred Fry, Mary A. Lorden	24—24
Samuel Murphy, Margaret Quinlan	24—22
Albert Kindt, Mary Harden	26—22
Elmer W. Johnson, Mamie F. Noble	25—23
Thomas Jozwiak, Maryanna Zatooska	32—
Stanislaw Pakuszwiski, Paulina Kubeinska	27—15
Charles B. Hall, Cora A. Mowatt	31—20
John H. Fagg, Annie M. Johnson	26—26
George B. Walter, Mary Harrison	32—30
James M. Hillcoat, Jennie E. Phipps	23—21
Otto Oest, Lucy Fichter	23—18
Fred B. Seeley, Rail Davis	26—21
Oscar Johnson, Ida M. Johnson	23—22
Andrew Piesson, Augusta Anderson	30—29
William J. Duffley, Maggie Herlihy	26—20
James Carroll, Nora Hopkins	32—22
Henry Krause, Ida Loll	30—23
John Byrne, Minnie A. Byrne	34—25
Edward Berger, Ada Pioner	20—18
Charles N. Carson, Delia Prendergast	21—21
Frank Owoc, Maryanna Schubert	28—18
John Huneke, Annie Topp	24—25

MARRIAGES.

CLEMENS—RACKETT—On Sept. 2, 1896, at Church of Our Savior, by the Rev. J. H. Edwards, Frank C. Clemens, Chicago, Ill., to Edith J., daughter of A. H. Rackett, Chicago, Ill. Toronto, Kingston, and Port Hope, Canada, papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL REUNION OF THE SEVENTEENTH Illinois Cavalry Veteran Association will be held at the Briggs House on Sept. 17. Matters of vital importance will be brought before the meeting.

THE EAST END REGULAR REPUBLICAN ORganization of the Sixth Ward meets at Columbia Hall, 37th and Halsted-sts. this evening.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LADIES—WE WANT 100 LADIES TO ORganize gold clubs; this will be pleasant and profitable employment; references. Address V 330, Tribune office.

THE ROYAL AMUSEMENT CO.—Robt. Blei, Mgr.
THE ROYAL
39th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
Will Open at 8....... TONIGHT.
GUIBAL AND ORTIZ,
THE VILONA SISTERS,
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Arhno | O'Rourke & Burnett,
Scott | Adair Twin Bros.
Manjolita | The Renfas
Millie Stevens
Minnie Sartalle.
ADMISSION 25 and 50 CENTS.

COLISEUM.
TONIGHT at 8. TODAY at 3.
Admission to all parts of house at Matinee, 25c.
MONDAY AT 3 AND 8.
CYCLE RACES
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
NATIONAL CYCLE EXHIBITION CO.,
And BANKERS' ATHLETIC CLUB.
General Admission, including seat down stairs 50c.

WHALEBACK S. S. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
ROUND TRIP, $1.00.
FOR MILWAUKEE DAILY AT 9 A. M.
SUNDAYS AT 9:30 A. M.
No private rooms to let at double the price of round trip tickets for day passage. Returning, arrives at 10 p. m. Dock n. side Main of Rush-st. bridge. Main office 138 Rialto Bldg. J. G. KEITH, Gen. Agt.

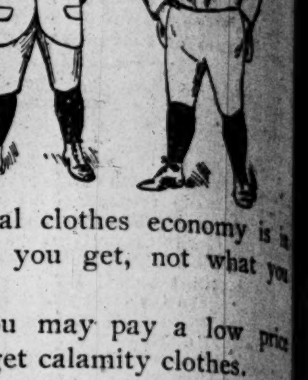
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST NIGHT—MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
HOYT'S
..A Midnight Bell..
America's Favorite Comedian, DIGBY BELL.
The Famous Comedienne, LAURA JOYCE BELL.
Tomorrow, Sun.—HOYT'S A MILK WHITE FLAG

GREAT NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN.
TONIGHT AT 8:30—RAIN OR SHINE.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
Admission Only 25c to All Parts of the Garden.
LAST TIMES TO SEE
Smith and Cook, Tim Cronin, Fialkowski, McBride and Goodrich, Nellie Seymour, Cheri Sisters.
ADMISSION
Reserved Seats at Table 50c Extra.

SCHILLER—Direction David Henderson.
50c AND 25c BEST SEATS.
Matinee Today at 2.
⊙-OLIVETTE-⊙
75 People on Stage.
Next Week Tues. and Wed.—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thursday—BELLS OF CORNEVILLE. Friday—MIKADO.

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. 35c & 50c
"DARKEST RUSSIA."
Tomorrow Matinee—"IN OLD KENTUCKY."

ELECTRIC PARK.
Sept. 5, 6, and 7.
Grand Fireworks Spectacle, Bombardment of Fort Donelson.
Saturday, Sunday, and Monday
Chicago Zouaves;
Co. "M," 1st Regt.;
Co. "I," 7th Regt.;
Battery "D";
Will storm the Fort.
GRAND MILITARY BALL day and evening—all for 25c.



Real clothes economy is in what you get, not what you pay.

You may pay a low price and get calamity clothes.

You may pay a high price and get only as good as ours at these medium, fair prices. Our school suits are staunch quality and made for service with good looks.

Knee Pants Suits, $3, $4, $5, etc., up to $12.
Long Pants Suits, $8, $9, $10, etc., up to $20.

One thing you're sure to get here—satisfaction; your money back if you want it.

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CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
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Jack Mason, M. Manola,	The Olifans,
Burt Shepard,	Dan Mason,
Hodgkins & Leith,	Werts & Adair,
Ray Royce,	Walter McMahon,
Wesson & Walters,	The 2 Petries,
Carrie Monroe,	Oscar Hall,
Elliott Sisters,	Netter & Gilmour,
Carita Barton,	Mason & Manola.

PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Ezra Kendall,	John & Emma Ray,
Dixon, Bowers & Dixon,	Jessie Couthoui,
Lew Hawkins,	Wills & Barron,
Mays & Hunter,	Gertie Cochran,
Lillie Laurel,	Topack & Steele,
O'Rourke & Burnett,	Flaherty & Conners,
Prince Kinzo,	Ezra Kendall,
Bowers' Dog Circus,	

PRICES—10, 20, 30 CENTS.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
STEEL STEAMSHIP MANITOU
...POPULAR EXCURSIONS...
SPECIAL LOW RATES.
Charlevoix And Return
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$5.0
$6.5
Sailings Sept. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15.
Docks, Rush and North Water-sts. Tel.

IDEAL PARK RACING ASSOCIATION
Ideal Park Racing Associati
IDEAL PARK, WIS.
Five or More Races Daily—Rain or Shi
Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
Music by Banks Cregier's Full Orchestra.
Special express trains direct to grand stand minutes, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul leave Union Depot (Canal, Madison, and Adams sts.), stopping at Western-av. at 11:45 a. m., 12:40, 1:00 and 1:15 p. m. Returning leave at 4:30 p. m. and immediately after the races. lar trains at 7:30 and 8:30 a. m., m. returning, on which reduced-rate tickets will be honored.
Admission Including Round Trip Fare on Special Trains One Dolla

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THE GOODRICH LINE
"VIRGINIA"
DAILY TO
MILWAUKEE
AND RETURN
Leave Chicago 9:00 A. M. Week Days 9:30 A. M. SUNDAYS
Returning reaches Chicago about 10:00 P. M.
DOCKS FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

HOPKINS THEATER.
HOPKINS
State Street, Near Congress.
ONLY AND ORIGINAL VITASCOPE
New and Wonderful Reproductions.
THE FREDERICKS—Marvelous European Acrobats
And a Long List of Specialties.
McKEE RANKIN'S Masterpiece THE DANITES
and Realistic Melodrama
ONLY 10—20—30——30—20—10 ONLY.

ST. JOE, BENTON HARBOR.
PEACHES and MELONS
Steamers City of Chicago, City of Milwaukee
Daily 9:30 a. m.
Returning same day.
Night boat 11:30.
$1 each way.
Round trip $1

McVICKER'S THEATER—40th Year.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2
Augustus Thomas' Greatest Play
IN MIZZOURA.
EXTRA—Matinee Labor Day.
Every night at 8—Wed. and Sat. Matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S
27TH SEASON NEXT
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
WITH THE PRISONER OF Z
Presented by Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum Theater Company.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis
LAST TWO TIMES
WARD AND VOKES
A Run On the Bank.
Tomorrow Matinee—CHARLEY'S AUNT

THE TIVOLI—Wabash-av. & Nineteenth
PRICES, 15c, 25c and 50c.
THE KING OF THE GAULS.
Next Sunday—Mascotte.
Matinee Prices—25c all over the house.

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ADMISSION 50 CENTS. No Higher.
AN ALL STAR COMPANY
Gotham City Four,
Louise Willis,
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Observatory open all day

GREAT NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN
JACKSON-ST.
This Evening at 8:30. RAIN OR SHINE
THE BEST BILL YET. EVERY ACT A
See the JUDGES, FIALKOWSKI, SMITH &
BONNY GOODWIN, TIM CRONIN,
Cool nights more comfortable than
ADMISSION
Reserved Seats at Table 50c

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA
Madison-st., near State.
Only Burlesque Show in
—2 GRAND PERFORMANCES
Every Day.
SAM T. JACK'S
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...THE KING OF THE GAULS.
...AN ALL STAR COMPANY.
...NORTHERN ROOF GARDEN.
50c
SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE
SAM T. JACK'S CREOLES

DROP TO FIFTH PLACE.

COLTS LOSE AND TIE IN THE GAMES WITH BALTIMORE.

Boston's Victory Sends It Ahead of Chicago—Both Games Are Poorly Played, Anson's Men Having a Good Lead in the First and Then Losing on Friend's Wildness—Close Finishes in Each Contest Sustain the Interest of the Spectators.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore..	77	34	.694	Philadelp'a	55	59	.482
Cincinnati	70	43	.619	Brooklyn	53	60	.469
Cleveland	69	43	.616	New York	55	61	.474
Boston	65	50	.565	Washingt'n	46	66	.414
Chicago	65	51	.560	St. Louis	35	80	.304
Pittsburg	61	51	.545	Louisville	29	82	.261

Yesterday's Games.

Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 4.
Chicago, 11; Baltimore, 11.
Boston, 13; St. Louis, 3.
New York, 15; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Cleveland, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
Washington, 17; Louisville, 3.
Washington, 6; Louisville, 5.

Games Today.

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Louisville at Baltimore.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at Boston.
Pittsburg at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

ANSON ORDERED OFF THE FIELD.

Umpire Emslie's Arrogant Manner Is Resented by the Players.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Colts and the Champions played two bad games of ball today. Both were exciting, but there was little good playing done on either side. The home team won the first by a batting rally in the eighth inning, after the Colts had an apparent "cinch" on the game by a score of 9 to 4. The second game was tied and called on account of darkness at the end of the eighth inning.

The Colts should have won easily. In the fourth inning the score was 10 to 4 in favor of the visitors, but Friend grew wild and had to be taken out of the box. Briggs did a little better, but his support was poor and a bunch of three-baggers, doubles, and singles, with errors and bases on balls, gave the home team seven runs in the fifth and sixth innings and tied the score. Neither side could score again.

Anson was fired out of the game and out of the grounds by Umpire Emslie.

This occurred in the first game and nearly caused a row. Emslie was in bad form and his mixed decisions and arrogant way resulted in one of the most scrappy games of the season. The large crowd was nearly crazed with excitement at times. During the early part of the first game a foul ball fell near the grand stand in right field. A small boy hit it and Anson tried to find it. Emslie accused him of delaying the game and Anson told him it was "None of his business."

Anson Ordered Out.

Thereupon Emslie ordered him out of the game.

Friend was sent to left field and Everitt called in to take Anson's place. Anson sat down on the bench. Emslie ordered him off the grounds. Anson refused to go and a policeman was called by Emslie. After "having his say" Anson took a seat in the grand stand and watched the Colts lose the game which they should have won. He took his old position in the second game, but did not speak to Emslie again. Anson had the sympathy of the crowd and Emslie was hissed while Anson was cheered when he entered the field a second time. Emslie showed his temper and manifested an unfair spirit throughout the games and both sides "kicked" lustily and continually.

Both games would have been commonplace except for the exciting finishes. Each side made an unusual number of stupid errors. Both were slugging games, in which the home team had the better of it. Griffith was batted hard in the finish of the first game. Friend and Briggs were both wild in the second. Neither team has reason to be proud of the day's work. The Colts drop back to fifth place as the result of Boston winning. They play two games in Philadelphia tomorrow.

Go Out to the Infield.

Three Colts were retired in the first inning on three infield hits. The first two Champions at the bat made easy outs at first. Jennings was hit by a slow pitched ball, which he made no effort to dodge. Kelly got to first on balls. Doyle hit to center and was caught at second. Jennings scored.

In the second Anson led off with a long hit into the left field bleachers. Emslie called it a foul. Then he made a safe hit to left. Ryan hit to first, forcing Anson. Pfeffer hit a little one to McMahon, who threw wild to second. Ryan went to third. McCormick hit to Jennings, who threw wild to the plate. Ryan scored. Pfeffer scored on Griffith's long fly to left. Donohue hit a popup, which Jennings captured, and McCormick was left. The Champions were shut out with one hit. Brodie got first on McCormick's error, but was doubled on McMahon's hit to Pfeffer.

In the third Everitt struck out, Dahlen hitting safe, and was doubled on Lange's hit to short.

For the home team McGraw got first on Dahlen's error in dropping a popup. Keeler hit to center. McGraw scored on Jennings' out from Pfeffer to Anson. Keeler was declared out for running out of line to second base. Kelley popped up a fly to McCormick, who muffed it. Donohue caught Kelley stealing second.

Anson Gets a Hit.

In the fourth Anson got a safe, sure hit in center. Ryan's two-bagger to left put Anson on third. Pfeffer hit to right, Anson scored, and Ryan was caught at the plate. Pfeffer and McCormick were doubled on McCormick's fly to right center, which Keeler got on a long run.

In the last half of the fourth the sensation came, and Anson was put out of the game. Doyle hit to left and was caught stealing second by Griffith. Reitz hit to right and was doubled on Brodie's hit to Dahlen.

In the fifth Griffith hit a three-bagger to left and scored on Donohue's out from second to first. Everitt made a two-bagger, but was left when Dahlen and Lange were doubled up. After Keeler went out at first in the sixth inning Jennings was hit by a pitched ball, Kelley went out on a fly to McCormick, Doyle made a hit to right, and Ryan, in attempting to throw Jennings out at third, threw wild. The ball jumped into the bleachers and McCormick went after it. He was attacked by a policeman and several hoodlums, and had to leave the bleachers without the ball. Jennings and Doyle scored, making the score a tie. Emslie refused to call it a blocked ball.

Win in the Eighth.

The home team won out in the eighth. Keeler hit to center, Jennings went out on a fly to Lange, and Keeler stole second. Kelley stole second and third, Doyle got a hit to center, and both scored on Reitz's three-bagger to right. Brodie got another three-bagger in left center and Robinson's hit scored him. Robinson stole second, but was left. The Colts were unable to score after the fifth inning, though they made several hits.

In the second game the Colts slugged the cover off the ball in the first inning. Five safe hits were made, including Ryan's three-bagger. Three men walked and six runs came in. Everitt hit to left, Dahlen hit to center, and Everitt went to third on Clark's wild throw over second and scored on Lange's out at first. Anson hit to right. Ryan hit a three-bagger to right and cleared the bases. Pfeffer, McCormick, and Briggs walked. In throwing to second Doyle made a bad error, scoring Ryan. Pfeffer and McCormick scored on Donohue's safe hit to right. Donohue was forced by Everitt on his second time up and Everitt was caught at second.

The home team got three runs in its half, due to bases on balls, which filled the bases. Doyle's two-bagger did the rest.

Dahlen Makes a Two-Bagger.

Dahlen started the second with a two-bagger and scored on two infield outs by Anson and Lange. Ryan hit to third and got three bases on McGraw's wild throw and scored on a wild pitch. McCormick's hit to right and Donohue's two-bagger earned another score in the third inning. The home team also made one score in the third. Keeler hit to left, stole second, and scored on Ryan's muff of Kelley's pop-up fly in the ...

In the fifth the home team struck a slugging vein, getting three three-baggers, which, with two bases on balls, netted four runs. After Jennings went out on a fly to Pfeffer, Kelley got a three-bagger to right. Doyle and Reitz walked. Reitz was forced at second by Brodie. Robinson's three-bagger scored two men and Robinson scored on Hoffer's three-bagger. Hoffer was left when McGraw struck out.

Everitt got a base on McGraw's fumble in the sixth, went to second on Dahlen's sacrifice, to third on Lange's out at first, and scored on Anson's hit to left. Anson was left on Ryan's long fly to left.

In the sixth Friend was taken out of the box and Briggs went in. Both were wild. Jennings got a hit and Keeler was hit by a pitched ball by Friend and Briggs went in. Kelley flied out to Ryan; Doyle walked.

Reitz hit a two-bagger to right, scoring Keeler and Jennings. Brodie hit to Anson, who fumbled. Brodie got his base and Doyle scored, tieing the score. Robinson struck out. Hoffer was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. McGraw struck out again.

Three Colts struck out in the seventh; Briggs got to first on a fly muffed by Keeler, but was left. Both sides were shut out in the seventh and eighth, leaving the score a tie, when Emslie called the game. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, lf..	4	0	2	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Dahlen, ss..	4	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf...	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b...	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friend, lf...	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf....	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b..	4	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCor'ck, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p..	4	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Donohue, c..	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals...	34	4	11	*23	15	5	0	1	0	0	4

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGraw, 3b.	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Keeler, rf...	4	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jennings, ss.	2	2	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf....	3	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	2
Doyle, 1b....	4	2	4	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reitz, 2b....	4	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Brodie, cf...	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Robinson, c..	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
McMahon, p..	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals...	34	9	13	27	13	2	4	0	1	3	5

*Keeler out for running out of line.

Chicago ....0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Base hits ....0 1 1 3 2 1 3 0 0—11
Baltimore ....1 0 1 0 0 2 0 5 *—9
Base hits ....1 1 1 2 0 2 0 6 *—13

Place and date—Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4, 1896. Exact attendance—5,500. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Baltimore, 6. Two-base hits—Ryan, Everitt. Three-base hits—Griffith, Reitz [2], Brodie. Sacrifice hit—Ryan. Double plays—Doyle (unassisted), Pfeffer-Anson, Pfeffer-Dahlen-Anson, Jennings-Doyle [2], Keeler-Doyle. Wild pitch—McMahon. Hit by pitched ball—By Griffith, Jennings, twice. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:50.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, lf.	5	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Dahlen, ss.	4	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf.	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Anson, 1b..	4	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Ryan, rf...	4	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
McCor'k, 3b	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Friend, p..	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Briggs, p...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Donohue, c.	4	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	.35	11	10	24	4	5	4	4	3	4	4

BALTIMORE.

	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
McGraw, 3b	4	1	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	5	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jennings, ss	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, lf..	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Doyle, 1b..	3	2	1	14	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Reitz, 2b..	4	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brodie, cf..	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Clark, c...	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, c.	4	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hoffer, p..	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	.35	11	8	24	14	6	1	3	6	3	8

Chicago ....6 2 2 0 0 1 0 0—11
Baltimore ....3 0 1 0 4 3 0 0—11

Place and date—Baltimore, Md., Sept. 4, 1896. Exact attendance, 5,500. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 3. Home run—Kelley. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Donohue, Doyle, Reitz. Three-base hits—Ryan, Kelley, Robinson, Hoffer. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Wild pitch—Hoffer. Hit by pitched ball—By Briggs, Jennings and Hoffer. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—2:20. Game called on account of darkness. Briggs succeeded Friend in the sixth inning. Robinson succeeded Clark in the first inning.

FOREMAN'S CURVES ARE NO PUZZLE.

New York Wins from the Reds by a Good Margin.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—A day or two before the Cincinnati team left the Queen City to begin their disastrous tour of the East "Buck" Ewing called the boys together and committees were appointed to look after the financial end of the Temple Cup series, which the Reds hoped to play with the champion Orioles.

Today at the Polo Grounds the Porkopolitans suffered their thirteenth defeat on the present trip, and the committees were discharged. New York piled up the agony for Ewing's men for six innings, getting fifteen runs to their opponents' five, and then umpire Sheridan, more humane, called the game on account of darkness.

Ewing put Foreman in to pitch. He was too strong for the Giants on Wednesday, but today he was an easy mark. Seymour, who has done good work for New York, started in to twirl, but became very wild in the third inning and was replaced by Sullivan, who proved an enigma. Had Ewing taken Foreman out of the box in the second inning and substituted Dwyer or Ehret, or any one else, the Reds might have had a chance to win.

Today's victory by the Giants was well earned. They made the rainbow-chasers from the West chase leather all over the field and their win put them ahead of Brooklyn.

Joyce's home run in the first, with two men on bases; Van Haltren's four-bagger in the sixth, with the bases full; Miller's drive into the seats for four bags in the second; and Stafford's fielding were the spectacular features of the game.

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
V'nH'n, cf	2	2	2	1	0	Burke, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Hoy, cf....	1	2	2	0	0
Gleason, 2b	3	1	1	0	2	McPhee, 2b	1	1	0	2	0
Joyce, 3b..	1	2	3	1	1	Vaughn, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	1	1	Miller, rf..	1	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	2	2	3	0	0	Smith, ss...	1	1	1	0	2
Stafford, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Wilson, c.	2	2	8	1	0	Peitz, c...	0	1	4	0	1
Seymour, p	0	0	0	0	0	J.Fore'n, p	0	1	2	0	0
*W. Clark.	0	1	0	0	0						
Sullivan, p.	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals..	15	14	21	4	4	Totals..	5	8	18	3	3

*Batted for Seymour in second.

Cincinnati ....0 1 4 0 0 0— 5
New York ....3 4 1 3 0 4—15

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 7. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Foreman, 7; off Seymour, 4; off Sullivan, 2. Struck out—By Foreman, 2; by Seymour, 2; by Sullivan, 6. Two-base hit—W. Clark. Home runs—Miller, Van Haltren, Joyce. Stolen bases—McPhee, Vaughn, Smith, Irwin, Van Haltren. Double play—Joyce-Beckley. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpire—Sheridan. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—2,400.

SENATORS CAPTURE BOTH GAMES.

Louisville Makes a Hard Fight in the Second Contest.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—Emig, Louisville's new pitcher, was hit hard in the first game. In the fifth inning thirteen men went to bat and nine runs were scored. There were many brilliant plays in the first game, Demont, Selbach, and Pickering carrying off the honors. In the second game the Colonels made a good fight, but McJames was more effective than Frazer. Selbach was hit by the pitcher, and was succeeded by Abbey. Attendance, 4,100. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washingt'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Lush, rf....	3	0	1	0	0	Miller, c....	0	0	2	2	0
Demont, ss.	2	1	4	1	0	M'Creery, rf	1	0	2	1	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	7	0	0	Clark, lf....	1	0	1	0	1
Farrell, c...	1	1	2	2	0	Rogers, 1b..	1	1	10	0	3
Smith, 3b...	2	2	0	3	2	Pick'ring, cf.	0	1	4	0	2
O'Brien, 2b	1	1	3	2	0	Dolan, ss...	0	1	1	0	0
Brown, cf...	2	2	4	0	0	Clingm'n, 3b	0	2	3	2	0
Cartw't, 1b.	3	3	5	0	1	Johnson, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1
King, p.....	2	3	1	0	0	Emig, p....	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	.17	14	27	8	3	Totals...	3	5	24	11	7

Washington ....0 0 1 0 9 0 4 *—17
Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3— 3

Earned runs—Washington, 8; Louisville, 2. Two-base hits—Farrell, Smith. Home run—Cartwright. Stolen bases—Lush [3], Selbach [2], King, Clark, Rogers. First on balls—Off King, 3; off Emig, 5. Hit by pitched ball—O'Brien, Lush, Demont. Struck out—By King, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch.

SECOND GAME.

Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Lush, rf, lf.	1	1	2	1	0	Dexter, c...	0	2	4	1	0
Demont, ss.	2	2	2	4	2	M'Creery, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Selbach, lf..	1	0	1	0	0	Clark, lf....	2	1	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	1	2	6	3	0	Rogers, 1b..	1	1	10	0	0
Smith, 3b...	1	1	1	0	0	Pickering, cf	0	3	4	1	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0	Dolan, ss...	0	0	1	5	0
Brown, cf...	0	1	2	0	1	Clingman, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Cartw'ht, 1b	0	1	9	0	1	Johnson, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
McJames, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Frazer, p...	0	0	1	0	0
Abbey, rf...	0	0	2	0	0	Miller†	0	1	0	0	0
Totals...	6	9	*26	13	4	Totals...	5	10	24	11	1

*Johnson out for interference.
†Batted for Frazer in the ninth.

Washington ....0 0 0 3 1 0 2 0 *—6
Louisville ....1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0—5

Earned runs—Washington, 3; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Cartwright, McCreery, Demont, Pickering. Three-base hit—Rogers. Stolen bases—Clark, Demont. Double play—Dolan-Rogers. First on balls—Off McJames, 1; off Frazer, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Selbach, Smith. Struck out—By McJames, 5; by Frazer, 2. Wild pitch—Frazer. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

CLEVELAND TAKES ANOTHER GAME.

Brooklyn Team Offers Weak Opposition to Tebeau's Men.

Brooklyn, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Clevelands took the rubber from the Brooklyns today, and having already won two games scored the entire series, fattening their percentage, and driving the unfortunate Bridegrooms down a peg in the column.

The game was easier for the Spiders than the score, 7 to 3, looks. The Brooklyns are ripe fruit for the Clevelands, all of whose victories on this trip have been captured without any apparent difficulty. When competing with Cleveland the Brooklyns really seem as a second-rate team.

The Spiders found Harper's curves without difficulty. Wallace, for the Clevelands, held the Grooms down to one run up to the eighth inning, when they succeeded in getting two runs and the bases full. Just as they stood some sort of a chance of adding up a few more, crafty Tebeau disheartened them by sending in Young. After that it was all over but the shouting.

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	1	1	Griffin, cf..	1	0	2	0	0
McKean, ss.	2	3	3	2	1	Shindle, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Childs, 2b..	1	2	5	5	0	Jones, rf...	0	2	2	0	0
McAleer, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b...	0	0	2	5	1
McGarr, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	4	5	0
O'Connor, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Anderson, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	McCart'y, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Blake, rf...	0	0	2	0	0	Grim, c....	0	1	3	0	0
Wallace, p..	2	1	0	1	0	Harper, p..	0	1	1	3	0
Young, p...	0	0	0	0	0	*Burrell ...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals ..	7	12	27	12	3	Totals ..	3	6	27	15	1

*Batted for Harper in ninth.

Cleveland ....0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 2—7
Brooklyn ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Wallace, 3; off Young, 0; off Harper, 2. Struck out—By Wallace, 2; by Harper, 3. Home run—Wallace. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Two-base hit—Grim. Sacrifice hits—Tebeau, Blake, Shindle. Stolen bases—McAleer [2], McGarr, Wallace. Double play—Childs-Tebeau. Wild pitch—Harper. Umpire—Hurst. Time—1:55. Attendance, 1,500.

BOSTON TAKES KINDLY TO HART.

Increases Batting Averages at the St. Louis Team's Expense.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4.—Boston players fattened their batting averages again today at Mr. Hart's expense. Stivetts and Tenny made home runs. Tenny's hit went into the bleachers in right field. The fielding of the visitors was a great improvement over their work the last two days. A double play by McGann, Long, and Stivetts was a feature. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
H'milt'n, cf.	2	1	4	0	0	Dowd, 2b...	0	0	1	3	1
Tenny, rf..	2	3	2	0	0	Sullivan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Duffy, lf....	3	3	1	0	0	Douglas, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Long, ss...	2	1	2	3	2	Connor, 1b..	0	0	11	0	1
Stiv'tts, 1b.	2	3	11	1	1	Parrott, cf.	0	0	4	0	1
McGann, 2b	1	3	1	5	0	Meyers, 3b.	2	3	2	2	0
Bergen, c...	0	0	2	1	0	Cross, ss...	1	0	2	4	0
Collins, 3b..	1	2	3	3	0	M'Farl'd, c.	0	2	4	1	0
Nichols, p..	0	0	1	1	0	Hart, p....	0	1	0	3	0
Totals ...	13	16	27	14	3	Totals ...	3	8	27	13	3

Boston ....3 0 2 0 1 2 2 3 0—13
St. Louis ....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 3

Earned runs—Boston, 8. Two-base hits—Tenny [2], Stivetts, Meyers [2], Collins. Three-base hits—McGann, Hamilton, Long. Home runs—Tenny, Stivetts. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Tenny, Cross. Double play—McGann-Long-Stivetts. First on balls—Off Nichols, 3; Hart, 3. Hit by pitcher—Long. Struck out—By Nichols, 1; Hart, 3. Time—1:50. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell.

STUBBORN CONTEST TO THE END.

Philadelphia Gains a Hard Fought Victory from Pittsburg.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4.—The Phillies won a well-earned victory from Pittsburg today after eight stubbornly contested innings. Almost the first ball pitched in the locals' ninth inning was hit by Lajoie for three bases. Hulen went out on a fly and Grady hit for two bases, followed immediately by Boyle's hit over the fence. The visitors could only get one man on base in their half. Both teams played an excellent fielding game, the errors made being generally excusable. Attendance, 2,500. The score:

Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, cf..	0	1	4	0	0	Donovan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Geier, 2b....	0	0	2	1	0	Ely, ss.....	1	1	4	1	0
Delhanty, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Stenzel, cf..	2	2	0	0	0
Thompsn, rf	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, lf...	0	1	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b..	2	2	11	0	0	Lyons, 3b...	0	0	1	1	0
Hulen, ss...	1	1	0	5	1	Sugden, c...	0	0	5	2	0
Cross, 3b...	0	0	0	1	0	Davis, 1b...	0	0	11	0	1
Grady, 3b...	1	1	0	0	1	Hawley, p...	0	0	0	3	1
Boyle, c....	1	3	1	0	0	Padden, 2b..	0	1	2	3	0
Orth, p.....	0	0	1	3	0						
Totals..	5	10	27	10	2	Totals..	3	6	27	10	2

Philadelphia ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—5
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hit—Grady. Three-base hits—Lajoie, Stenzel, 2. Home runs—Boyle, Ely. Sacrifice hit—Cross. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Cooley, Donovan, Padden. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 3. Struck out—Geier, Lajoie, Orth, Hulen, Delehanty. First on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 2. First on balls—Off Hawley, 2. Passed ball—Boyle. Umpire—Lally. Time—1:55.

MEET TO SETTLE THEIR AFFAIRS.

High School Baseball Teams Adjust Difficulties.

The Cook County High School Baseball League held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday, and after a long discussion succeeded in settling affairs which were left undecided at the close of the season. It was found impossible to secure a quorum to transact business when the league disbanded for the season, owing to the fact the final games were played after the close of school, when the delegates had all left the city.

The report of the Treasurer showed there was a balance of $42 in the treasury at the close of the season which remained to be divided among the leading teams, but he said President Lewis had issued an order on him for the whole amount, to be delivered to McGill, Captain of the Hyde Parks, who won the pennant. Lewis was Hyde Park's delegate and those present at the meeting thought the proceeding was decidedly irregular, as it has always been the custom for the second and third teams to receive a share of the balance remaining.

Lewis said he had always understood the first team received the entire amount. After a long discussion it was resolved to hold Lewis personally responsible for the return of the balance.

Under the rules Hyde Park's share of the balance was $22, while $20 remained to be divided among Lake View, Englewood, Evanston, and West Division, all of whom tied for second place. Lewis admitted the whole balance had been turned over to Hyde Park at his order and said $30 of it had been spent. He expressed his willingness to return the $12 remaining in his possession, but the proposition was not satisfactory to the teams who came in for a share of the money. The delegates then adjourned till next year.

Oak Park to Play North Ends.

Owing to the disbanding of Manager Nichols' All-University aggregation the deciding game in their series with the Oak Park club, which was to have been played this afternoon, has been called off. The contestants who will fill their place are the North Ends of Evanston, a team composed principally of former college players who have made a good record this season. Oak Park will have the same team which represented it in last week's game. Game will be called at 3:30.

Play the Deciding Game.

The deciding game of the Whiting-Illinois Cycling series has been finally arranged and will be played off at League Park tomorrow. Stakes of $100 a side have been deposited and each team is to use only the men who were in the game two weeks ago. The line-up:

Whitings.	Positions.	Illinois.
Adams	Catcher	Donovan
Hollison	Pitcher	Murphy
O'Connor	Pitcher	Rogers
Daly	First base	Dahmke
Meehan	Second base	O'Neill
Mehrle	Third base	Todd
Houseman	Shortstop	Ebert
Connors	Left field	Hendricks
Andrews	Center field	Wulff
Jackson	Right field	Hawkins

Little Things in Baseball.

The Union-Daly game will be played at the Union's park tomorrow morning.

The Careys will play the Ryes at Forty-third and Ashland avenue tomorow afternoon.

The Schroeder Brothers will play the Auburn Parks at Auburn Park tomorrow afternoon.

Tomorrow afternoon the Cranes will try conclusions with the Dalys at the latter's park.

The Franklins will meet the Chicago Edgars tomorrow afternoon at the Northwest City League park.

The Chicago Amateur Baseball Association will meet at the Great Northern Hotel next Tuesday evening.

The J. W. Butler Paper company's and the Illinois Steel company's teams will play at Washington Park this afternoon.

The Dalys will play their first Saturday game on home grounds this afternoon at their park against the Whiting Grays at 3 o'clock.

The Cream Pure Ryes will play the Careys tomorrow morning at Daly's Park. The proceeds will be donated to Mr. Charles Creane who was injured in a game recently.

A game of baseball will be played today by teams composed of the members of the Chicago Athletic Association and guests of the Hotel Windermere on the grounds of the latter just north of Jackson Park. A coach for the Athletic club men and their guests will leave the clubhouse at 1:30 p. m.

YACHTS ENTER FOR THE REGATTA.

Marinette and Menominee Sailors Prepare for Good Events.

Marinette, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The following yachts are entered for the grand regatta tomorrow: Viola and Jeannette, Milwaukee; Algonquin, Balloon, Ouida, Diana, Green Bay; Siren, Chicago; Phantom, Manitowoc; Bradwell, Infanta, Ingersoll, Lena, Delta, Sower, Henriette, Lukko, Psyche, Clifford, Whitecap, Hattie S., Populist, Fannie Fern, and Helena of the Marinette and Menominee Yacht clubs.

The fifteen-mile time limit is five hours and the ten-mile limit four hours. A triangular course of fifteen miles will be sailed.

CHAMPIONS OF THE WEST

MISS NEELY AND MISS REW GAIN THE TITLE EASILY.

Finals and Doubles on the Kenwood Country Club Courts Lack the Excitement of Previous Matches—Miss Reynell and Miss Champlain, the Opposing Team, Do Not Show Their Usual Form—Championship in Singles to Be Decided This Afternoon.

There are two young women stepping on air around in the southern part of the city. It is the title of "champions of the West" which is so elating them, and it was won yesterday—morning and afternoon—in two splendidly played matches. Miss Carrie Neely and Miss Harriet Rew are the proud possessors of the honor, and they broke all records in achieving it, for they went through the double tournament at the Kenwood Country club without losing a set.

For the first time this week the day's games were not close. Previously the stubborn and hard fought nature of the contests has been the characteristic of almost all the matches played, but yesterday something must have gone wrong with the machinery, for both morning and afternoon saw one-sided events. Yet there were a few moments in the finals which reminded the spectators of the preceding finishes. They came during the last rally of Miss Nettie Champlain and Miss Charlotte Reynell before the championship was settled definitely.

Miss Neely and Miss Rew stood the strain of two matches yesterday, but both together only required five sets. In the morning they played Miss Grace Cloes and Miss Ida Morley, and had a rather easy time of it. Miss Morley was not in her usual hard hitting condition, and her opponents wisely put the majority of the balls to her, often profiting by her wildness and inaccuracy. When opportunities offered Miss Cloes made handsome returns, but Miss Neely and Miss Rew scarcely missed a stroke. Their handling of even the most difficult shots was all that could be desired, and more than made up for the defects in team work sometimes displayed. From the start they took the lead and improved throughout, until at the end their score of games was just double that of the vanquished team.

Finals in the Afternoon.

In the afternoon the finals brought together Miss Reynell and Miss Champlain and Miss Rew and Miss Neely. It was a closer match than that of the morning, but much on the same order. In Miss Reynell the winning team found a foe worthy of its steel, and the greatest number of clean passes credited to any one player were due to her. In consequence, most of the work was given to Miss Champlain, who did well, but did not hit the balls hard enough to secure victory.

The first set reached 4-all in a manner which gave great hopes of an exciting finish, but the pace did not hold. Miss Neely and Miss Rew appeared to have used the match up to that point as preliminary practice, for they at once began to play the same tennis as in the morning and ran out the needed two games in short orders. The score by points follows:

Miss Champlain and Miss Reynell—1, 4, 3, 0, 4, 4, 4, 0, 1, 2—23—4.
Miss Rew and Miss Neely—4, 0, 5, 4, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 4—30—6.

It was a merry procession in the second set, and no one appeared to care particularly. The players laughed and joked, and although the losers tried hard for a time everything went easily in favor of Miss Rew and Miss Neely.

Miss Champlain and Miss Reynell—2, 4, 0, 3, 2, 5, 2—19—1.
Miss Rew and Miss Neely—4, 2, 4, 5, 4, 7, 4—31—6.

All there was of excitement and close playing came in the third set. Miss Champlain and Miss Reynell started out with the evident determination of winning the necessary six games, and at one time got the score as high as 5—2 in their favor, to the delight of the excitement-loving crowd. But the prospect of even temporary defeat started Miss Rew and Miss Neely on the best tennis of the day, and the points began coming their way with great regularity. After 5—all had been reached it was only a question of time when the championship would be settled, and that came at 8—6.

Miss Rew and Miss Neely—2, 1, 5, 0, 3, 5, 0, 5, 4, 4, 1, 4, 4, 4—42—8.
Miss Champlain and Miss Reynell—4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 4, 0, 2, 1—40—6.

Play for Singles Championship.

When play begins this afternoon for the closing event of the tournament Miss Jennie Craven will be opposed to Miss Neely for the single championship. The finals in consolation singles will also take place between Miss Georgene Faulkner and Miss Reynell. Following is the summary:

Women's doubles—Semi-final round—Miss Rew and Miss Neely beat Miss Cloes and Miss Morley, 6—4, 6—2.

Final round—Miss Rew and Miss Neely beat Miss Reynell and Miss Champlain, 6—4, 6—1, 8—6.

Consolation singles—Miss G. Faulkner beat Miss A. Faulkner, 6—4, 6—0. Miss G. Faulkner beat Miss Lee, 7—5, 6—4. Miss Reynell beat Miss Stevens, 6—1, 6—0.

Consolation doubles—Final round—Miss Pennington and Miss Wager beat Miss M. Rew and Miss Steele, 6—3, 6—2.

Moffatt and Adkinson Win.

The finals in the University of Chicago tennis tournament were played off yesterday. Moffatt and Adkinson defeated Quin and Fesler in three out of five games, with a score of 6—3, 1—6, 6—2, 3—6, 9—7. It was the hottest game seen on the 'varsity courts this summer. The features were the long drives of Moffatt and Adkinson and the phenomenal net work of Quin and Fesler.

EAGLE BIRD BEATS A GOOD FIELD.

Wins Mile and a Quarter Race at Ideal Park, Yesterday.

The race which caused the greatest excitement at Ideal Park yesterday, and which also brought forth the hottest contest, was the mile and a quarter event, won by Eagle Bird.

There were but four starters, with Orinda an 8 to 5 favorite. Every horse in the race, however, was backed. Eagle Bird was the outsider, so to speak, at odds of 7 to 2, the other two, Crevasse and Mandolina, going to the post at 3 to 1 each, an open betting race, as it were.

Caywood took Crevasse out in front and held him there, but under a tight wrap, to the far turn. At this point Burrill brought Mandolina up, and both raced as a team to the stretch turn, where Burrill carried his mount wide. Eagle Bird and Orinda, always within striking distance, moved up when straightened out for home, and at the eighth pole they were all lapped, with Crevasse slightly in the lead. There was no perceptible change in their positions in racing to the sixteenth pole, at which point it was still anybody's race, with the advantage, if there was any, in favor of Crevasse. The jockeys were riding furiously, and the crowd yelling for respective favorites, all of whom were tiring. Eagle Bird, however, was the best horse about this time, and 100 yards from the end had a slight lead, which he increased to nearly a length in racing over the line. Crevasse was second, a short head in front of Orinda. Mandolina finished last, but lapped on the others, and with any kind of a respectable ride might have been inside of the money.

Although but one out and out favorite won the surprise of the day was Caesarian's defeat by Ajax in the third race. The former was played as if the race was all over with. From 3 to 5 his price went to 1 to 2, at which figures the "wise" shoveled in their money. Ajax, it was figured, would run second, and the price against him jumped from 2 to 1 to 3 to 1.

The crowd left the betting ring when the cry of "they're off" was heard, not so much to witness the race as it was to see how many lengths Cæsarian would win by. Caywood, who was on Ajax, decided to set a killing pace and secure a good lead, which would make Cæsarian hustle in the stretch to catch him. He forthwith opened a gap of five lengths and Irving, who was astride Cæsarian, rated along, thinking Ajax would come back to him in the stretch. In this, however, he was mistaken, as the latter maintained his lead without any hustling and won easily by three lengths. Onalaska, at 25 to 1, was third.

Florence P., equal favorite with Fair Faith, won the first event handily. Laura C. was second and Sligo third. Easter Eve and Lonely had a slight tilt in the second race, but the former got her head first over the line.

The final event was captured by Lew Hopper, the even-money favorite. Roy Lochiel, a 3 to 1 shot, attempted to make a runaway race of it and had a lead of five lengths at the head of the stretch. Hopper, however, answered gamely to Scherrer's call, soon closed up the gap, and won with a little to spare. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Florence P., 100 pounds [Caywood], 3 to 1, won; Laura C., 103 [Magnusen], 6 to 1, second; Sligo, 109 [Sul'van], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Fair Faith, Gracie C., Ethelinda, Plutus, Gunwad, Nemaha, and Lon Jones also ran.

Second race, for 2-year-olds, ⅝ mile—Easter Eve, 92 pounds [Dorsey], 4 to 1, won; Lonely, 92 [Magnusen], 12 to 1, second; Yours Truly, 106 [J. Irving], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Devoir, Abe Furst, Fortunate, Terrific, Cog Moosey, Cynthia H., and Lincoln II. also ran.

Third race, ⅞ mile—Ajax, 102 pounds [Caywood], 3 to 1, won; Cæsarian, 117 [J. Irving], 1 to 2, second; Onalaska, 96 [Everett], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Anna Lyle, Freddie L. T., and Thurston also ran.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, selling—Eagle Bird, 102 pounds [H. Williams], 7 to 2, won; Crevasse, 106 [Caywood], 3 to 1, second; Orinda, 107 [Scherrer], 8 to 5, third. Time, 2:12½. Mandalina also ran.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Lew Hopper, 120 pounds [Scherrer], even money, won; Roy Lochiel, 126 [J. Irving], 3 to 1, second; Tradition, 120 [H. Shields], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:10. Terranet, Atelier, Roger B., Minnie Miller, and Uncle Henry also ran.

Entries for today:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Lon Jones, 91 pounds; Character, 97; Cinder Sal, 97; Mary Portland, 97; Mollie King, 97; Tramp, 105; Inverlike, 91; Hands Off, 105; King Henry, 97.

Second race, 1 mile—Skylark, 86 pounds; Outgo, 101; Indra, 99; Gustave Cook, 94; Judge Denny, 94; Semper Lex, 104.

Third race, ¾ mile—Forseen, 109 pounds; Terramie, 97; Umbrella, 107; May Gallop, 109; Forum, 112; Alvarado, 109.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Florence P., 94 pounds; Miss Young, 98; Semper Lex, 103; Ajax, 105; Alvarado, 97; Service, 108; Thurston, 88; Indra, 104; Merry Monarch, 111; Stowaway, 100.

Fifth race, 9-16 mile—Philomena, 119 pounds; Siegfried, 96; Loulou R., 98; Omah Wood, 98; Mabel T., 119; Lady Fairland, 113; Ida M., 119; The Deuce, 119.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Winslow, 101 pounds; Floreanna, 105; Frank Jaubert, 99; Anna Mayes, 105; Irene Woods, 107; Fritzie, 98; Judge Baker, 102; Millie M., 99.

Pooling at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In spite of the efforts of the police to close the pool-rooms, auction pools on tomorrow's races at Ideal Park sold at the Turf Exchange tonight as follows:

First race—Inverlike and Hands Off, $5 each; Lon Jones and Cinder Sal, $3 each; King Henry, $2; field, $3.

Second race—Indra, $15; McNaughton and Muir entry and Gustave Cook, $10 each; Outgo, $5; Skylark, $2.

Third race—Alvarado, $10; Umbrella, $8; May Gallop and Farseen, $6 each; Forum, $5; Terramine, $2.

Fourth race—Ajax, $20; Merry Monarch, $15; Miss Young, Elkton and Pinkerton entries, $8 each; Semper Lex, $6; field, $1.

Fifth race—The Deuce, $15; Ida M., $8; Seigfried, $6; Omah Wood, $5; Loulou R., $4; field, $3.

Sixth race—No pooling.

Results at Newport.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4.—Two favorites, two second choices, and an outsider captured the card at Newport today. Track fast; weather fine. Summaries:

First race, ⅞ mile—Ramona, 109 pounds [Britton], 7 to 2, won; Mobalaska, 98 [Fowler], 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Bloomer, 103 [F. Russell], even, third. Time, 1:28¾. Hermes, Billion, Rampart, Springtime, and Myrtelle also ran.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Nina Louise, 104 pounds [J. Gardner], even, won; Goose Liver, 103 [C. Reiff], 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Banquo II., 103 [F. Russell], 5 to 11, third. Time, 1:09¼. Fessy F., Belle of Niles, Est-Ne-Regina, Holy Number, and Once More also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Countess Irma, 102 pounds [Britton], even, won; Joe Clark, 108 [Perkins], 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second; Maggie S., 102 [Sherrin], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:41¾. A. B. C. also ran.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile—Satsuma, 105 pounds [Thompson], 8 to 5, won; Imp. Skate, 95 [Connelly], 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Star Beam, 97 [Bolin], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. La Wanda, Foreman, Miss Emma, Flora Ballard, and Little Thorn also ran.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Elsina, 100 pounds [Thompson], 15 to 1, won; Henrica, 105 [J. Perkins], 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Miss McLaughlin, 108 [Perkins], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¼. Fortuna, Oversight, Springday, Recover, Rachael, Ortha D., and Elaine also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, ¾ mile—Queen Katherine, Miss Vic, Sallie Curd, Julie d'Or, 108 pounds; Elsie D., 111; Masse, Mildred D., Herminia, 113; Lorena Sayra, Annie Powling 114; Vivora, 119.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Winker, 98 pounds; Ayesha, Ambush, Adiid, 95; La Princessa, Big Knight, Pouting, 100; Oresa, Mertie Reed, 102; Red, 103; San Juan, 105; Indio, 107.

Third race, 1 mile, handicap—First Deal, 92 pounds; Black Silk, 103; Lady Inez, 107; Langdon, 112.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile—Constance, Kirk, Argentina, 97 pounds; Peep O'Day II., 98; Sauterne, 102; Samson, 105; Lulu T., Isabel, 103; Romance, Little Walter, 105; John Havlin, Cerro Gordo, 106.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Oak Leaf, 100 pounds; Ben Brown, Serrano, 103; Harry Lee, 105; Belle Bramble, 110; Meadowthorp, 113.

Results at St. Louis.

First race, ⅞ mile—Garland Bar, 109 pounds [T. Murphy], 2 to 5 and out, won; Walnut Ridge, 109 [Hinkey], 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Irish Chief II., 102, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:29¾. Earl Cochran, Rob Roy II., Kilfoy, and Regeholt also ran. Correspondent left at post.

Second race, 11-16 mile—Juanita, 109 pounds [Penn], 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Horseshoe Tobacco, 104 [E. Jones], 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, second; Forsyth, 113 [T. Murphy] 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:09¼. Harrie Floyd, Sugarfoot, Marie C., Uncle Pat, and Agent also ran.

Third race, 13-16 mile—Dewdrop, 95 pounds [E. Jones], 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Amelia Fonso, 95 [C. Slaughter], 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Aunt Susie, 101 [Gilmore], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:22½. Senator Morrill, Martha Griffin, Dick Deneath, Nellie H. III., Teragnes, and Siddubia also ran.

Fourth race, 15-16 miles—Sweet Favordale, 98 pounds [E. Jones], even and 2 to 5, won; Madeline, 104 [Garner], 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Schiller, 96 [C. Slaughter], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:34½. Logan and Addie Buchanan also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—First Chance, 93 pounds [Garner], 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Eau Claire, 101 [Morse], 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Bridgeton, 90 [C. Slaughter], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Joe Hart, Hessen, Dew of June, Castalia, and Frontenac also ran.

Sixth race, 13-16 mile—Palomacita, 95 pounds [E. Jones], 7 to 10 and 3 to 10, won; Albert S., 98 [T. Murphy], 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, second; Earl Bug, 103 [E. Cochran], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:23. Braw Scot also ran.

Results at Windsor.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—Today was ladies' day at the Windsor races, and the attendance was in consequence larger than usual. The weather was fair; the track fast. Only one favorite won.

First race, ¾ mile—Dockstader, won; Thornbush, second; Designer, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Forfeit, won; Emily C., second; Appleby, third. Time, :57¼.

Third race, ⅞ mile, handicap—Little Tom, won; Lauretta D., second; Sinaloa III., third. Time, 1:29.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Lord Nelson, won; Wolsey, second; Arab, third. Time, 1:48¾.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Shuttlecock, won; The Duchess, second; Brown Girl, third. Time, 1:07½.

Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

New York, Sept. 4.—Following are the entries at Sheepshead Bay for tomorrow's races:

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, ⅝ mile—Arbuckle, 114 pounds; Set Fast, Leedsville, 105; Arrezzo, Scarfpin, Dr. Jim, Break o'Day, Don Blas, Kebo, Convention, Clymena, Myrtle L., 102; Trayant, 99; Lithos, Stachelberg, Olivia L., 96; Russler, 93; Florian, 91; Hi Daddy, 90.

Second race, handicap, 1½ miles, on turf—Ferrier, 127 pounds; Keenan, 120; Deerslayer, 116; Lookout, 110; Sue Kittie, 108; Damien, 105; Gold Crest, Long Beach, 98; Volley, 95; Lily of the West, 93; Marietta, 90.

Third race, the Great Eastern Handicap, Futurity course—Ornament, 128 pounds; Ogden, 125; Typhoon II., 124; The Friar, 122; George Rose, 121; Sunny Slope, 120; Voter, 114; Box, 107; Salvado, 104; Salmak, 103.

Fourth race, selling, ⅝ mile, on main track—Morpheus, 116 pounds; Dr. Grimes, 115; Waltzer, 112; Declare, Titmouse, 108; Contrition, Mistral, 107; Dalgretti, Fernseed, 105; Tanis, Izmir, 103; Religion, Golf, Florena Hubbard, Royal Princess, Rockledge, Irvana, Marsian, 99.

Fifth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Buck Massie, 125 pounds; Flying Dutchman, 123; Gotham, 120; Lehman, 118; Lake Shore, 109; Belmar, 102; Connoisseur, 87.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Handspring, 109 pounds; Cromwell, 104; Sir Francis, Sue Kittie, 104; Captain T., Buckwa, 102; Muskalonge, 100; Harry Reed, 99; Sherlock, 98; Formal, 97; Damien, 95; Brisk, 92; Amanda V., 89; Chugnut, 88.

Seventh race, handicap steeplechase, full course—Red Pat, 175 pounds; Lionheart, 160; Marena, 150; Decapod, 148; St. Anthony, 147; Hesperian, 144; Winship, Mars Chan, 140; Mandite, 136; Olindo, 135.

Pooling at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Pools on Sheepshead Bay races sold as follows at the Turf Exchange here tonight:

First race—Lithos, $20; Scarfpin, $15; Stachelberg and Dr. Jim, $8 each; Don Blas, Artezzo, and Hi Daddy, $6 each; Set Fast, $5; Clymena and Break-o'-Day, $4 each; field, $8.

Second race—Keenan, $20; Deerslayer, $14; Gold Crest, $10; Damien, $8; Ferrier and Lookout, $5 each; field, $5.

Third race—Typhoon, $30; Ornament, $25; The Friar and Ogden, $15 each; George Rose and Salmak, $12 each; Sunny Slope, $8; Voter, $6; Salvado, $4.

Fourth race—Waltzer, $10; Morpheus and Declare, $6 each; field, $10.

Fifth race—Flying Dutchman, $30; Buck Massie, $25; Gotham, $12; Belmar, $10; Lehman and Connoisseur, $8 each; Lake Shore, $5.

Sixth race—Harry Reed, $20; Sherlock, $14; Damien, $12; Cromwell, $10; Sir Francis, Buckwa, and Muskalonge, $5 each; Handspun, $4; field, $6.

Seventh race—No pooling.

PAGE BADLY BEATEN BY VAN ZANDT.

Crack Eastern Trotter No Match for the Fast Mare.

New York, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Though there were only two classes to end the grand circuit meeting here today, and the fields were small in both, they furnished plenty of excitement. The 3:00 pace came first, with the gray mare Refina from Boston a great favorite. She had only four opponents and disposed of one of them when Kauvar finished on the wrong side of the flag in the first heat.

Page seemed to have the 3:00 trot at his mercy, but the fleet gelding was not able to get round the turns at full speed and one heat was his limit. He lost his stride early in the first mile and Van Zandt got such a lead that he could not get within three lengths of her in 2:15¼. The second heat redeemed the big gelding's credit to some extent, for after trailing Van Zandt to the half in 1:05 he carried her to a break coming up the hill and finished with plenty to spare in 2:13¾. Page's trouble was not over, for the mare stepped away from him in the second heat, and in the struggle from the head of the home stretch had enough of a margin to finish a neck ahead in 2:14. The judges wanted to give Page the decision and sent the positions across to Starter Frank Walker with the gelding first. That official would not be a party to such a decision and refused to announce it. After deliberation the decision was amended by making it a dead heat. This was almost as bad as the first step and the crowd guyed the incompetent judges for the remainder of the afternoon. The partiality shown to Page did not avail to save him from defeat.

There was another attempt to lower the wagon record with Cobwebs, but the trotter was not up to his usual form. His owner, Nathan Straus, drove him in 2:17½, and then McCarthy, a professional, tried his hand, but could not make better than 2:18¾. The crack strings go from here to Narragansett Park, Providence, for the Rhode Island State Fair, which begins next Monday. Summaries:

3:00 class, pacing, consolation purse, $1,000:

Refina, g. m., by Reflection—Minna Wilkes, by George Wilkes [Bowen]	1	2	3	1	1
Redinda, b. m., by Redwald [Bocock]	3	1	1	2	2
Beresford, blk. s., by Bermuda [Ernest]	4	4	2	3	3
Kelvin, ch. s., by Alcantara [Elliott]	2	3	4	4	4
Kauvar, b. s. [Shultz]	dis				

Time—2:17; 2:16; 2:17¼; 2:15; 2:13¼.

3:00 class, trotting, consolation purse, $3,000:

Van Zandt, b. m., by Chime Bell—Alex. Ida, by Alexander H. Sherman [Deveraux]	1	2	0	1	1
Page, b. g., by Polonius [Fleming]	2	1	0	2	2
Straight Line, b. m., by Jerome Turner [Miller]	3	3	3	3	3
Nelly Bel, blk. m. [Abrams]	4	dis			

Time—2:15¼; 2:13¼; 2:14; 2:12; 2:16½.

PEARL C. BREAKS A TRACK RECORD.

Paces a Mile in 2:07¼ Over Peoria Course Yesterday.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—Pearl C.'s time of 2:07¼ in the final heat of the free-for-all pace this afternoon is the fastest time ever made on the Peoria track. This mile was paced in the rain. Favorites won the events in straight heats. The summaries:

Free-for-all pace:

Pearl C., b. m., by Roy Wilkes [Bowerman]	1	1	1
Bright Light, br. m. [Boyce]	6	2	2
Giles Noyes, c. h. [West]	2	5	6
Sweet Mash [Sinamaker]	3	4	3

Sir Edwin Arnold, Rinaldo, and Lucy Pan also started.

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¼; 2:07¼.

Three-year-old trot:

Marguerite, s. f., by Axtel [West]	1	1	1
Celebrate, br. c. [Perry]	2	2	2
Ante Boyd, br. g. [Waugh]	3	3	3

Time—2:24¼; 2:20¼; 2:24¼.

2:20 pace:

Mambrino Field, b. g., by Mark Field [West]	1	1	1
Lucy H., ch. m., by Strathroy [Mathis]	2	2	2
Strathwayne, ch. g. [Cairis]	3	3	3
S. S., blk. g. [Leach]	5	4	4

Millie T. and Dan Rice also started.

Time—2:14½; 2:14¼; 2:17.

LABOR DAY ROAD RACE HANDICAPS.

Columbia Wheelmen's Event Secures One Hundred Sixty-nine Entries.

Handicapper Erwin yesterday afternoon completed his work of assigning the time allowances to the 169 riders entered in the Columbia Wheelmen's Labor day road race. Following are the handicaps:

Scratch—James Levy, C. C. C.; Bruno Faulhaber, Smalley.

1:00—Al. Flath, Columbia; G. H. Lovell, C. C. C.; Fred Nelson, Ind.

1:30—Fred Stobbart, Thistle; L. E. Anderson, Ill.; F. H. Wilson, C. C. C.; F. H. Shinneer, Col.

2:00—Jus Mehrholz, Irving Park; A. Monson, Viking; H. C. Strothette, Thistle; John Langley, Monitor.

3:00—R. Schewmacher, unattached; H. T. Steele, L. V.; J. W. Bell, I. P.; H. A. Klein, C. C. C.; F. J. Radloff, Col.; A. E. Sinclair, Col.; Oscar Solum, Col.

3:30—M. H. O'Brien, Union; H. P. Hansen, Y. M. C. A.; A. J. Thiebodeau, Smalley; W. J. Siebert, First Reg.; J. F. Masopust, Col.; Otto Rutz, Col.; R. A. Gray, Bowen; M. C. Schenck, Bowen.

4:00—N. B. Rund Jr., Viking; Gus J. Schultz, Thistle; Henry Metzger, Ill.; Joseph Jordan, Del.; F. E. Bone, Col.; Theodore Fuog, Col.; J. McPike, Col.

4:30—I. J. Felleman, Melrose; Alfred Schmidt, Thistle; Ellis Price, Thistle; C. F. Haeusgen, S. S.; P. J. Forbick, Ind.; Ant. Martines, Central; Al. Hoodwin, Del.; Richard Martin, Col.; J. A. Spring, Cicero; W. Hoffman, Clarendon; N. C. Fancher, Bowen.

5:00—G. F. Meyer, Un.; Arthur Marshall, Un.; S. J. Pachynski, Un.; H. Gatheman, Un.; F. H. Pahmeyer, Un.; Ernest Streeter, Thistle; Otto Jensch, Smalley; J. O. Neilsen, N. T. C. C.; Gus Perwitz, Cross Country C. C.; J. W. Castator, Eng.; Charles Rattey, Col.; J. B. Kibler, Burr; John Bremberg, Col.; Bert Leslie, Clover; John H. Dawson, Clover; A. A. Johnson, Clarendon; L. F. Carlton, Cicero.

5:30—Charles Nelson, Un.; M. A. Kolkes, Un.; Ed Seymour, Un.; H. R. Whitmarsh, Un.; Dan Newman, Waucheta; John W. Stobbart, Thistle; Gus Beuerman, Smalley; J. W. Kreuser, Oconto; H. S. Rodde, Norweg. T.; Robert Goldman, Ind.; Edward Miller, Ind.; M. L. O'Brien, Col.; Fred Bartels, Col.; G. A. Bremberg, Col.; Paul Westphal, Clarendon.

6:00—H. M. Otto, Un.; John Metzger, Un.; J. W. Prindiville, Un.; Gus Carlson, Un.; Peter Grant, Thistle; G. Perino, Thistle; L. J. King, Thistle; Peter Schneider, S. S.; O. Ogden, Ravenswood; Albert Nelson, I. P. C. C.; Gus Kloss, Garden City; E. P. Chalfant, C. C. C.; Charles Unverzagt, Calumet; James Nordsiek, Norwood C. C.; H. Rieck, Anchor.

6:30—Oscar Orensen, Un.; J. F. Thomson, Un.; Eugene Baumgart, Un.; J. F. Stickel, Winnebago; A. E. Marks, M. & W.; J. W. Hudson, L. V.; F. P. Decker, Lake C. C.; L. Fosburg, Col.; Tom McNeill, Col.; John Zieske, Clover; C. S. Gross, Cal.; B. Jehnke, Anchor; F. E. Schakel, Anchor; Dan Perillard, Æolus; Hubert Eicke, Clover.

7:00—R. P. Kent, Un.; W. H. Lee, Un.; Otto Klessig, Un.; Elmer Jackson, Un.; C. Sorenson, Un.; Louis Attenberger, Un.; Julius Hansen, Thistle; C. W. Noble, L. V.; Ed Shach, Clover; G. A. Crombie, Clover; J. K. Johnston, Cicero; L. P. Brown, Bowen; O. B. Schroeder, Avondale; Chris Boehn, Calumet.

7:30—H. B. Rolfe, Un.; Alfred Bem, Un.; Tony Fontana, Un.; Charles F. Erickson, Viking; E. A. Kaskutt, Swallow; C. F. Brehme, Lake Park; J. R. Hess, Congress; Emil Zehlik, Col.

8:00—C. R. Kirby, Jacksonville; H. A. Klenzendorf, Un.; J. Merlan, Un.; C. Lenartson, Un.; I. E. Bremberg, Un.; J. A. Papineau, Un.; Hearman Clausen, Un.; J. B. Dewitt, Un.; N. Johnson, Viking; Frank Gillis, S. S.; H. P. Fuller, Rambler; Charles Magnuson, Monitor; Joseph Brayant, Morse; Harry Gillingham, Ill.; E. P. Benson, German; J. G. Clausen, Col.; Pasquale Bisceglia, Col.; Charles Davies, Clover.

8:30—Harry Bamford, Un.; W. H. Colwell, Un.; Emil Hammerin, Un.; Jerome Hyerdall, Un.; H. J. Hodges, Thistle; Emil E. Otto, Franklin.

9:00—Charles Bittrick, Col.; N. A. Deane, Thistle; Willie Hellsberg, Un.; Robert Schuder, Un.; C. G. Douglas, Un.

10:00—Jep Johansen, Columbia; William Rust, Un.; G. L. A. Hamilton, Un.; W. F. Taylor, Un.; Max J. Meyer, Col.

11:00—Joseph Badenoch Jr., Eng.; Harry L. Brown, Un.

12:00—K. H. Geist, Col.; A. H. Jurgensen, Un.

15:00—G. W. Lindsay, Thistle.

Associated Cycling Clubs' Excursion.

A large crowd is expected to attend the Associated Cycling clubs' excursion to Milwaukee on the Virginia tomorrow. The boat leaves at 9 a. m.

YALE MAY ACCEPT THE CHALLENGE.

Football Game with the University of Pennsylvania Probable.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—That Yale will probably play the University of Pennsylvania instead of Harvard in football this fall was admitted by Capt. Fred Murphy of the Yale eleven here this evening. He has just arrived from the West after his summer's vacation, and outlined Yale's policy for the season. He said no challenge would be sent to Harvard, and the management of the Yale eleven thought favorably of the challenge received from the University of Pennsylvania, but would not give a decisive answer for several days. He also said the leading twenty-five candidates for the Yale eleven would arrive here Sept. 15 and practice at the Yale field till college opens, Sept. 26. Capt. Murphy thinks the outlook for a good team is promising.

HOLD A TRIANGULAR FIELD DAY.

Employes of Swift, Armour, and Morris to Compete Today.

Employés of the Armour, Swift, and Nelson Morris companies will hold a triangular field day this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, at the Thirty-fifth street athletic grounds. It will be the first annual meeting, and if successfully held will be made permanent. The program:

100-yard foot race, 440-yard foot race, 220-yard hurdle race, hop, step and jump, running high jump, running broad jump, putting sixteen-pound shot, relay running race. Bicycle races, one mile open, two mile handicap, Armour employés; two mile handicap, Swift employés; two mile handicap, Morris employés; one-third mile open, five mile team race, four riders from each firm; one mile open, for riders under 16 years of age.

General Sporting Notes.

The new clubhouse of the Rainbow Cycling club, No. 749 East Forty-sixth street, will be formally opened tonight.

The Athletic club's football team of Palatine will play its first game of the season today with the Barrington team on the latter's grounds. Both teams are in excellent condition and a strong game is expected.

The Independent Cycling club will leave for Milwaukee tomorrow morning, starting from the clubhouse at 8 o'clock. The party will accompany the Associated Cycling clubs on the annual Milwaukee excursion.

A large number of entries have already been received for the ten-mile road race of the West Side Cycling club, which will be run next Sunday, Sept. 13, over the Oak Park course. The West Side club will run to Manhatttan Beach tomorrow.

The members of the America Cycling club will take a run tomorrow to Glen Ellyn. The club will hold a ten-mile paced road race over the Garfield boulevard course Saturday afternoon, Sept. 12. Prizes consisting of gold medals will be awarded. A meeting of importance to every member will be held tonight. A full report from the different officers will be submitted at this meeting.

F. B. Murphy has challenged Bruno Faulhaber to compete with him in a fifteen-mile bicycle race at Electric Park, Sept. 12. Prizes of $75 to the winner and $25 to the loser have been offered. An additional prize of $25 is also offered, provided the record is broken. In case Faulhaber will not accept the challenge Murphy would like to meet L. H. Kinklin.

Chippewa Spring is the only pure non-mineral water on sale. Price delivered $1 for 1 doz half-gallon bottles or 10-gal. can. Tel. Ex. 227.

CHICAGO MAN IS BEATEN.

R. H. DICKSON, A YOUTHFUL EXPERT, DEFEATS V. SHAW KENNEDY.

Contest One of the Closest Ever Seen on the Niagara Links and the Result Proves a Great Surprise to the Visiting Golfers—Bell of Buffalo Wins the Consolation Handicap—Professionals Will Contest Victory with Rawlins and Smith.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The international golf tournament was continued here today. The links were in excellent condition in spite of yesterday's showers. A number of people arrived this morning from Rochester and Boston to take part in the games tomorrow. The program declares that today should witness the last match, but the rain of yesterday delayed the championship for a few hours and upset the plans of the committee. It will be all over tomorrow.

A big sensation was sprung this morning when R. H. Dickson, a boy 17 years of age, beat V. Shaw Kennedy, the crack from Chicago. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm when the result of the finals was announced. It was in the afternoon about 3 o'clock when the feat was performed by the young local crack and he is now the hero of the day.

In the semi-final round this morning Kennedy played Harry Roy Sweeny of Albany. Kennedy was in fine form and beat his opponent by a score of 2 up and 1 to play. It was conceded all along that he would beat Dickson and win the gold medal. If he had done this, as was expected, he would have taken the custody of the international trophy, valued at $300.

The other match was between Dickson and G. F. Curtiss of Rochester. Never were two players in better condition or more eager for the contest to begin. It resulted in a victory for Dickson, 4 up and 2 to play.

The consolation handicap was played this morning. It was won by E. A. Bell of Buffalo by a total score of 96, with a handicap of 20 strokes. Capt. Dickson came second and M. J. Anstice of Rochester came third. Capt. Dickson belongs to the Niagara club, but he is not the boy player.

The match between Dickson and Kennedy was the one in which all the interest and enthusiasm was concentrated. The first nine holes were done by the boy in forty-four strokes and by Kennedy in forty-six. Then the contest began in real earnest. Kennedy saw that he was pitted against no easy foe. The next eight holes were made by both competitors in forty-two. It was the hottest fight in the history of the Niagara links.

Tomorrow the big professional match will be played, for a purse of $200 in cash, between William Tucker of St. Andrews and H. W. Rawlins of Utica, and Arthur Smith of Toronto and James Smith, the Montreal crack. Betting stands about even on Rawlins and the Montreal man.

Tucker of St. Andrews went around the links today in ninety-five, and is as confident of receiving the purse as are the two favorites.

Houston, the Toronto expert, has not entered. He handicapped the players last year, and after the tournament was over a good deal of dissatisfaction was openly expressed among the different players, and some of the men who were defeated declared he had shown partiality in his handicapping.

PLAY FOR THE BENEDICT CUP.

Twenty-six Couples Enter for the Golf Contest at Lake Forest.

Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The first annual competition for the Hamilton McCormick Benedict cup will be played on the Onwentsia links here tomorrow. Twenty-six entries, each entry for a husband and wife, have been received. Owing to the large number of entries the time for beginning the match has been changed from 2 p. m. to 10 a. m. The entries:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Esson, Chicago Golf club; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Strobel, Chicago Golf club; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Washington Golf club; Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Gilbert, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hubbard, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Aldrich, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. Slason Thompson, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. John Moorhead Jr., Allegheny Country club; Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kirk, Chicago Golf club; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Tuttle, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Farwell, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. John Hanna, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bartlett, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Adams, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. Granger Farwell, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Forgan, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Durand, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mather Smith, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McBirney, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. A. Meeker, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hall, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Newell, Onwentsia club; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Casselberry, Onwentsia club.

The competition will be for twelve holes. The winner of the match tomorrow is to be given a trophy cup or medal, and the couple that wins three consecutive seasons will become the proprietors of the "Benedict Cup."

Cricket Games for Today.

An effort will be made this afternoon to play off several of the postponed games in the Walker cup series. Those to be decided are:

Chicago vs. Wanderers "A," at Parkside; Wanderers "B" vs. St. Lawrence, at Thirty-ninth street; St. Lawrence Second vs. Wanderers Second, at Washington Park. The Detroit team which was expected here today found at the last moment a good team could not be raised, so canceled all dates.

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is the most important of the processes a Diamond goes through before it is ready for the market. A careful look at our stock will convince you that our Diamonds are cut right. Bright, perfectly shaped stones, full of brilliancy. They are sold at low prices and on easy terms. Latest style settings always in stock.
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3d Floor Columbus Memorial Bldg.
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See CHARLEY MARSH
SHOOT THE CHUTES
ON A
FOWLER BICYCLE
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE FOWLER is the only wheel that could stand the racket.
"The Fowler"
Down Town—112 and 114 Dearborn-st. West Side—78-84 Ashland-blvd. South Side—22d & Michigan-blvd. North Side—420 North Clark-st.

17-Year-Old BICYCLES.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
88 MADISON STREET.

Imperial Wheels
—the go-lightly-kind.
Sold at retail by the manufacturers at their city salesroom 325 Wabash Ave.
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DIAMONDS. . .
Are a good investment when bought at the low prices and on the terms that we are now giving purchasers. Your credit is O. K. with us. Large stock of Watches, Fine Jewelry, etc.
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DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC CURES
DRUNKENNESS
It can be given without the knowledge of the patient in coffee, tea or articles of food; will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book of particulars free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, Cor. State and Madison. Rogers & Diamond, Under Grand Pacific Hotel. And all first-class druggists in Chicago.

MYSTERY IN MURDER CASE

REASONS DIFFER FOR RECALL OF HUNTER HOMICIDE REWARD.

Secretary Denison Says It Was Done to Protect Innocent Persons from Unscrupulous Detectives — Police Think It Was Due to Economy—Four Men Are Already Under Indictment—Lieut. Healy's Statement—Story of the Stock-Yards Crime.

The reason for the withdrawal by the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company of its offer of a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of E. R. Hunter, the live stock commission merchant who was killed in his office in the Exchange Building at the Stock-Yards eighteen months ago, seems to be as mysterious as the cause and the perpetrators of the murder itself.

Secretary J. C. Denison threw only a little light on the matter by saying that detectives were so zealous in working up a case where there was a reward in sight that there was danger of innocent persons being convicted on hatched-up evidence.

In general police circles the opinion seemed to prevail that inasmuch as there are four men under indictment for Hunter's murder, and the trial of two or three of them will take place in a short time whether there is a reward or not, a policy of economy dictated the withdrawal of the offer. Lieut. Healy alone seemed to take a different view.

Four Men Under Indictment.

The four men who are under indictment are Frank E. Lovell of Carrollton, Mo.; Jacob Goldman, John Bates, and Frank Williams, the last three being ex-convicts, according to the police. Lovell was arrested about two months ago by Lieut. Healy of the South Englewood police. He has been indicted, but it is understood the case will not be pushed, and, in fact, that there is no evidence against him. He has been released under bonds of $10,000.

The arrest of Lovell and the annoyance and humiliation to which he was subjected were the topics of indignant comment in Stock-Yards circles. It is believed that Secretary Denison had his case, and not those of the other three prisoners, in mind when he spoke of excessive zeal on the part of the police.

Mr. Denison could not be found yesterday, and no one else at the Stock-Yards office would admit any knowledge of the reward matter. A member of the Board of Directors said he was positive that body had not discussed the reward within the last six months.

Story of the Murder.

E. R. Hunter was killed, or rather mortally wounded, late in the afternoon of April 12, 1895. He was sitting alone at his desk in the office of S. G. McCausland when he was assaulted, but there were other workers in neighboring offices. He ran down-stairs, reeling and staggering, and bleeding profusely from a wound on the head. He asked the janitor if he had seen any one run out of the building, saying he had been struck with a brick. A brick covered with hair was discovered on the floor.

Hunter was taken to his home, No. 5621 Peoria street, where he died in a short time. He was 50 years old and had a family. He was in fairly prosperous circumstances and was not known to have an enemy, though he was rather crabbed in disposition, it is said. Robbery was proved not to have been the motive, as there was nothing to steal in the office except Hunter's watch, and that was not taken.

Lieut. Healy Talks.

Lieut. Healy, who has worked up the case, said yesterday the evidence against the ex-convicts was circumstantial to a large extent, though they could be identified by persons who saw them near the scene of the murder late in the afternoon. He admitted that one of the trio had made a confession. When asked about the reward matter, he said:

"I had a conference with the Stock-Yards company some time ago and requested that the offer be withdrawn, as there was no one to receive the reward. The police do not want it. If any of the men under arrest are innocent I shall be as anxious to prove it as to convict them in case they are guilty."

Lieut. Healy said he agreed with Mr. Denison that detectives were sometimes not averse to saddling a crime on an innocent man for the sake of the reward, and he did not care to be placed in that attitude. That was why he refused to ask for the reward.

The Live Stock Exchange has not taken any action regarding its offer of a reward of $1,000 for the murderer.

POLISH PHYSICIANS FORM A SOCIETY.

Objects Are to Check Illegitimate Practice and Assist Their Countrymen in Studying Medicine.

To put a stop to illegitimate medical practice among the Polish people, and to encourage and assist Polish young men in the study of medicine, an organization of Polish physicians and surgeons was formed at a meeting held at the Tosetti rooms in Madison street yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Wladislaus Kuflewski, head physician of the Polish National Alliance, and Dr. W. Statkiewicz, chief physician of the Polish Turners' Alliance, with a number of other prominent Polish physicians, have used all their efforts to bring about the organization. At the meeting yesterday thirty Polish physicians from Chicago and vicinity joined the society, while a large number of applications by mail were received from doctors outside of the city.

Dr. J. Piszczak was chosen President, Dr. M. O. Kaczorowska Vice-President, Dr. W. Statkiewicz Secretary, and Dr. W. Kuflewski Treasurer. Among the members are Dr. Edward Czerniewski, Dr. M. Dowiat, Dr. M. Orglert, Dr. J. P. Kaczorowski, Dr. M. P. Kossakowski, Dr. W. J. Sieminowicz, Dr. B. F. Strzyrzewski, Dr. J. Ziolkowski, B. L. Lande. The society will be incorporated.

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS MEETING OVER

Members Believe They Have Opened the Way for Remedying Their Troubles at the Next Session.

The closing session of the Associated Merchants' meeting was held yesterday. The members expressed themselves highly gratified at the results and feel they have opened the way for accomplishing much at the next semi-annual meeting to be held in this city, commencing on the first Wednesday in May.

It was decided to call the executive officers together soon to appoint committees to inquire into the grievances which came before this meeting and report at the next recommending some plan for remedying the troubles.

J. M. Fertig of Arcadia, Wis., was expected to give his experiences in "Selling Goods for Cash," but he failed to appear. The others present then talked for an hour on "Cooperation in Business."

LETTER CARRIERS COUNT THE HOURS

Great Preparations Making for Their Trip to Grand Rapids on Monday.

The Chicago letter-carriers are busy preparing for their trip to Grand Rapids on Monday morning. The single delivery provided for on holidays will be advanced an hour in some sections of the city, so that all of the carriers may be able to reach the Michigan Central depot in time.

Two trains will be run, leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock and arriving at Grand Rapids at 3 p. m. The parade will be formed awaiting the arrival of the Chicago party. At least 1,000 carriers will make the trip, and about 200 clerks will go along and march in the procession. The return will be at night

Yesterday afternoon Supt. Stoll lined up the carriers of the General Postoffice and inspected their uniforms.

FOR BRAIN FAG.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. S. Park, Franklin, Tenn., says: "Have always found very satisfactory results from it in nervous exhaustion, brain fag, and prostration of various kinds."

Going with the Wind.

It makes a great deal of difference when riding a bicycle whether one is going with or against the wind. The wind makes no difference in a trip to St. Louis, however, if one takes either the Diamond Special or the Daylight Special of the Illinois Central as a means of getting there.

ASSESSORS' VALUATIONS WILL STAND.

Public Service Committee of the County Board Decides Not to Meddle with the Returns.

The Public Service committee of the County Board, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, decided not to interfere with the work of the Assessors in the different towns, and let the valuations for the year, as returned by the Assessors, stand approved. The vote on the resolution to that effect was 7 to 5.

The jury list, containing 30,058 names, for the year beginning Sept. 1, was approved.

On motion of President Healy $400 was taken from the contingent fund to be used in outdoor relief work in the Town of Calumet.

The committee approved the plans of the County Architect for remodeling and adding three new stories to the County Building.

The country members of the board will make an attempt at the next meeting to have the vote by which the question of abolishing township organization goes before the people at the next election reconsidered.

If the country members succeed in getting Commissioners Jones and Kunstman to vote with them for a reconsideration they can bring about this action and indefinitely delay the decision upon the question by the people. Commissioners Jones and Kunstman refuse to give an opinion upon the question. Both sides claim their votes.

President Healy says the country members will be unable to get enough votes to have the question reconsidered.

NON-UNION PAINTERS CAUSE A STRIKE

Fifty of Contractor Little's Men Quit, but It Is Hoped the Trouble Will Be Settled Today.

Fifty men employed on the two large flat buildings at Deming court and Clark street have gone on strike and effectually tied up the contractor because of the employment of eight non-union painters.

The men who struck are all members of the Building Trades Council and embrace every trade but the painters. They say it will not be possible for Contractor Little to resume with non-union men, because there are not enough of them to be obtained.

Thus far no effort has been made to start the work again, but it is believed the trouble will be settled today by the contractor agreeing to employ only union painters.

The hodcarriers have received another disappointment in the failure of the Masons' and Builders' Union to recognize their organization. A special meeting has been called for next Thursday night and it is possible the long-hoped-for recognition will be given.

FLOUR FAILURE PLEASES DEALERS.

Buyers for Large Chicago Houses Express Satisfaction at the Collapse of Millers' Combine.

The news of the failure of the flour combine appears to have been received with considerable satisfaction among the large flour dealers of Chicago.

William Beye, buyer for the McNeil & Higgins company, said: "It was impossible to corral all the millers. I could get all the flour I wanted from those who were not in the combination."

L. N. Hoyt of the W. M. Hoyt company said: "My opinion is that the price of flour will now remain about where it is, and I regard it as cheap."

Mr. Beebe, buyer for Reed, Murdock & Co., said: "The bursting of the combine is a good thing. We are all glad of it."

MYSTERY AND APPARENT MURDER.

Dead Body of a Recent Passenger on a Train Is Found in a Field.

Mascoutah, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The decomposed remains of Joseph McCoy were found in a field near Rentchler Station, three miles west of here, today, and the circumstances indicate that the deceased met with foul play. From papers found upon the body it was ascertained that he left Prescott, Ariz., ten days ago for Athens, Ala., where he had received an appointment as Deputy Sheriff. He boarded a Louisville and Nashville train at St. Louis last Friday night, and was last seen by the trainmen at Mascoutah. How and when he left the train and how his remains got to the place where found is a mystery that the St. Clair County officers are now trying to solve. Deceased was a cripple and used crutches, but beyond those facts nothing is known of him here.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Street car companies will be required to reduce the area of their barns, supply them with better fire fighting facilities, and pay a larger premium for their insurance as a result of the numerous losses of this character the insurance companies have paid in the last ten years. This is the proposition submitted to the Executive committee of the Underwriters' Association by the agencies interested in the street railway risks and approved by the committee. The whole matter will now be referred to the association for adoption at the next quarterly meeting in October. The plan will undoubtedly meet the approval of the association and the new rate will be in operation by the first of next year. The exact amount of the increase will be decided by the rating bureau and the limitation as to the general area will be determined by the association.

The Executive committee has adopted the rules and regulations governing sprinkled risks formulated at a meeting of national inspectors held in New York and recommeded for adoption by all the local boards. Few changes of importance are made in the existing rules of the board. No city in the country has been so progressive in the matter of sprinkled risks and their proper installation as Chicago. As a result the new rules will not materially affect the sprinkled risk here.

* * *

Local agents are arranging to ask the union at the annual meeting to authorize an increase in the amount of commissions paid in this city. Several of the managers have approved the plan. The last meeting of the union placed the commissions for Chicago at 25 per cent for preferred business and 15 per cent for ordinary risks. The former class includes dwellings, small stores, churches, etc. The ordinary risks include mercantile buildings, grain, lumber, etc. It is suggested by the agents that the commission on all kinds of business be 20 per cent, without distinction as to its character. The agents will base their claims for an increase of commissions on their increased expense account and the large falling off in business due to the hard times.

It is understood the union will demand a curtailment of expenses on the part of the Underwriters' Association. This suggestion will be embodied in the report of the Large Cities committee to be submitted at the annual meeting of the union.

* * *

Insurance agents and the street car company at Cincinnati are not able to agree on the application of the 80 per cent coinsurance clause. The decision of the adjusters on the loss of the Chicago City railway that the clause applies only to cars in the barn at the time of the fire has started the insurance companies to canceling policies on the Cincinnati railway, whose officers will not admit the correctness of this application of the clause. The insurance carried amounts to $1,000,000 and from present indications a sufficent proportion of it will be withdrawn to force the railway company to carry out its proposed plan of self-insurance.

* * *

Five of the largest accident companies doing a railroad installment business have formed a compact and beginning Sept. 15 will issue uniform policies and charge the same rates. This class of business is immense. It is said the income from this line of the Fidelity and Casualty company is one-fourth its entire premium receipts. All of this business is handled by W. A. Alexander of this city. This company, with the Standard, Pacific Mutual, Travelers', and Union Casualty companies form the new compact, which is regarded as one of the most important movements of the year in insurance circles. The advance in rates is given at 33 1-3 per cent on all classes of risks.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The advance in the Duluth wheat rate gave vessel agents more hope for the maintenance of good grain freights. There was a fair demand, and the supply of boats was about equal. Charters—To Buffalo—Missoula, wheat; Olive, Jeannette, Penobscot, corn. To Port Huron—Hesper, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is a fair demand for wheat tonnage at Duluth, and 1¾ cents is offered pretty freely. Owners are holding boats that will be ready to load next week for 2 cents. Spot boats are scarce and vesselmen are hopeful of getting another advance. Ore and coal rates are unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters—Owen, Chicago; Shenandoah, Algeria, Milwaukee; Coffinberry, Marquette.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Rye—Arthur, Black Rock, 1¼ cents.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Bessemer.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Hammond, Typo, Cleveland, Coffinberry, Gladstone. Cleared—Light;—Ford, Superior; coal: Panther, Duluth; Edwards, Chicago; Baltic, Milwaukee.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Cadillac, Detroit; Langdon. Down—Albavore.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Neosho, Anderson. Cleared—Coal: Elfin-Mere, Escanaba.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Tempest and tow. Cleared—Curry, Fedora, Lake Erie ports.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Sitka, Conneaut; Yukon, Cleveland; La Salle, Buffalo.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Kinfisher, Tilden. Cleared—Mitchell, Pontiac, Cleveland.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Briton. Cleared—Flour—Owego, Buffalo. Lumber—Orton, Pawnee, Tonawanda.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Wetmore, Brunette, Ely, Fay, Lake Erie ports; Boyce, Chicago; Westcott, Elk Rapids.

STURGEON BAY CANAL—Down—Thorine, 1 p. m. Up—Mott, Foster, 9 last night; Chipman, Schroeder, 2 a. m.; Russia, 6 p. m.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Havana, Gogebic. Cleared—Coal—Columbia, Lake Linden; Montana, Duluth. Light—Iron King, Queen City, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Anandale, Veronica, Amboy. Cleared—Rye: Arthur, Black Rock; coal: Nipigon, Marquette; Yuma, Duluth; light: Gifford, Duluth; Elfin-Mere, Cleveland; Saginaw, Sprague, Parry Sound.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Hattie Wells, Corsica, Topeka, Austin, Penobscot. Cleared—Pine Lake, Hundred Thirty-seven; Chicago; Ed Smith, A. Smith, Shores, Middlesex, Port Huron; Merrimac, Escanaba; Egyptian, Buffalo; Tice, Manistee.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Niko, Maryland, Malta, Mariska, Hundred Sixteen, Iron Age, A. D. Thompson, Hundred Thirty-one, Colgate. Cleared—Coal—Folsom, Mitchell, Chicago; Schuylkill, Duluth. Light—Parks Foster, Superior; Hundred Eighteen, Vega, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Maine, Exile, Portage, Moran, Hadley, Centurion. Departed—Wright, Nimick, Tyrone, Roumania, Bulgaria, ore, Lake Erie ports; Stevens, Vanderbilt, Northern Light, flour, Buffalo; Emily and consorts, lumber, Lake Erie; Zenith City, Lagonda, grain, Buffalo; Sitka, Yukon, La Salle, light, Ashland.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—R. Mills, 11 last night; Boston, 11:20; Lackawanna, 11:40; Fitzgerald, 12:40 a. m.; Queen of the West, Richards, 2:40; Dyer, 3:30; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 7; Toxteth, Vencedor, 9:30; Hudson, 10:30; Ada Medora, 11:50; Schutte, 1:20 p. m.; Denver, Gladiator, 1:30; Manitou, 2:30; Juniata, 3:10; Parnell, 3:30; Rees, 4:40; Victory, 4:50. Down—Cormorant and consort, 9:40 last night; Delaware, 10:40; Lewiston, 8:15 a. m.; Berlin, 3:30; Globe, Charlevoix, 5:30; Brazil, 6:10; Pentland, Mowatt, 7; Buffalo, 10:30; McVittie, 1 p. m.; Peerless, 1:15; Rube Richards and consort, 4; Matoa, Martha, 4:20; Starke, 5:30; Owego, 5:50; Scranton, 6; Topeka, 8. Wind southwest, fresh, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—J. C. Lockwood, 12:30 p. m.; Gilbert, 12:40; Mary Everett (arrived), 2:30; Wilhelm and consort, 2:40; London, 3; Gratwick (wood) and consort, 3:20; Chemung, 3:30; Tom Adams, 3:40; Outhwaite, Barr, 4; Neff and scows, Tioga, 4:10; George Gould, 4:30; Arthur Orr, Vulcan, 4:40. Down—Two Wallaces, 10 last night; Samoa, Celtic, 11:20; Langell Boys, 11:40; Lehigh, 12:30 a. m.; Sheldon, 2:40; Ketcham, Wadena, 4; Mather and consorts, 5; Tilley and consort, Weed, 6; Arabian, 6:20; Siberia, 7; John Owen, 8:10; Flint, 10:10; Republic, 11:15; John Eddy, 11:40; Presley, Reddington, 1 p. m.; Ward, 1:15; Nicholas, 1:30; Cuba, 2; Spokane, 2:15; Wade, 3; Card (cleared), 4; H. A. Tuttle, Dundee, 5:15; Carpenter and barges, Kirby, Hartnell, 5:30.

Up—Runnells, 5:50; Eddy, Priscilla [arrived], 6:30; Yuma, Flower, Business, 7:40; Iron Duke and consort, Seguin and barges, 8:45. Down—New York, Gratwick No. 2, Oceanica, 6:20; China, 7:20; Huron City, 9.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Olympia, 11:40 last night; St. Andrews, 12:30 a. m.; Pioneer, 10; City of New York, American, 10:30; Iroquois, Tower, 12:30; Manitoba, Andaste, 1:30; Roby, Becker, 2; Marina, Hoyt whaleback, 2:30; Cherokee, Chippewa, Hackett Brown, 3:30; Alaska, Katahdin, 4:30; Merida, 5. Down—Naples, 7:20 last night; Hebard, Wilson, Peterson, 10; Colby whaleback; 11:20; Bottsford, 12:30 a. m.; C. B. Lockwood, 1; Senator, 1:30; Victory, 2:30; Iosco, 5:30; Fayette Brown whaleback, 6:30; Castalia, Choctaw, Fryer, 7:30; Athabasca, 8:15; Bangor, Genoa, Langell, Arenac, 8:20; Maricopa, Magna, 9:30; Ericsson, Holly, 11:20; Johnson, Helvetia, 12:30 p. m.; Oscoda, Corning, King, Frontenac, 1:20; Kearsarge, 2; Lyon, 3:30; Bothnia, Reitz, Mark Potter, 4; Prentice, Halstead, Constitution, Bannockburn, Selkirk, Melrose, Winnepeg, 5; Schoolcraft, Bourke, Nestor, Osceola, 6.

Up—Drake, 7:20. Down—Street, Godfrey, Lozen, 7; Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 9:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Rosedale, 8:40 last night; Bartlett and consorts, Manola, 11:30; Rochester, midnight; Northern Wave, 1 a. m.; Wolf, 1:20; Elphicke, 2:20; Brown, 2:30; Westover and consort, Avon, 2:40; Yale, 3; Inter-Ocean and consort, 3:30; Vanderbilt, 3:40; George King and barges, 4; Majestic, 5; J. Lockwood, Porter and barges, 6; Glasgow, 6:20; Westford and barges, 6:30; Nyanza, 8:10; Sicken and barges, 8:20; Douglas, 8:40; McWilliams, 10; New Orleans, 10:10; Shepherd, 11:40; Tampa, Volunteer, 12:30 p. m.; Tuscarora, 2; Donaldson and barges, 3; Cort, Russell, 3:15; Whitaker and consorts, 4; Ira H. Owen, 4:10; Kaliyuga and consort, George Farwell, 4:20. Down—Huron City, noon; New York, 1 p. m.; Gratwick [steel], 1:15; John Mott, 2; China, 3; Oglebay, 3:30; John Pauly, 4. Arrived—Monarch.

Up—Whitaker and consorts, 5:15; Uganda, Mary McGregor, 5:30; Marion, 5:45; Gilbert, 6; Prince, Parke Foster, 6:20; Ranney and consort, 7:40; Colonial, 8; James Lockwood, 8:30; Scott and consort, 9.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Advance, Peshtigo; I. W. Stephenson, M. F. Butters, Menominee; Lillie E., Traverse City; Cape Horn, Frankfort; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington; Cora A., Ford River; Vega, Butcher Boy, Pine Lake; H. L. Worthington, D. R. Martin, Cedar River; H. Taber, Hammonds Bay; Allegheny, Transfer, Manistique; Stampede, Charlevoix; J. Spry, J. T. Johnson, Sault Ste. Marie; Winnie Wing, Manistee; City of Chicago, Escanaba. Merchandise—Chicago, Susquehanna, Mohawk, H. J. Jewett, E. P. Wilbur, Buffalo; Governor Smith, Ogdensburg. Ore—P. Sawyer, Escanaba. Light—Hundred Thirty-seven, South Chicago; City of Venice, Milwaukee. Coal—Norwalk, Oswego.

Cleared—Light—Ida E., Manistee; Vega, Pine Lake, Pine Lake; Minnesota, City of Chicago, Penobscot, Escanaba; Lillie E., Traverse Bay; C. Crawford, Cedarville; S. A. Wood, Marinette; J. Spry, Ashland; J. T. Johnson, Duluth; I. W. Stephenson, Menominee; Advance, Peshtigo; D. R. Martin, H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; W. O. Goodman, Van's Harbor; Transfer, Allegheny, Manistique. Grain—Aztec, Zapotec, Prescott; City of Venice, Fairport; A. Shores, Midland; Hesper, Port Huron.

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All our **Men's** $5 and $6 Colored Kid and Russia Leather Shoes—on the "Century" last—*reduced* now, to close, to — $3

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Clearing sale prices on our entire remaining stock of Misses' and Children's Colored Shoes.

All our **Ladies'** $5 and $6 Colored Kid and Russia Leather Boots and Oxfords—*reduced* now, to close, to — 2.50

All our Ladies' $3 and $4 Colored Kid and Russia Leather Boots and Oxfords—*reduced* now, to close, to — 2.15

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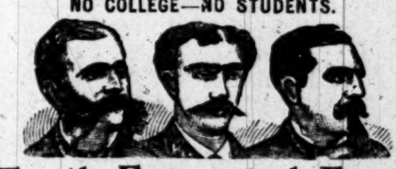

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO
PAGES 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SURE OF THE STATE.

Michigan Certain to Go For McKinley and Pingree.

CONGRESSMEN IN DANGER

Hard Fight Will Be to Retain the Solid Delegation.

FOUR DISTRICTS ARE CLOSE.

Republicans Fighting Hard to Break the Silver Sentiment.

ARE SURE OF EIGHT DISTRICTS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—At Republican headquarters here there is no attempt made to deny the fact that Michigan, the old home of fiat money and the wildest of greenback theories, needs to be educated out of a dangerous frame of mind on the financial question. At the same time, so far as the State ticket and McKinley are concerned, Chairman Ferry and his associates say it is only a question of majorities, basing their belief, not on present conditions, but on those they feel sure will be brought about by the active canvass of the State between now and election day.

It is in the Congressional delegation that the chief danger lies, for in several districts the free silver, Popocratic, and Populistic sentiment has been so massed as to require hard work to save losses in the delegation. As a result of the landslide of 1894 Michigan has a solid delegation of twelve Congressmen, a triumphant victory for the Republicans which they hardly dare hope will be repeated this year.

In the First District under ordinary circumstances there would be no doubt as to the result, but this year, as elsewhere in Michigan, there are disturbing elements which complicate matters to a large extent. Congressman John B. Corliss has been renominated. The district comprises thirteen wards of the City of Detroit, and two years ago gave Corliss 5,000 majority. This, however, was at the time of the Republican landslide, and it is not expected he would receive the same majority again even under the most favorable circumstances.

Pingree Unfriendly to Corliss.

Corliss was City Attorney of Detroit for four years and prepared the first complete charter of the city, so that he has considerable claim on the voters. Nevertheless, he has succeeded in mixing himself up with the erratic Mayor Pingree on the question of cheap street car fare. Corliss happens to be the attorney for the railroads and engineered the consolidation which defeated the three-cent fares after Pingree supposed he had everything set up. The Mayor is now running for Governor, but has not lost his interest in local affairs. He has more or less openly threatened to knife Corliss, and has even gone so far as to intimate that he might force his withdrawal. The nominations in the First District were made earlier than the statutory time, and if it becomes necessary to nominate Corliss anew it is likely the Mayor will take a hand in the fight and possibly defeat the street-car candidate. Mr. Corliss, like many others in the State, has not fought the silver mania openly. The district, however, is strongly against free silver, and Corliss, under ordinary circumstances, would have the support of Don Dickinson's associates. As it is, however, they may decide to put a gold Democrat in the field because of the fact that the present Congressman's record has not been altogether above suspicion on the financial question. It is generally believed at headquarters, however, that the First District may be considered safely Republican.

The Second District, embracing the Counties of Jackson, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw, and part of Wayne, is probably the closest in the State. Gen. George Spalding of Monroe has been renominated. When the Democrats gerrymandered the State it was supposed the district would be Democratic by about 1,500 majority, but Spalding carried it in the landslide two years ago by over 6,000 votes. He was the hero of some forty-three battles, and is immensely popular, especially among the soldier element. Nevertheless, the district is naturally heavily Democratic, and there is a large Populistic silver element, in addition to the Prohibition vote.

The temperance people this year in Michigan have very generally turned toward the silver party, and with the close fusion which was accomplished at Bay City there will be difficulty in securing the election of Gen. Spalding. His principal opponent is Thomas E. Barkworth, a well-known lawyer of Jackson, who is a good talker on the stump, and has made a business of attending farmers' picnics for the last four years. Barkworth once was a Republican, and in those days was a bitter opponent of fiat money in all forms, but at the Bay City convention was one of the leaders in the silver movement.

Father of Free Silver.

The district is also noted as the home of Willard Stearns of the Adrian Press, who is popularly called the father of free silver in Michigan, and altogether the outlook is such as to cause old politicians to believe that the hardest fight in the State will be made in this section. Bryan's itinerary included Adrain, and for this reason it was decided to have Senator Burrows follow in that section and counteract the effect of the young candidate's trip through the corner of the State.

The Third District is put down as safe, although there will be a sharp fight. This is the Kalamazoo district and was represented by Julius Cæsar Burrows until he was elevated to the Senate. Burrows had no difficulty in carrying the district in 1894 by the tremendous odds of 12,000 majority. When he was elected to the Senate and a special election became necessary to fill his place in the Lower House there was a striking example of what overconfidence and general apathy can do in politics. Alfred Milnes of Coldwater was put up by the Republicans against A. M. Todd, the candidate on the combined Democratic-Populist-free silver and Prohibition ticket. With Burrows' big majority behind him Milnes took things easy and the party managers paid but little attention to the district, with the result that the present Congressman, who was an old soldier and had been Mayor of Coldwater and a member of the Legislature, scrapes through by the narrow majority of 1,216.

The district ought to be good for a much better majority this year. Kalamazoo, the home town of Senator Burrows, has a large gold Democratic vote which will all go to Milnes, who is preparing to make a hard race once more against Todd.

The Fourth District, which runs over to the Michigan shore, and embraces the counties of Allegan, Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, and Van Buren, is considered reliably safe for Henry F. Thomas of Allegan, who is a native of Michigan, and who walked into the Fifty-fourth Congress with the neat little majority of 12,000 votes behind him.

The Grand Rapids district, the Fifth, will, in all probability, return William Alden Smith, although possibly by a reduced majority. The young Congressman was born in the State, and has lived in Grand Rapids since 1872. He worked his way up in politics from the position of page in the Michigan House of Representatives, and is immensely popular throughout his district, having been elected to Congress two years ago by a plurality of nearly 10,000 and a clear majority over all of nearly 6,000. The furniture-workers of Grand Rapids, and the railroad men as well, are pretty solid now for McKinley and protection, and the great center of the furniture industry of the United States was the birthplace of the gold Democratic party in Michigan. The Bay City fusion has disgusted a number of the old-time Democrats in Grand Rapids, and "Gid" Rutherford, who was Smith's opponent two years ago, and who has been a free silver man, announced immediately after the Bay City convention that he would repudiate Sligh. He said:

"I cannot bring myself to support a free silver Republican who has fought the Democrats of Grand Rapids until the last couple of months and who spent his money against us."

Mr. Smith is making a vigorous canvass and is one of the few Republican Congressmen in Michigan who have not attempted to straddle on the silver question. The principle sore spot in the district is Ionia County, which is largely agricultural, but which gave the Republicans nearly 1,800 plurality in 1894. This year the farmers there are thoroughly infected with the free silver craze, but Mr. Smith's vigorous campaign is having a rapid effect in changing them and his speeches at Belding and elsewhere have cured hundreds of the farmers of their heresy. His opponent will be George F. Hummer of Ottawa, who is fully committed to the Bay City combination and will make his campaign on rabid free silver lines.

The Sixth District is the one now represented in Congress by David H. Aitken of Flint, who declined the renomination in order to make the canvass for the head of the State ticket for which he was beaten by Mayor Pingree. The Sixth is declared by political experts in Michigan to be the Mecca of free silver men in the State. It embraces the Counties of Genesee, Ingham, Livingston, and Oakland, several townships in Wayne County, and the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of Detroit. Fusion in this district will make trouble. Aitken was reëlected to the Fifty-fourth Congress by 9,000 votes over E. R. Wilcox.

The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that Aitken canvassed the State and his own district particularly two years ago and also in his later canvass for Governor on the broadest kind of free silver lines, and it will be difficult to eradicate the weeds which have sprung up from the seeds he has sown.

The candidate this year is ex-State Senator Sam Smith of Pontiac, who is a bimetallist and a close personal friend of Aitken. The district will be particularly doubtful because of the fact that neither Smith nor Aitken has been able to support the St. Louis financial plank with any degree of unusual enthusiasm. The farmers in this district are hard to move from free silver, chiefly because they have been taught to follow Aitken and it will take steady work by outside speakers to teach the people the error of their ways.

In the Seventh District, now represented by Horace G. Snover of Port Austin, there will be another lively tussle. Snover has been renominated and is preparing to make a vigorous canvass. He carried the district by nearly 6,000 votes two years ago, but it is naturally Popocratic. The Seventh District, however, is thoroughly imbued with love for Pingree and he has his greatest outside following here. This will result beneficially to Snover, but the district is considered a doubtful one.

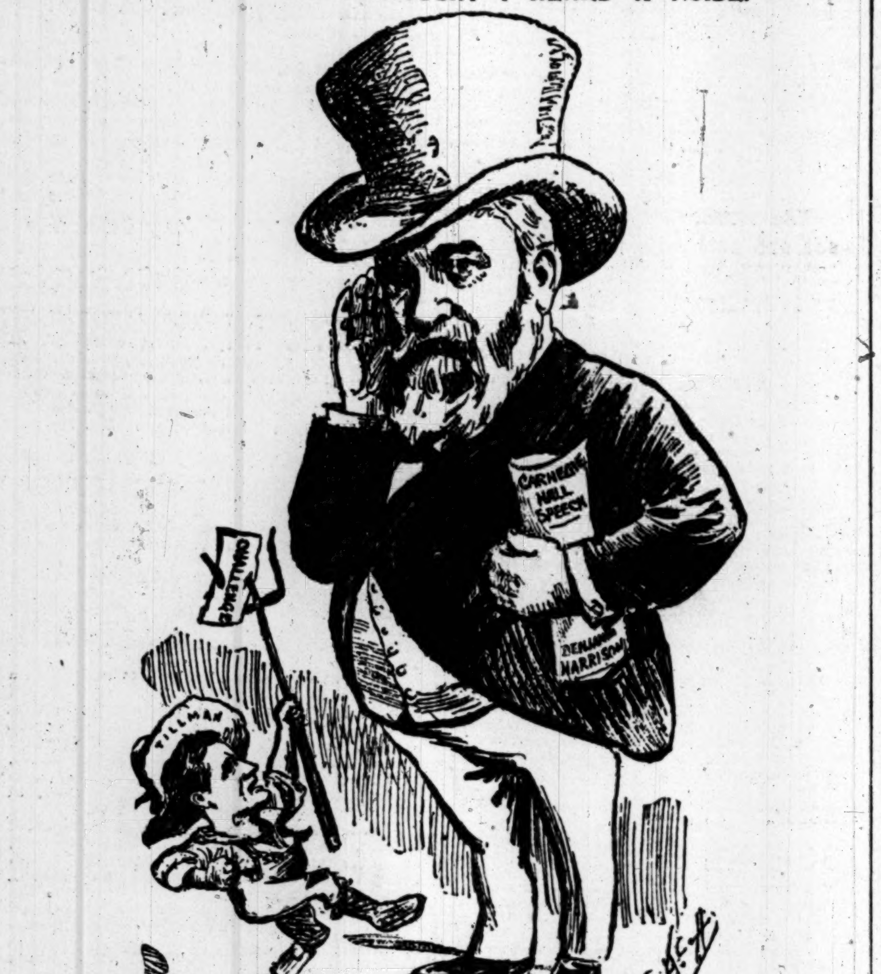
No one has much doubt as to the result of the Congressional election in the Eighth District. This is represented by W. S. Linton of Saginaw, who is one of the most widely known men in the State owing to his connection with various secret and fraternal societies. As chief executive officer of the Knights of Maccabees and an officer of the Foresters, of the Masonic order, and of the United Building and Loan Association of the State he has strengthened himself politically in all directions, but has received his principal prominence through his pronounced A. P. A. views, he being the representative in Congress of that society, and his reëlection having been signalized by the appearance on his desk a year ago last winter of an enormous floral red schoolhouse. He will carry the district by a large majority.

The Ninth, or Muskegon District, the Eleventh, which takes in a belt of counties running down from Grand Traverse, and the Twelfth, which includes all of the upper peninsula, are considered reliably Republican. In the latter, where State Senator Sheldon of Houghton has been nominated in place of Sam Sheldon, who has been in Congress for the last eight years, the promise is made that it will go Republican by at least 12,000 majority.

The Bay City district has renominated Rousseau O. Crump, who is somewhat of a rival of Linton in the matter of joining secret societies. He had 4,000 votes to spare two years ago, but the free silver movement in some of the counties has attained sufficient proportion to justify the belief that the district will be a shaky one.

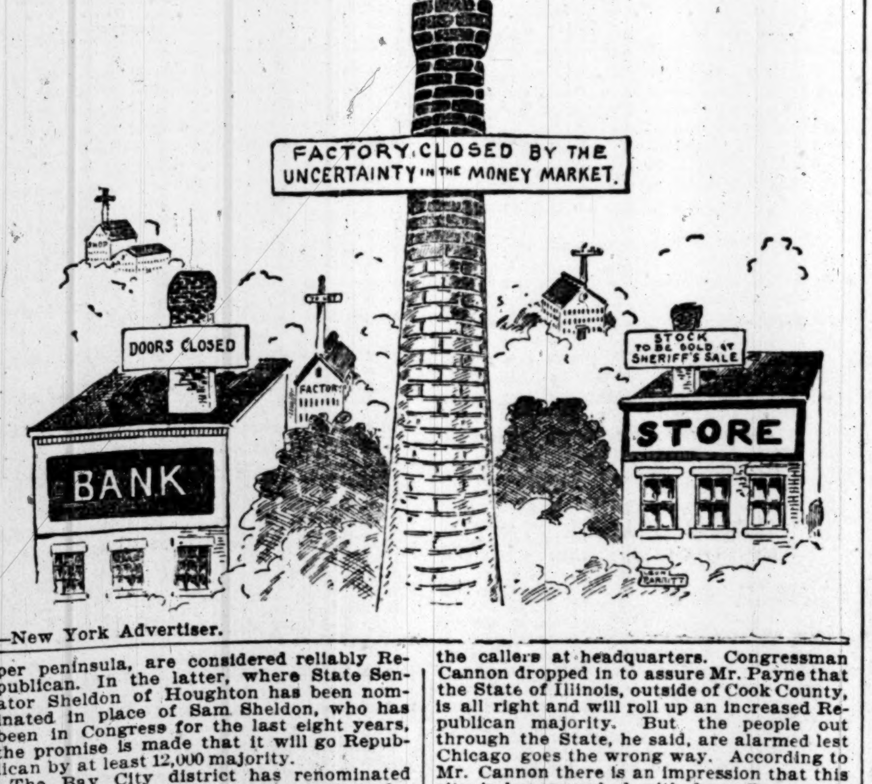
The situation, therefore, in Michigan is that the Republicans are reasonably sure of saving the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Districts, but they will have to fight hard for the Second, Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth. At the worst they will not lose more than four out of twelve districts.

MR. HARRISON—"I THOUGHT I HEARD A NOISE."



—Washington Post.

SOME CROSSES OF SILVER—BRYAN VARIETY.


FACTORY CLOSED BY THE UNCERTAINTY IN THE MONEY MARKET.
DOORS CLOSED
BANK
STORE
SHERIFF'S SALE

—New York Advertiser.

SICKLES ON THE STUMP.

TO JOIN GEN. ALGER IN A CAMPAIGN OF ORATORY FOR M'KINLEY.

Col. Hahn Busy Arranging the Route for These Old War Horses—Results of Veterans' Sentiment as Manifested at St. Paul—Interest in Chairman Hanna's Coming—Cheering Reports from the Country—Hopeful Letter from a Colorado Republican.

That sterling old warrior and strong campaigner, Gen. Sickles, is going to take the stump for McKinley. He and Gen. R. A. Alger will probably travel and speak together.

Col. Hahn, manager of the speakers' bureau at Republican national headquarters, is now busy arranging a route for them. Gen. Alger, fresh from the Grand Army encampment at St. Paul, had a long conference with Col. Hahn yesterday, and talked over plans for the proposed tour these two old soldiers, one a stanch Democrat, the other an ardent Republican, are to make. Col. Hahn said the arrangements would be perfected today.

Gen. Sickles and Gen. Alger will speak at the noon meeting today at McKinley club headquarters, No. 179 Monroe street.

Gen. Sickles has been one of the most prominent figures in Democratic politics for many years. Shortly after the Chicago convention, however, he came out forcibly against the Popocratic platform and ticket, and said it was the duty of every loyal American citizen to take up the cause of McKinley and sound money. But it was not known positively until Gen. Alger brought the news from St. Paul yesterday that he would go into the field and by his voice help fight the battle.

Effect of G. A. R. Reunions.

It seems the reunion with his old comrades of the war helped him reach a determination to once more go to the front and do everything possible towards helping to whip the enemy. According to Gen. Alger, something of the patriotic spirit that fired their hearts in '61 showed itself among the veterans and Gen. Sickles was seriously, deeply moved by it. Only one among all the men in attendance around the annual campfire would say he was an advocate of the free silver issue. The unanimity of feeling as regards their duty in this struggle greatly impressed Gen. Alger, and he predicted they would be heard from on the day of election.

Much interest is manifested in Chairman Hanna's coming today. A good many leading Republicans from the Western States as well as most of the members of the Campaign committee, are waiting to discuss the situation with him. It is understood that a series of reports will be laid before Mr. Hanna, showing him just where the most important work needed at present should be done.

Committeemen Leland of Kansas and Hubbard of Minnesota arrived yesterday and are anxious to secure good speakers for their respective States. They will attend the consultation and advisory meeting to be held shortly after Chairman Hanna gets here this morning.

News from the Country.

Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, Congressman W. S. Linton of Michigan, and Congressman Joseph G. Cannon were among the callers at headquarters. Congressman Cannon dropped in to assure Mr. Payne that the State of Illinois, outside of Cook County, is all right and will roll up an increased Republican majority. But the people out through the State, he said, are alarmed lest Chicago goes the wrong way. According to Mr. Cannon there is an impression that this city is honeycombed with free silver sentiment and in bad shape.

This struck Mr. Payne as being rather humorous. He observed that the leaders here consider Chicago safe for at least 60,000 majority, but have doubts about the State, while out through the State the people say they will make a good showing, but entertain fears of what Cook County will do.

A cheering bit of news was received from Colorado, and it shows the Republicans of that State are not all being carried away by Senator Teller and his 16 to 1 scheme. It came in a letter to Mr. Dawes from a former college friend now located at Denver. He suggested first that if the Eastern people are returning to McKinley as the Colorado Republicans appear to be doing, the Boy Orator does not stand much show of being elected.

Letter from a Colorado Man.

Here is an interesting extract from the letter:

"Some weeks prior to the national convention at St. Louis a few of us here in Denver met and organized a McKinley club. A number of meetings were held without any accessions to our ranks. Now the old line Republicans are fairly falling over one another to get in out of the wet and our membership numbers 2,000 voters, and the attendance at our weekly meetings fill the largest halls in the city.

"Encouraging reports come to us also from McKinley clubs all over the State. The opposition is hopelessly divided upon the question of spoils and we have a fair prospect of three tickets—Democrat, Populist, and Tellerite—in the field against us. The fight is so bitter among them over State offices that fusion grows more remote every day, and we are already assured of a sufficient vote for McKinley to elect our ticket, if fusion can be prevented."

Big Bet Offered in New York.

W. E. Curtis, who was a visitor at headquarters, told Perry Heath and others that Mr. Bryan's tour through New York State, which was expected to be effective among the farmers, has been so flat a failure that a bet of $10,000 was offered that Bryan would not carry a single county in New York State. This bet was freely offered at one of the leading hotels in New York City, and the money placed in the hands of the proprietors of the hotel, with a public announcement to that effect, and that it might be accepted at any time. The attention of men who insist that Bryan would carry New York State was repeatedly called to this opportunity to prove their sincerity, but up to this time none of them has accepted the challenge that Bryan would not carry even one county in the State.

James R. Garfield, son of President Garfield, was assigned by Col. Hahn yesterday to speak in Indiana Oct. 5 to 10 inclusive, and Kansas Oct. 12 to 17 inclusive. Senator Nelson of Minnesota goes into Wisconsin for three speeches, Sept. 14, 15, and 16; South Dakota, Sept. 28, 29, and 30; North Dakota, Oct. 16 and 17; and will also make fifty-six speeches in his own State. James H. Hoyt of Cleveland has offered the committee his services to go anywhere from Sept. 15 to Oct. 1, after which date he will devote all his time to the campaign in Ohio.

GAZETA POLSKA OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

Oldest Polish Paper in Country Declares Against Popocracy.

The oldest Polish paper in this country, the Gazeta Polska of this city, which during its twenty-four years' existence has steadily maintained a strictly independent position in politics, has come out for gold, McKinley, and the Republican platform. Its policy leads the votes of thousands of its readers. The circulation is mostly among working people, chiefly in the West and Northwest parts of the country.

The paper is known among the Poles for its impartial position in all cases and has great influence among its readers. It is the largest Polish weekly in this country. The founder, owner, publisher, and managing editor of the paper is Wladislaus Dyniewicz, who is the oldest Polish journalist in this country. In speaking of the stand taken by his paper for the Republican party in the present campaign the aged editor said:

"The course adopted by me in the present campaign is the result of investigation of the merits of the issues. This is a fight for American labor, and it is the duty of every citizen to use all his influence in supporting the side which is truly in the interests of the American working people. It is absolutely imperative for the betterment of the country's condition to elect McKinley and the Republican ticket. If I can but do a little with my paper to help him get there I am well satisfied."

The paper will commence a regular school of politics in its columns, which will be edited by several Poles of prominence.

BIG MEN WILL BE THE ORATORS.

Program of the Republican Cook County Marching Club's Picnic.

This is expected to be a red letter day for the Republican Cook County Marching club, and its annual picnic at Elliott's Park, if the weather does not interfere. More than 10,000 tickets have been sold.

There will be speaking by big men, music, dancing, and all kinds of contests for prizes. The chief orators announced are H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Robert P. Porter, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, who placed Senator Allison's name before the national convention at St. Louis. There will be such State speakers as Daniel H. Paddock, Cicero J. Lindley, and some of the nominees on the State ticket.

The club will assemble at 8 o'clock this morning in front of the Great Northern Hotel and give a street parade before going to the park.

ENTHUSIASM AT THE NOON MEETINGS

Commercial McKinley Club's Assembly Room Crowded with Voters.

The noon meeting at the Commercial McKinley club's Assembly Hall, No. 179 Monroe street, yesterday was attended by 500 enthusiastic voters. Edward S. Wallace, a New York orator, who was billed as the principal speaker, failed to arrive in time, and the hour was taken up by local speakers, who preached the sound money doctrine in a way that pleased the crowd. The Webber Quartet sang songs that brought wild applause. Mr. Wallace will address the meeting today.

C. H. McDonald has been engaged to sing solos from time to time. J. Coney has arranged with the National and State committees for several speakers of national reputation to address these meetings.

The speech made to the commercial travelers by Maj. McKinley on the occasion of their visit to Canton is being printed for distribution as a campaign document.

FORM THEIR OWN M'KINLEY CLUBS.

Illinois Central Employes Organize for the Campaign.

More than 1,400 employés of the Illinois Central road have joined McKinley and sound money clubs of their own organization. The one at Burnside shops has 1,000 members, another at the Randolph street in-freight house has 300, a third at Park Row Station and freight house has seventy, and the fourth was organized last night at the out-freight house with 100 members.

The Randolph street club will hold a noon-hour meeting today, which will be addressed by William Kilpatrick, Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Robert Lacy, a prominent conductor on the road.

Employés of the Santa Fé at the freight house of that road, No. 1205 State street, have organized with 150 voters, and the Belt line employés at Eighty-third Street Station with 200.

CLUBS FORMING IN ALL SECTIONS.

Good Work of the Woman's Republican Association in the Campaign.

The Woman's Republican Association, whose headquarters at the Auditorium Annex are in charge of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, is doing good work for McKinley, sound money, and protection. Clubs are being formed all over the country. Mrs. Fannie M. Adams writes from Joplin, Mo., that the women there want to form a club. A new club has been organized at Oswego, Kas., with 255 members. Temple, Tex., reports the formation there of a colored woman's club for tariff and sound money.

CARL SCHURZ TO SPEAK TONIGHT.

Great Desire to Hear the Only Speech He Is to Make.

Much interest is taken, especially by members of the Sound Money League, in tonight's meeting at Central Music Hall. There is a big demand for tickets. The desire to hear Carl Schurz, who is to make the only speech he will deliver during the campaign, is so great that Secretary Smith thinks scores of people will be disappointed because of their inability to get inside the hall.

Club Presidents Called Together.

A meeting of the Presidents of all the Railway McKinley clubs of the city will be held at the City Hotel at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night.

CLOSE THE MINERS' DEAL

MEETING OF BRYAN, JONES, AND STEVENS IS SATISFACTORY.

With Sinews of War from Colorado and the Domain of the Silver Kings the Popocrats Expect to Make the Ward Campaigns in Chicago Lively—Strenuous Efforts Will Also Be Put Forth Throughout Illinois—Bryan's Itinerary Discussed.

It is a somewhat suggestive fact that, coincident with Mr. Bryan's arrival here, I. N. Stevens, Chairman of the Executive committee of the National Silver party and member of Chairman Jones' Advisory committee, should have appeared upon the scene.

Still more suggestive, however, is the fact that Mr. Stevens had a secret conference with Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones yesterday morning, lasting two hours, and late in the afternoon had another long conference with Chairman Jones.

These things, taken together with a remark made late in the afternoon by one in authority at headquarters, that Mr. Stevens was now one of the big moguls in the party councils, leads to the conclusion that his negotiations with the silver mine barons of Colorado for the purpose of raising a campaign fund of $100,000, to be largely used in Illinois, have been crowned with complete success.

Mr. Stevens and Chairman Jones, of course, denied that he had raised any such sum, or had been negotiating with the silver mine owners, but here again comes in another suggestive incident in the fact that the Cook County Popocratic Organization committee, which has heretofore been prevented from renting headquarters in the different wards because of a lack of funds, should have given instructions late yesterday afternoon that such headquarters be rented without delay.

Subscriptions in Colorado.

Mr. Stevens said that the only subscriptions being raised in Colorado were of a popular character, from 10 cents to $10, or as much more as people might feel disposed to give, but he said such subscriptions would not go into any State, but to the National committee.

He admitted that D. H. Moffat, the multi-millionaire banker and silver mine owner, was a strong Bryan man, but he said he would be surprised if he gave more than $5,000. He also admitted that there had been recently organized in Denver a club of former Illinoisans with the purpose of doing what they could to further the cause of free silver in this State, but that their efforts would be confined to sending free silver literature into the State.

The presence of Mr. Bryan and many members of the Campaign committee about headquarters yesterday lent an unwonted activity to the place. In addition to the conference held with Mr. Stevens and Chairman Jones in the morning Mr. Bryan also held a conference with Gov. Stone of Missouri, National Committeeman Shanklin of Indiana, Thomas Gahan, Chairman Campau of the Campaign committee, Secretary Walsh and others of the lights. There was a general discussion of the more important details of compaign work, as well as Mr. Bryan's itinerary.

Itinerary of Mr. Bryan.

At a conference held in the afternoon at Mr. Bryan's apartments, at which were present the same persons as at the morning conferences, the subject of Mr. Bryan's itinerary was again taken up, and a number of dates were arranged for his Southern and Eastern tour, which will open with a speech at St. Louis on Saturday, Sept. 12.

The following Sunday he will spend at his former home, Salem, Ill. He will speak at Henderson, Ky., on the morning of the 14th, and at Louisville, Ky., that night. He will leave the next morning for Lexington by way of Versailles, speaking at the former place that evening. From there he goes to Asheville, N. C., where he speaks on the night of the 16th. On the 17th he speaks at Richmond, Va., on the 19th at Washington, D. C., and at Baltimore on the night of the 20th.

He will also revisit New York City, where he will speak at Madison Square Garden, on the night of the 28th or 29th, and will then make a tour through New Jersey, Delaware, and New England. He will spend the month of October in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, in addition to which he will make a few speeches in Michigan and Wisconsin.

After his speech here on Labor day he will leave over the Burlington at 5:50 p. m., and will make ten-minute speeches at Aurora, Mendota, Galesburg, and Monmouth. He will receive the Notification committee of the National Silver party the following day, after which he will rest until he begins his Southern and Eastern tour.

Want Sewall to Get Out.

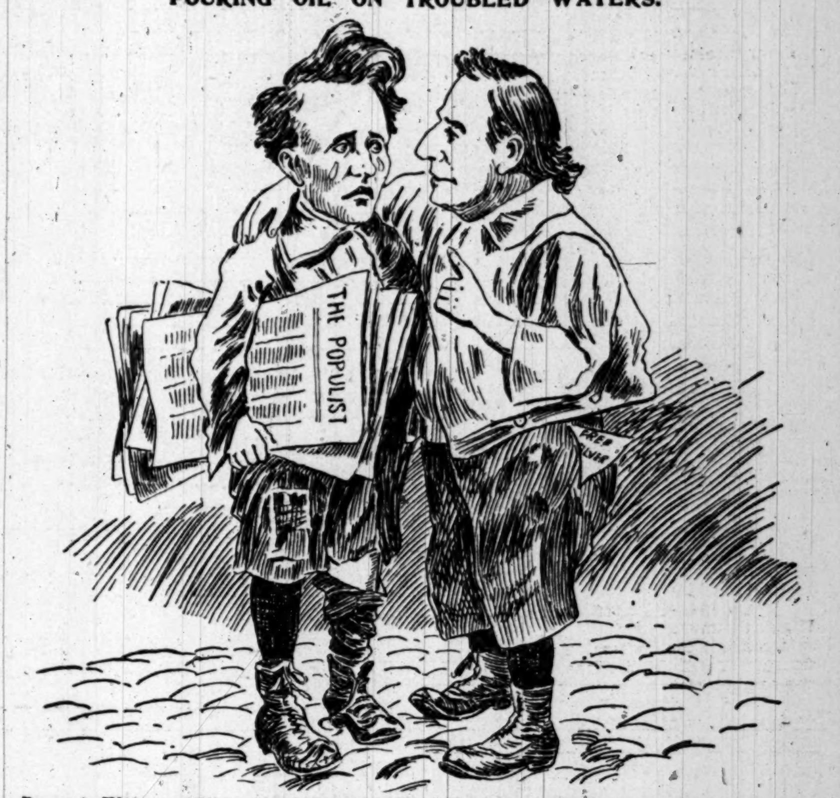
Senator Blackburn had a conference with Chairman Jones yesterday, and there was a report current to the effect that it had to do with the dilemma in which the Popocrats find themselves with regard to Mr. Sewall's candidacy. It was said that the Senator is to be deputized to visit Mr. Sewall and indicate to him the benefits which would come to the free silver cause if he would kindly consent to resign from the ticket.

The Senator, of course, denied that he was here on any such mission, but it is no secret that the Popocrats are greatly worried over this matter. Figuratively speaking, they are between the devil and the deep sea. If Sewall is permitted to remain on the ticket trouble of the most serious kind with the Populists must ensue, and if he is taken off it means the loss of 40 or 50 per cent of the Popocratic vote, which would not stand this complete surrender to Populism. Just what to do in the premises is bringing the Popocrats close to a severe attack of nervous prostration.

A bulletin was issued at headquarters yesterday claiming that no significance is to be attached to the result in Vermont for the reason that the platform of the Popocrats in that State opposed the free coinage of silver and indorsed President Cleveland's administration.

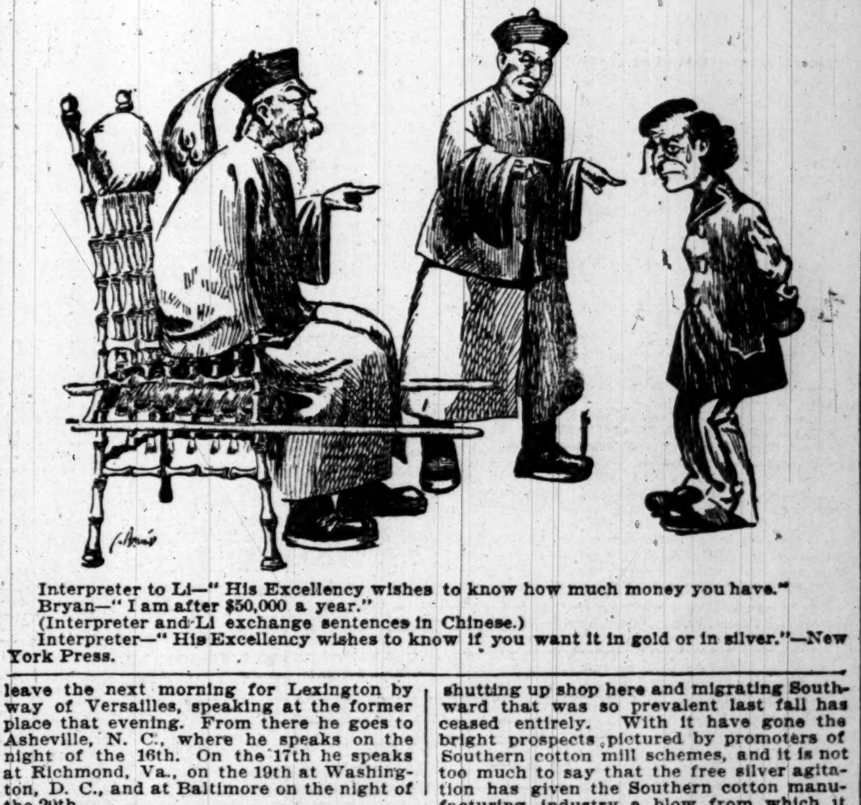
Among the visitors at headquarters were ex-Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, A. Wolcott of Indiana, Executive Committeeman of the National Silver party, and A. H. Plumb of Kansas, son of the late Senator Plumb.

POURING OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.



Bryan to Watson—"Never Mind, Tommy; Next Time You'll Get on the Reg'ler Popocratic Ticket with Me, and Then Yer Won't Get Stuck, See?"—New York Herald.

IF LI SHOULD MEET BRYAN.



Interpreter to Li—"His Excellency wishes to know how much money you have."

Bryan—"I am after $50,000 a year."

(Interpreter and Li exchange sentences in Chinese.)

Interpreter—"His Excellency wishes to know if you want it in gold or in silver."—New York Press.

ARE KILLING THEIR OWN GOOSE.

How the Southern Free Silverites Have Harmed the South.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 31.—[Editor New York Sun.]—The gentleman whose views relative to the effect of the present silver craze on Southern development were recently expressed in the Sun evidently knew what he was talking about. His reference to the fact that the South is apparently at the threshold of a new life through the influence of Northern money and Northern mechanics was undoubtedly true. His statements attracted a deal of attention in this section, where, during the last year, more than at any other period, the advantages of running cotton mills in the South have been drummed into the ears of manufacturers and mill-owners.

The States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia are being dotted over with cotton mills, and the hum of cotton machinery has been daily heard in sections whose echoes were previously awakened only by the humming refrain of the negro farm laborer or the tooting of the locomotive that used to rush by but never stop. Northern capital has built hundreds of cotton mills in the Southland, and the outlook up to the recent Chicago demonstration was better than at any time since manufacturers began to realize the advantage of locating the cotton mill near the cotton field.

The Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, of course, helped swell the interest in Southern cotton manufacturing, but the Northerner who visited this splendid exhibition was early made aware of the fact that the silver heresy had taken deep root, and it is small wonder that the inquiring capitalist shrunk back and withheld his money from Southern projects. Although in other sections of the country at that time there was little discussion of Presidential politics, the air of Atlanta was already burdened with it, and the cry was all "Free silver!" The newspapers were full of free silver sentiment, and their utterances on this question appeared side by side with hearty references to Northern capitalists who were in Atlanta "looking over the ground." Out at the exposition one ran against free silver everywhere, and the novelty booths in every building displayed tin badges bearing on their surface the 16 to 1 legend.

All this seemed strange to the Northern visitor, who presumed that he had a year's time before it was necessary for him to think of national politics, and that the prevailing sentiment had an effect on the representatives of New England cotton mills, who visited the South at that time, there is but little doubt. At any rate, the talk of shutting up shop here and migrating Southward that was so prevalent last fall has ceased entirely. With it have gone the bright prospects pictured by promoters of Southern cotton mill schemes, and it is not too much to say that the free silver agitation has given the Southern cotton manufacturing industry a blow from which it will not recover for years.

A flow of Northern capital that was in a fair way of being turned South will be held back for a long time, if not actually diverted into other channels.

M. S. DRYER.

Another McKinley Bicycle Club.

Two hundred voters of the Thirty-first Ward met on Wednesday evening in a hall at Sixty-eighth and Green streets and organized the Thirty-first Ward McKinley Bicycle club. Ald. Northrup was chosen President.

TELLS WHY HE QUIT.

An Altgeld Appointee Makes Grave Insinuations.

MONEY USED TOO FREELY

Insane Asylum Inmates Get No Benefit from It.

STAR CHAMBER MEETINGS.

Management of the Eastern Hospital a Discredit to the State.

METHODS ARE UNBUSINESSLIKE.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The resignation of F. D. Radeke of Kankakee as one of the trustees of the Eastern Insane Hospital at Kankakee, which was recently announced by Gov. Altgeld, is explained in part by the following somewhat sensational letter of resignation, recently forwarded to the Governor by Mr. Radeke. It is intended to show that this particular State charitable institution at least has not received the benefit of that alleged "fine business management" of which Gov. Altgeld's followers boast. In his letter, dated Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 27, 1896, Mr. Radeke says:

"Gov. John P. Altgeld, Springfield, Ill.—My Dear Sir: For some time back I have been wanting to write you, but had hopes that the management at the hospital would be better in the future, so as to save me the unpleasantness to express to you my intention. But the time has come for me to act, as I cannot be one of your servants as trustee of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, which honor you have bestowed upon me, and allow the irregularities to run at the institution as they do, as it is to myself as well as my colleagues to whom you largely look for its welfare and good order.

"Many times have I objected when changes were to be made and money expended so lavishly when there was no chance to derive any benefit from it whatever. Many of the business meetings, as now conducted, are what are termed star chamber meetings, in place of regular trustee meetings, and for this there are many reasons why our per capita is so much more than any other similar institution of the State.

Inmates Get No Benefit.

"But whatever our per capita is more than others, I must say the poor, demented inmates have not had the benefit of it. I have sounded the danger signal on many occasions, but to no avail. As my commission has expired some eighteen months ago, and you not having appointed a successor, I am under the opinion that my services have been to your entire satisfaction. As to myself, I must say I have always followed your commands and teachings to the best of my ability and as opportunity would allow, and whatever my actions may have been, I can assure your Excellency that I have followed the same course that I took the last thirty-two years in my own business, which has always been successful.

"At all times I have looked to the best interest of the institution and the people of the State of Illinois, and it was my only aim that when the time should come when you would turn over the affairs of the State to your successor that my actions and doings should be an honor to you, as well as myself. But I am afraid it cannot be so, as for quite a time I have seen that we are surrounded by enemies who are traitors in our camp, and who do not care what the outcome will be, and who only have their private gains in view. I am free to admit that I am discouraged by the fact the institution is being conducted in such an un-businesslike way for the interest of the taxpayers, and I am sorry to say this institution is not making friends or voters, but enemies by the score.

Mismanagement Without a Protest.

"I feel safe to say that when the day of election comes there will not be fifty voters at the institution and more than one-half of them will cast their vote against Democratic continuance. All this is on account of the high hand that Dr. Gapen is playing and without protest of my colleagues.

"As I cannot face the results, I must beg your Excellency to relieve me of the position you so highly honored me with at your earliest convenience. Should it be agreeable to you at any time that you are in Chicago and you desire to confer with me, I will be pleased to call on you at short notice. Trusting that our friendship will be in the future as in the past, and that my request be granted, I remain, your obedient servant,

"F. D. RADEKE."

The last report of the State Board of Public Charities shows the average gross cost per capita for maintaining the inmates of the Eastern Hospital to have been $41.59 and the average net cost to have been $38.45. The average gross cost per capita tax at the Central Insane Hospital (Jacksonville) was $32.11 and the net cost $28.39. At the Southern Insane Asylum (Anna) the gross per capita cost was $30.62 and the net cost $25.78. The Northern Insane (at Elgin) was, gross $36 and net $34.60.

The Asylum for Insane Criminals at the Chester State Prison was: Gross, $47.83; net, $43.18. The general average gross cost per capita for the thirteen State charitable institutions was $37.11, while the average net cost was $33.98.

COME HERE FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Returning Chicago Democrats Seek Quiet and Repose.

Nearly all the Chicago Democrats who attended the Indianapolis convention returned yesterday, but went direct to their homes.

Secretary Spangler was at the Palmer House headquarters just long enough to give the clerks in charge directions regarding the distribution of literature, large quantities of which are being received.

Several thousand copies of Bourke Cockran's Madison Square Garden speech in answer to Bryan will be put into circulation at once.

With reference to the time of notifying Gen. Black of his nomination for Governor, it was said nothing would be done probably before the first of next week.

FORMS M'KINLEY BICYCLE CLUBS.

National Organization Ready to Furnish Information to Applicants.

The National Wheelmen's McKinley and Hobart club has issued a circular letter indicating the lines of organization in this department. All those desirous of organizing clubs should apply to Frank W. Moulton, Executive Committeeman of the national organization, with headquarters at Room 1300 Auditorium Building, and they will be furnished blank forms and all necessary information concerning the details of organization.

Sound Money Mass-Meeting.

A mass-meeting will be held at Liberty Hall, Commercial avenue and Ninety-second street, in South Chicago, on next Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Hyde Park Sound Money club. W. S. Elliott Jr., a Republican, and Francis W. Walker, a sound money Democrat, will speak.

Arranges for a Social.

The German-American Republican and Social club of the Second Ward held its regular meeting last night at Dreier's Hall, No. 1841 State street. A committee was selected for a grand social to be given on Oct. 30.

Appointed on Governor's Staff.

Gov. Altgeld has appointed Leopold Moss a Colonel on his staff, to succeed John P. Hopkins. Mr. Moss has signified his intention of accepting the post.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Canoeing in Alaska.

Through the Subarctic Forest. By Warburton Pike. Illustrated: Edward Arnold.

Judged by the standards of Herodotus and Marco Polo, Mr. Pike has been sinfully wasteful of his opportunities. Like Nansen, he has made a sweeping circuit into unknown regions, and has yet returned with merely a plain tale, so vulgarly truthful that any street arab can believe it. Such wanton neglect of romantic possibilities is enough to sadden a Munchausen. There is utterly no hope for the man who, in three years of arctic leisure and silence, cannot find time to write a vivid account of a collision with a sea serpent, to say nothing of a night or two moored to the pole. But the spectacle of a man of Mr. Pike's abilities traversing 4,000 miles of gold-bearing Alaska River sands without pretending to bring home even one nugget as big as his fist is enough to make Charles Reade turn over in his grave.

Yet Mr. Pike is a good traveler and an entertaining writer, as he proved by his former volume on the barren grounds of Canada. While his remarkable canoe trip through the heart of Alaska and the neighboring Canadian territory adds nothing particularly new either to scientific knowledge or to literary invention, his swift narrative makes as interesting reading as Caspar Whitney's snow-shoe journey to the land of the musk-ox. Indeed, Mr. Pike's motive, like Mr. Whitney's, seems to have been mainly a desire for adventure and big game. All devotees of the rifle will be delighted with his assurance that the moose is rapidly overrunning Alaska in incredible multitudes. In fact, the two features which seemed to impress Mr. Pike most were the increase of the moose and the approaching extinction of the Indians. The two facts, of course, will have nothing like the same relative importance to the sportsmanlike reader, and yet there is a certain interest in Mr. Pike's reiterated statement that many Alaskan tribes will be utterly wiped out inside of a decade by loathsome diseases and whisky, both imports from civilization.

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It was in July, 1892, that Mr. Pike and a couple of companions took a steamer for Fort Wrangel, Alaska, and began a fifteen months' tour into the heart of the Yukon wilderness. Mr. Pike's route varied from that followed by the Yukon gold seekers, who usually cross the Chilkat pass. He started in extreme Southeastern Alaska, ascended the Stikino River into Canadian territory, going thence down the Dease to the Pelly Lakes, and then down the Pelly and Yukon Rivers, making a final portage within a few hundred miles of Bering Sea, and reaching that body of water through the Kushkokvim. Even then he did not abandon his little craft, but navigated the dangerous Bering Sea coast in it to Nushagak, where he finally appeared just in the nick of time to catch the last vessel for San Francisco.

The boat in which this journey was made measured eighteen feet in lengh, was built of light cedar on the Peterboro model, and weighed but 130 pounds. After traversing 4,000 miles of rapid and at times dangerous water, being carried over long and rough portages on men's shoulders, and being hauled 200 miles on dog sleighs through the forest, it was still proof against the storms and tides of Bering Sea. As it was not shaped like any other Alaskan craft, it was universally condemned—by the same cheerful individuals who persisted in informing the explorers that in going without a guide they were taking a short cut to destruction. By the way, to what particular cog in the human mechanism should we ascribe the utter inability of fresh water wiseacres to admit that there may be men, less lucky in the matter of birthplace, who can handle a boat as well as a native of their own particular mudhole?

* * *

Southern Alaska in Mr. Pike's opinion is no more desolate or hopeless than were Oregon and Washington half a century ago, and he believes it will be equally important when its resources are developed. "The establishment of salmon canneries has already met with success," he says; "the export of timber must shortly be legalized; and surely some few valuable quartz ledges exist among those vast mountain ranges which guard their secret so well, and afford so sure a sanctuary to the mountain goat, the bear, the marmot, and the ptarmigan."

Mr. Pike's progress up the swift Stikine was full of sport and adventure—also of hard work—and his experiences in ascending the rapids in some of the cañons must have been a good deal more thrilling than his blunt, businesslike narrative indicates. The description of Telegraph Creek carries one back to the days when George Kennan was surveying in Siberia for the great telegraph scheme that was to connect us with Asia via Bering Strait—a scheme that was knocked in the head by the unexpected success of the Atlantic cable.

The difficulties under which Alaskan gold-seekers labor are protrayed in colors warranted to cool the hottest case of gold-fever. Flour at $1 a pound, bacon at 50 cents, and everything else in proportion, taken in conjunction with the fact that mining operations can be carried on only about two months in the year, certainly appear to be cogent reasons why the Upper Yukon placers should have made nobody's fortune—unless it is that of the Alaska Commercial company, which controls the commerce of the Territory. The February temperature of 68° below zero encountered by Mr. Pike may also be mentioned as a factor in the case. In the face of these frigid facts it is hard to be thrilled even over Mr. Pike's success in finding the color of gold in almost every sandbar that he tested.

The author's journeyings about the Pelly lakes and river resulted in his discovery of the fact that what is usually set down on the maps as the main river is not such. Unfortunately an accident to his rifle and a shortage of provisions prevented Mr. Pike from ascending the main branch, so it still remains for some new aspirant to penetrate to the true headwaters of that magnificent stream, the Pelly-Yukon. Mr. Pike had many misfortunes, though he refers to them as laconically as to his more fortunate experiences. His letters of credit went astray, so his stay at the famous Forty-Mile diggings was cut short. Almost the last day of the voyage his precious kodak went sailing on its own hook in the brine of Bering Sea, ruining every hard-won negative. Yet his lot was no worse than that of most Alaskan travelers, and in many respects was better. His success in shooting moose, caribou, bears, and every sort of wild fowl, was exceptional.

* * *

Mr. Pike's treatment of Alaskan civilization is very good—on the principle of the less said the better. Furnishing a decent form of government to the Territory is such a trivial matter that Congress has never taken the trouble to consider it seriously. No land titles have ever been granted, and the man who builds a house for himself on Alaskan soil can have no guarantee that he will ever own the land on which it stands. The Territory is supposed to be governed in some measure by the statutes of Oregon. A sample result of this is that, while the importation of liquor is illegal, if a smuggler once runs his fiery cargo in on land he can sell it over the bar with impunity. Again, the law says no man may live with an Indian woman unless he is married to her, and yet the Russo-Greek clergy of Alaska refuse to legalize such alliances by reading the marriage service. The results may be left to the imagination.

That the natives are sinking through the various stages of degradation into total extinction has long been known. Mr. Pike thinks there is no reason to worry over the coming extinction of the salmon and the consequent starvation of the Yukon tribes. The natives will all be dead long before that time. "At the present rate of mortality," he says, "the Cascas will be extinct in ten years' time, and the banks of the Dease and Liard depopulated."

Mr. Pike gives a vivid description of a band of wretched Liard Indians, lying in dirty snow pits and dying "among the moose hair and fish guts." What was the matter with them all? "O, we're always like this," the Chief explained, "since the white men came into the country. In the old time my tribe was powerful, but now many of my people die every winter. Some children are born, but they are no good—they die soon." Mr. Pike suggests that merely in the interests of ethnology it might be worth somebody's while to send a good doctor to patch up the remnants of these tribes and prevent the spread of contagion.

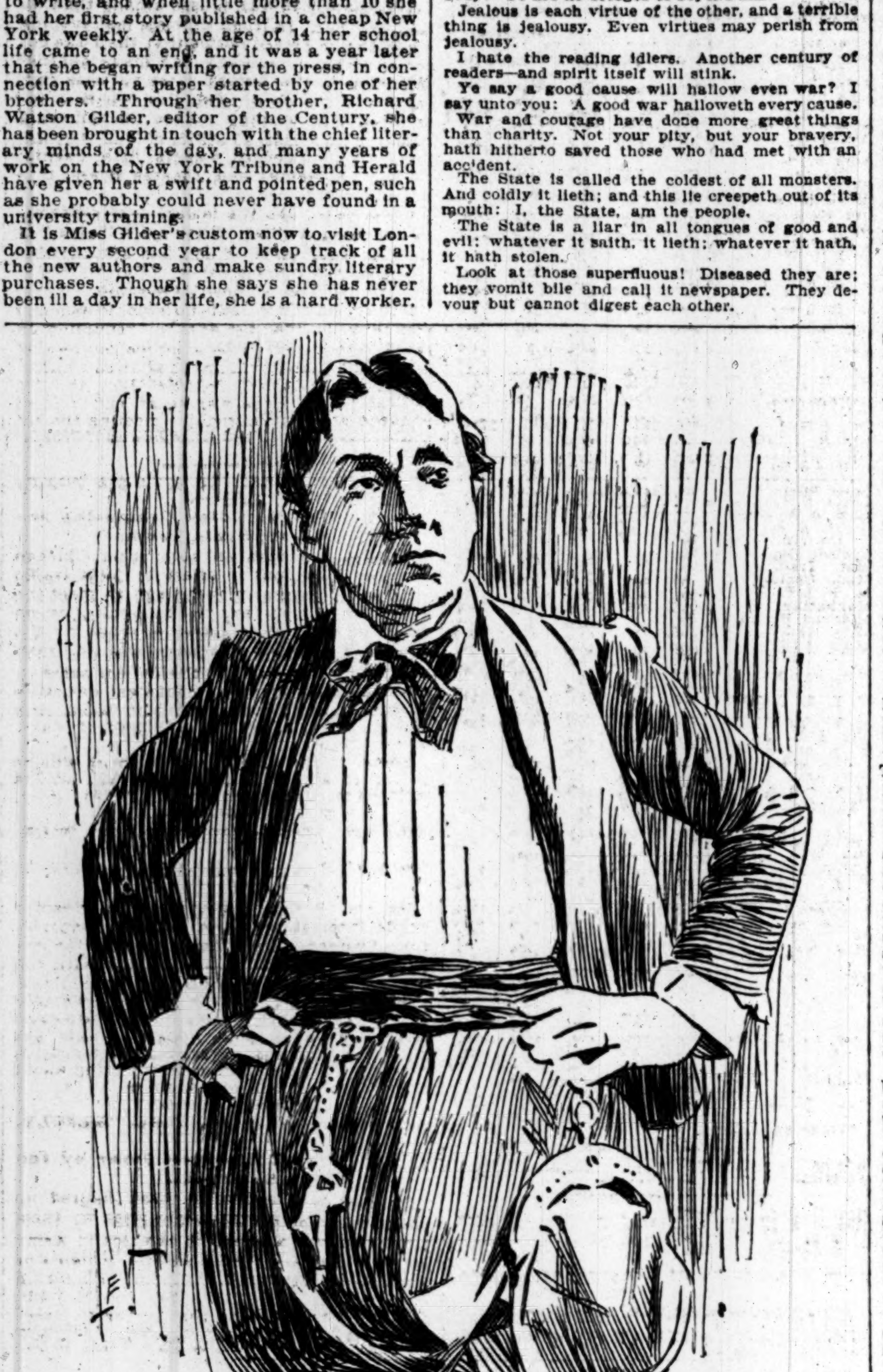
If only these wretched people were fur seals, now, one might appeal to the humane impulses of the National Government, or even call a Paris tribunal to save them.

Miss Gilder's Career.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, who, with her brother, Joseph B. Gilder, is coeditor of the New York Critic, and writes the "Lounger" column therein, has been revealing some of her private history and aspirations to a London reporter, and among other things has stated that one of these days she will write a novel. That will be a day of great joy among the rival authors and critics, whose works Miss Gilder has been dissecting for the last fifteen years. Writing a novel is about the only kind of literary work she has not yet done. Readers of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE are familiar with her style and name, but probably few have seen the striking likeness of her, reproduced in the accompanying portrait. According to the Bookman, to which we are indebted for the picture, Miss Gilder jocosely claims to have been saving it for her obituary.

Miss Gilder was born at Flushing, L. I., but most of her girlhood was spent at Bordentown, N. J. Before she was 9 she began to write, and when little more than 10 she had her first story published in a cheap New York weekly. At the age of 14 her school life came to an end, and it was a year later that she began writing for the press, in connection with a paper started by one of her brothers. Through her brother, Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century, she has been brought in touch with the chief literary minds of the day, and many years of work on the New York Tribune and Herald have given her a swift and pointed pen, such as she probably could never have found in a university training.

It is Miss Gilder's custom now to visit London every second year to keep track of all the new authors and make sundry literary purchases. Though she says she has never been ill a day in her life, she is a hard worker.



JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

There were nineteen years in which she took not a single week's vacation. But she spends none of her energies on dressing for society. No doubt her woman readers will be shocked at her statement that she has never worn evening dress in her life, and never expects to. Yet all who meet her agree in finding her the most genial, good-humored, and amusing of women.

Nietzsche's Masterpiece.

Thus spake Zarathustra: A Book for All and None. By Frederich Nietzsche. Translated by Alexander Tille. The Macmillan company.

Nietzsche introduces his chapter on women by representing the philosopher Zarathustra stealing timidly through the dawn, hiding something under his mantle. "Verily, my brother," said Zarathustra, "it is a treasure that I have been given: a little truth it is I carry. But it is unruly like a little child; and if I hold not its mouth it bawleth as loud as it can."

That is what the Christian world has against Herr Nietzsche: he never holds his hand over the mouth of his little truth. In "Thus Spake Zarathustra" it squalleth as loud as it can.

There is no gainsaying the fact that this book is making a great noise in Europe and that it will be heard of more and more in America, now that Nietzsche's complete works, in eleven volumes, are being given to us for the first time in English. This is the greatest of the works of that unique promulgator of the religion of savagery, who today awaits the end of a living death in a German asylum. Others there have been who have taught the religion of organic evolution, but Nietzsche was the first to put it into the form of a creed—to write the bible of the new religion. In this shape, illumined with a marvelous knowledge of men and literature and of nineteenth century thought, it is bound to provoke admiration even in those who will hate its doctrines most, and perhaps to have a profound influence on the thoughts and acts of the age.

Historic evolution has come to be the scientific creed of the thinking world. Now comes Nietzsche and proposes to make future evolution the world's sole religious creed. His bible preaches the "beyond-man," the "Uebermensch." The evolution of man into a higher being is his constant theme. But the method of organic evolution is warfare and the destruction of the weak. Hence to show mercy is a sin, to be human is to be contemptible, to believe in any other god than "beyond-man" is to be a degenerate, one of the "superfluous," the "herd," the "much-too-many," the altogether unfit-for-anything-but-to-die.

* * *

Between Christianity and Nietzscheism there can never be the smallest rag of truce. It is war to the death. "God is dead." "I am sorry for these priests. Prisoners they are, and branded ones. He whom they call Savior put them into fetters—into the fetters of false values and illusory words. O, that some one would save them from their Savior." Thus spake Zarathustra, or Zoroaster, the imaginary hermit who utters the deluge of incoherent aphorisms which compose this book of Nietzsche's. Here is the author's line of thought so far as he can be said to have any:

> I teach you beyond-man. Man is a something that shall be surpassed.
>
> What is great in man is that he is a bridge, and not a goal. What can be loved in man is that he is a transition and a destruction.
>
> Myself I sacrifice unto my love, and my neighbor as myself.
>
> Love unto the most remote future man is higher than love unto your neighbor.
>
> I conjure you, my brethren, remain faithful to earth, and do not believe those who speak unto you of superterrestrial hopes. Poisoners they are, whether they know it or not. They have invented for themselves their byways and their little bloody drinks.
>
> Ye lonely ones of today, ye who stand apart, ye shall one day be a people; from you who have chosen yourselves a chosen people shall arise; and from it beyond-man.

This Zarathustra, who plays the rôle of heavy prophet throughout the book, is not the Persian fire worshiper. As Prof. Tille says in his admirable introduction, the Zarathustra who lives in these pages, outside of time and place, "is a solitary man; he has no relations, not even a sister." He stands quite alone, his only permanent companions being a serpent and an eagle. He spends his life apart, in a mountain cave, but thrice he makes journeys down to the haunts of men to deliver the doctrines and mouthings and half truths of which the book is composed. He is Nietzsche's ideal man, and yet he lives utterly outside that struggle for existence which is the bone and sinew of Nietzsche's alleged gospel. This is but one example of the author's consistency.

* * *

In Nietzsche we have individualism gone mad—figuratively and literally. But if Nordau denounced him as a typical degenerate, what shall we do with the blatant pack of Nietzsche worshipers, who are already canting over "Thus Spake Zarathustra" as an inspired "poem," and who are diluting his pithy aphorisms into stories and treatises? In Nietzsche there is virility; in the Nietzsche cult, sterility. Yet he is even now the founder of a literary school and it must be admitted that few more thought-provoking volumes have appeared in recent years than the one under consideration. Take some of its incisive paragraphs almost at random:

> Not your sin, your moderation, crieth unto heaven; your miserliness in sin even crieth unto heaven.
>
> A little poison now and then: that causeth pleasant dreams. And much poison at last for and easy death.
>
> This I teach men: No more to put their head into the sand of heavenly things, but to carry it freely, an earth-head that giveth significance unto earth.
>
> There is more reason in thy body than in thy best wisdom. I go not your way, ye despisers of body! Ye are no bridges to beyond man.
>
> Jealous is each virtue of the other, and a terrible thing is jealousy. Even virtues may perish from jealousy.
>
> I hate the reading idlers. Another century of readers—and spirit itself will stink.
>
> Ye say a good cause will hallow even war? I say unto you: A good war halloweth every cause.
>
> War and courage have done more great things than charity. Not your pity, but your bravery, hath hitherto saved those who had met with an accident.
>
> The State is called the coldest of all monsters. And coldly it lieth; and this lie creepeth out of its mouth: I, the State, am the people.
>
> The State is a liar in all tongues of good and evil; whatever it saith, it lieth; whatever it hath, it hath stolen.
>
> Look at those superfluous! Diseased they are; they vomit bile and call it newspaper. They devour but cannot digest each other.
>
> But even the superfluous put on airs about their dying, and even the hollowest nut wisheth to be cracked.
>
> Fly, my friend, into thy loneliness. I see thee stunned by the noise of the great men and pierced by the stings of the small.
>
> Art thou a slave? If thou be, thou canst not be a friend. Art thou a tyrant? If thou be, thou canst not have friends.
>
> For too long a slave and a tyrant have been hidden in woman. Therefore woman is not yet capable of friendship: She knoweth love only.
>
> Yet woman is not capable of friendship. Women are still always cats and birds—or in the best case cows. But say, ye men, which of you is capable of friendship?
>
> Beware of the good and just. They would fain crucify those who invent their own standard of virtue. They hate the lonely one.
>
> But the worst enemy thou canst meet will always be thyself; thou waylayest thyself in caves and forests.
>
> Two things are wanted by the true man—danger and play. Therefore he seeketh woman as the most dangerous toy.
>
> Man shall be educated for war and woman for the recreation of the warrior. Everything else is folly.
>
> Everything in woman is a riddle and everything in woman hath one answer: its name is child-bearing.
>
> A small revenge is more human than no revenge at all. In him who wisheth to be just from the heart even a lie becometh a humanity.

* * *

This is amply sufficient to show the nature of the volume. The Glasgow professor who has translated this erratic mixture of insanity and acumen deserves the highest praise for the excellence of his work. If the philosophic world is to have an attack of Nietzsche measles the sooner it begins and has done with it the better. It can never do so younger.

If man were only an animal Nietzsche's philosophy would be truth. But, in so far as man is something more than a brute, Nietzscheism is a lie, poisonous as night-shade, hateful as the phosphorescence that flickers over the carcass of a Nero.

Realism in Dialect.

James Inwick, Ploughman and Elder. By P. Hay Hunter. With a Glossary. Harper & Bros.

Mr. Hunter has added to the list of current novels an example of the purest realism; told, moreover, in the broadest Scotch. A Caledonian plowman informs the world of his experiences in becoming an elder, in voting with his convictions against the kirk after a long struggle, of his opinions on political and other subjects, of his neighbors, his wife, and of many other persons and things in a volume the size and quality of which prove that the annals of the poor are not necessarily short nor simple. Now that the world has these experiences disclosed to it, what is the world going to do with them? Read them? We hope not—we have. Have Mr. Howells' word for it that the book is worthy every possible consideration? Perhaps; though the dialect is so broad that even the appalling words "with a glossary" prove but a misplaced hope. But the story is so eminently unimportant that it may rouse the American maestro's admiration in spite of all linguistic difficulties.

The author could not have done his work in the premises with more accuracy if he had taken Jims Inwick's words down verbatim by means of a system of stenography adapted to the rugosities of the Doric tongue. He has held the mirror up to nature. Furthermore, his art is effectually concealed. His book is all it seems to be, the narrative of an obscure man talking of obscure things in an obscure manner of speech. It contains nothing of idealization, nothing of romance. It is as faithful as an instantaneous photograph or a plaster cast of an unlovely human body. And, by way of final condemnation, the glossary should be fully twice as large if it seeks to indicate to the man who knows no Scotch the meaning of Jims Inwick with anything like exactitude.

An Armenian on Armenia.

Armenia and Her People. By the Rev. George H. Filian. Hartford: American Publishing company.

Mr. Filian is a native Armenian, educated in the United States, and recently banished by the Sultan from his pastorate in Marsovan. His knowledge of Turkish affairs is more thorough than that of most of the authors who have attempted to deal with the burning question of the Armenian massacres, but his own losses and wrongs have been so great that he often writes as one distraught. The tone of the book is excited, almost fanatical. And yet who could write differently with such a fearful story to tell?

Coming out of a country where within a few months the Turks and Kurds have murdered 100,000 men, women, and children and burned the roofs over the heads of 500,000 more, it is but natural that Mr. Filian should denounce the Sultan as a devil and call his government a hell. His narrative of the unspeakable inhumanity of his nation's persecutors is enough to justify almost anything, though the very violence of Mr. Filian's denunciations unfortunately weakens his case. Calling the Sultan and his Mohammedans hogs and sluts, and the like, merely detracts from the appalling weight of opprobrium that rests upon these Tartar savages.

The author throws much light on the mechanism of the trap that incloses these ill-starred Christians. They are not allowed to become soldiers, but must support the Turkish army by an annual poll tax of $2 a head from the day each male child is born. This is but one of many taxes which make it profitable for the Sultan to forbid any Armenian to leave the country. Even to travel into a neighboring town in the same district costs from $5 to $9 for a license. Not a handful of grain may be taken from the thrashing floor until the government tax-gatherer has come and taken one-eighth or more. And so on, through every department of life. And yet Mr. Filian proudly claims:

"There are poor among the Armenians, as among all nations; but the Armenians as a body are not poor. They are the richest people in Turkey. That is one reason why they are plundered and killed. I do not want the American people to help the Armenians as a poor, ignorant, miserable people, but because they deserve help as a rich, noble, Christian nation, being rooted out by plunder and murder for the benefit of and by means of a horde of savages."

Mr. Filian is bitter against Gen. Lew Wallace for his praise of the Sultan, declaring that every man who has a good word to say for Hamid II. is ignorant or bribed by presents. He inveighs against Minister Terrell in similar terms, and says that President Cleveland was to blame for allowing the Sultan to refuse admission to Consul Jewett and the other Commissioners he had appointed to investigate the massacres. He rightly holds that such refusal was the very best of reasons for insisting on their being admitted, and concludes in this strain:

"The Sultan hates Americans and American education. There are nearly 200 American missionaries in Turkey. The Turks have determined to kill them, and the Sultan can no longer control them, for he gave the order and put the sword into their hands. The horrible time is coming, in spite of what your Minister to Turkey says, and partly because he believes Turkish lies."

Among the causes of the massacres Mr. Filian names first the Mohammedan religion. The Turks come from their mosques and begin to kill, plunder, and outrage. The second cause, he says, is a dream which the Sultan had six years ago, in which he saw a little tree arise from the middle of his kingdom and overshadow the Turkish Empire and the whole world. His ulemas told him this signified Christianity, and that the tree must be cut down while it was small. The third cause is that the Mohammedan population of Turkey is decreasing and that the Christians are increasing. The enforced absence of every young Turk in the army for five or ten years of his early life causes small families. The annual pilgrimage of a million Moslems to Mecca, and the annual deaths of 50,000 of them from drinking the cholera-polluted "holy well," is further depleting the population. The exceeding sensuality even of the educated Turks, the author asserts, is also causing the decay of the race. On the other hand, the Christians are rapidly increasing, especially since the beginning of the era of American missions among them. To check the increase large sums have been charged for marriage licenses among the Christians.

"But for many months now there have been no marriages at all in Armenia; the authorities will not grant certificates on any terms, and to prevent any more Christians being born the daughters and young brides of the murdered thousands are made mothers through violation by the Turks and Kurds."

Under the title of "The Battle of Armageddon," the author takes the very hazardous rôle of prophet, founding his assertions on scripture. He informs the world that the massacres will continue for three years yet, when the time will be ripe for a tremendous final battle, in which the Eastern question will be solved, and along with it the labor question and all the other questions that still loom up on the hither side of the millennium. He believes that since the Czar's coronation Russia has not only given the Sultan leave to unchain his dogs, but will unchain its own. Things will go from bad to worse, until the triple alliance goes to smash—and then the deluge. Mr. Filian proves to his own satisfaction, from the etymology of the word Armageddon, that the great final battle-ground is to be Armenia, and that "from the blood of Armenian martyrs everlasting happiness will follow to all nations."

Justice Wilson's Lectures.

The Works of James Wilson. Edited by James De Witt Andrews. Two vols. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

Prof. Andrews' two-volume edition of the works of James Wilson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a valuable restoration to the legal literature of America. It is much more than a law text book and will be found attractive by the lay reader as well as by the profession. The literary as well as the legal attainments of Justice Wilson were generally admitted to be the highest found among the members of the Supreme Court as originally appointed by President Washington. A thorough classical scholar, educated at the University of Edinburg, he schooled himself in his profession and soon achieved distinction as a lawyer in Philadelphia. As Chairman of the committee which drafted the Federal Constitution, he was regarded as the prime legal authority in that memorable convention.

Upon his appointment as Associate Justice he accepted the Professorship of Law in the College of Philadelphia, and thus inaugurated the first college of law in this country. The opening lecture was an event. Gen. Washington and other notables attended in person. The lecture itself is a model. In it he said: "Were I called upon for my reasons why I deem so highly of the American character, I would assign them in a very few words—that character has been eminently distinguished by the love of liberty and the love of law." This, as Prof. Andrews has truly remarked, "is the focal character of the Anglo-Saxon race." In the lecture he replied to the objection that a Judge of the Supreme Court should not deliver lectures on law in these words: "By acceptance of this chair I think I shall increase my usefulness without diminishing my dignity as a Judge; and I think I shall, as a Judge, increase my usefulness, I will not say my dignity, in this chair. When I deliver my sentiments from this chair they shall be my honest sentiments; when I deliver them from the bench they shall be nothing more." Can there be a more complete answer to the suggestion that teaching derogates either from the dignity or integrity of a Judge?

In his lecture on "Counselors and Attorneys" he gives us the true theory of a lawyer's duty. "To manage controversies at law when they have been produced by another cause is part of the business of the lawyer; to produce them is no part of it. The professional pride of a lawyer is that no controversy arises from any opinion which he gives, nor from the construction of any instrument which he draws. To manage lawsuits is not the principal part of a lawyer's business; the principal part is to prevent them." In these extracts is to be seen the general excellence of the entire series of forty lectures. They deserve the careful study of every lawyer, and no well-read man, professional or lay, should neglect the works of so able a jurist.

The value of these lectures delivered a hundred years ago is enhanced by the annotations of Prof. Andrews, who has pointed out the fact that in many things Judge Wilson was a full century ahead of his time. The present edition is of local interest, being prepared by Prof. Andrews of the Northwestern University Law School and the editor of Andrews' Stephens' Pleadings. The work is dedicated to Edwin Burrit Smith of the Chicago bar.

A Sermon for New Women.

The Madonna of a Day. By L. Dougall. D. Appleton & Co.

A book written against the new woman, which is interesting in the reading and full of thought so subtle that it can afford reflection for weeks, is no light achievement in these days. But in "The Madonna of a Day" the author of this effective bit of writing has done both and done it with a sincerity and ability which leave nothing to be desired.

A young woman journalist who talks slang, drinks wine, and smokes cigarets—albeit in a way that would not disgrace the most moral of young men—walks off a train into a snow bank without injury in a fit of somnambulism. She finds herself in a mining camp filled with desperate characters—murderers and the like. Her sole refuge against the assaults upon her of the most unscrupulous of these lies in her assumption of a womanhood not merely pure, but religious to the point of austerity. One word of her customary speech would have given her into the chief villain's hands body and soul, and she knows it. Inadvertently she loses her cigaret case and nothing but the most barefaced lying audaciously adhered to saves her from being regarded in the most despicable of lights by her captors. Indeed, there is but one of all those with whom she is brought in contact who, after that, reposes the slightest confidence in her goodness.

There are many characters in the book and all stand out with admirable clearness. Of these, the heroine herself is the most strikingly original conception. But, next it, ranks the heroine's savior. He is the brains and chief devil of them all. He is a hunchback with an effeminate lisp and drawl. In mind, body, and speech his repulsiveness is apparent. Mary Howard's acting deceives him for all his astuteness. She knows that it is not the real worth and fundamental virtue of her character which induce him to take up her unbefriended cause against his associates, but the halo of perfect womanliness of the old-fashioned sort which he places above her head. So he brings her to the friends who seek her—only to hear her, her natural self once more, talk slang and tell her cousin that she supposes she must drink rum. The hunchback, after revilings so dreadful that they can only be suggested, proceeds to drown the recollections of his shattered ideal by sodden drunkenness—an admirable touch.

Though the volume is filled with satire so delicately portrayed that a second thought is always needed to make its keenness apparent, there is nothing to be compared with this, its conclusion. It leaves you almost heartsick, for you cannot help feeling that this distorted and bloodstained little villain is, after all, a truer man than Mary is woman. The lesson—and it is not obvious as a lesson until after reflection brings it to mind, mark you—that scores of things perfectly harmless in themselves are still regarded as tokens of all that a woman wishes not to be is put with unforgettable force. Against a concrete example like this argument is useless.

Brief Mention.

The first part of an entirely new story of Covenanter days, by S. R. Crockett, entitled "Vernor the Traitor," is to appear in the initial number of the new London 3-penny monthly, the Osborne.

Robert Barr is making a pedestrian tour down the Moselle, from Treves to Coblenz, visiting ruined castles and surreptitiously knocking off large chunks of local color for use in a new romance.

"There is so much of merit in Miss Opie Read's new story, 'A Kentucky Colonel,' that we can afford to overlook certain jarring faults in the narrative," says the London Literary World. The jovial Chicago novelist will find cause herein for shaking both his head and his sides.

Laird & Lee have condensed a large amount of good Republican campaign matter into the little paper volume called "Our Country's Honor." That it is up to date may be inferred from the fact that it includes the main features of McKinley's letter of acceptance, which appeared on Aug. 26. The biographies and speeches of both of the Republican standard bearers are succinct and pointed. If every voter would read it through there will be no more talk of a free silver scare.

The highest artistic interest attaches to Walter Armstrong's "Life of Velasquez," which constitutes the latest number of the London Portfolio. (Macmillan.) This bimonthly series of monographs on artistic subjects, with its many choice illustrations, has come to fill a unique place in the art world, and the number devoted to Velasquez is one of the finest of the series. The author of the monograph is the director of the National Gallery of Ireland.

The seventeenth volume of the Putnams' "Heroes of the Nations" series is devoted to Lorenzo de Medici and is written by E. Armstrong. Though the great tyrant was neither a hero nor the head of a nation, one will not be inclined to quarrel over its interpolation into this series after reading Mr. Armstrong's thorough and entertaining volume. A sort of timeliness also attaches to the book on account of the recent discovery of the bodies of the despot and his brother in the new sacristy of San Lorenzo in Florence.

"Her College Days" (Penn Publishing company), Mrs. Clarke Johnson's story for girls and for the mothers of girls, is bright and spirited in parts, yet rather sickish in its tendencies. It is the tale of a girl whose mother went with her to college, and who preferred her mother's society to any other, refusing to mingle with the other girls until the mother finally withdrew for the daughter's sake. Then both pined, and the mother was saved from death only by the arrival of the daughter. The moral is a poor one to promulgate among homesick college girls, but the story is entertaining in spite of its namby-pamby tone.

"Lessons in Munson Phonography," by J. E. Christy, is so simple, logical, and compact that it ought to prove a model text book for business college use—the object for which it was written. The prominence gained by the Munson system among Chicago stenographers is no doubt due, as Mr. Christy says, to its complete logical arrangement and to its comparative freedom from the bane of arbitrary word signs. The system will certainly also gain much from such a lucid and pointed presentation as that which Mr. Christy has made. The shorthand pages are legible and the accompanying text is sensible and practical. The book is published by O. M. Powers of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago.

Books Received.

"The Eye and Its Care." By Frank Allport, M. D. J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Immigration Fallacies." By John Chetwood Jr. Arena Publishing company.

"F. Berger's French Method." By François Berger. New York: The Authur.

"Lessons in Munson Phonography." Prepared by J. E. Christy. Chicago: O. M. Powers.

"Practical Rhetoric." By John Duncan Quackenbos, A. M., M. D. American Book company.

"The New Woman and Other Poems." By John B. Robinson. Chicago: C. M. Barnes company.

"Protestantism: A Study in the Direction of Religious Truth and Christian Unity." By Edward P. Usher. Lee & Shepard.

"Platform Pearls for Temperance Workers and Other Reformers." Compiled by Lilian M. Heath. Funk & Wagnalls company.

"Our Country's Honor: McKinley and Hobart, the Standard Bearers for Sound Money, Protection, and Prosperity." Laird & Lee.

"A School Algebra." Designed for Use in High Schools and Academies. By Emerson E. White, LL. D. American Book company.

"Little Ruth, the Toothache Girl." A true story for children. By Mrs. Emily M. (Blakeslee) Boyden. Chicago: R. H. Meredith & Co.

"The Chicago Main Drainage Channel." By Charles Shattuck Hill. Illustrated. New York: Engineering News Publishing company.

"The Coming of Arthur, and Other Idyls of the King." By Alfred, Lord Tennyson. The Riverside Literature Series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"An Honest Dollar." A new edition with a chapter on the fall of prices. By. E. Benj. Andrews. Hartford: Student Publishing company.

"Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro." By Frederick L. Hoffman. Published for the American Economic Association by the Macmillan company.

"Story of the Hutchinsons (Tribe of Jesse)." By John Wallace Hutchinson. Compiled by Charles E. Mann. Introduction by Frederick Douglass. Two volumes. Lee & Shepard.

NOT AS WISE AS THE SERPENTS.

A Number of Foolish Snakes That Had a Lot of Work for Nothing.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: "Talking of snakes," said a man who had recently arrived from the wilds of Nicaragua, "reminds me of an incident I witnessed while I was in the interior of the little republic. It was in the section where the hills approach the rivers. I happened to be paddling down the stream, and halted to escape the sun just under a cliff which was some thirty feet above the low ground, forming an abrupt declivity.

"While I was leaning against the trunk of a large trumpet tree near the bank of the river I happened to glance up at the edge of the cliff and noticed a snake hanging head downward and swinging in the open space. While I was wondering I was more surprised at seeing another reptile crawl down the body of the first and coil his tail about his neck. Then there came another and another, all doing the same thing until there was a rope of snakes reaching within three feet of the ground, all pursuing the same tactics as the second. Then I realized that the things were trying to reach bottom in this original manner. They did not reach low enough, and directly the bottom ones crawled to the top and shortly reappeared, each with a small bit of twig in his mouth. When the first one with the twig reached the end of the rope the hanging one grasped the wood in his mouth and the other hung tail down. Then a second dropped down the rope, coiled his tail about the tail of the other, and hung head down with the stick in his mouth, and a third, climbing the living coils, in his turn grasped the other piece of twig, and was suspended tail down like the first. By the aid of the pieces of twig they lengthened the coil until the bottom snake touched the ground——"

"Say," queried one of the interested listeners, "what became of the snakes at the top; did they drop?"

"That was just the thing. When the bottom snake was about to let go, he seemed to realize that the ones at the top would be no nearer terra firma than before, changed his mind, and, crawling up slowly, apparently informed the others, and the links shortened as the snakes crawled up, and the last I saw of the lot they were hunting for a piece of twist vine to make a rope ladder."

Drainage Canal Excursions.

Special trains personally conducted leave Dearborn Station today and tomorrow, 1:30 p. m., via Santa Fé route. Fare, 75 cents.

BACK TO THEIR STUDIES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL PUPILS TO REOPEN TEXT-BOOKS ON TUESDAY.

Army of 200,000 Learners in Charge of Nearly 5,000 Instructors Will Begin Another Scholastic Year's Delving in the Mines of Knowledge—New Schools to Be Opened and Innovations to Be Introduced—Future Provision for Training Teachers.

The public school vacation, which closes next Monday night, is the longest the public schools of Chicago have ever enjoyed. This is due to two coincidences. As the regular time for opening is the first Monday in September, and as the first Monday this year comes on Sept. 7, this makes the vacation a week longer than it was last year, and the occurrence of Labor day on Monday adds another day.

Next Tuesday morning will witness the return of over 200,000 of the children of the city to their studies. The school establishments of Chicago include one normal school, fourteen high schools, and 282 grammar and primary schools. They are administered and taught by the Board of Education, one Superintendent, eight Assistant Superintendents, nine Supervisors, and 4,668 principals and teachers.

The pupils enrolled in the public schools on the first day last year numbered 185,197, but the total enrollment for the year was 218,825, and this year the first enrollment must be at least 200,000, and the final enrollment not less than 230,000. Even the large enrollment of last year does not include the 1,732 children in the kindergartens and the 227 pupils who attended the training school, and whose numbers will be largely increased next week.

New Schools to Be Opened.

The opening this year will present some entirely new features. Two new and splendid grammar schools will be opened for the first time.

One of these is the Pulaski School, at Leavitt and Coblentz streets, which has eighteen rooms, and will be supplied with pupils mainly from the overcrowded Langland School. The principal will be Miss Annie C. Goggin, formerly of the Franklin School.

The other is the Henry H. Nash School, of eighteen rooms, at Forty-ninth and Erie streets, which will be the successor of the old frame Anderson School, which was torn down and discontinued. Miss Margaret S. Gill, the principal of the Amerson School, will be in charge.

There will also be a number more of new buildings, which, though they are classed as additions to other schools, are none the less model school buildings, and will add largely to the school accommodations of the city.

There will be opened for the first time a six-room addition to the D. S. Wentworth School, at Sangamon and Seventieth streets; a twelve-room addition to the Goodrich School, at Sangamon and Taylor streets; a twelve-room addition to the Foster School, at Union and O'Brien streets; and a nine-room addition to the Pickard School, at Hinman street and Oakley avenue.

On the other hand the Eighteenth Street School, Eighteenth and Morgan streets, formerly an addition, will start out as an independent school, with Miss Margaret C. Adams as the principal.

In the near future other school buildings, now far advanced toward completion, will be added to the number, beginning with the Victor F. Lawson School, of twenty-two rooms, at Thirteenth street and Homan avenue.

School for Working Children.

The Board of Education will also open a new school which will be an absolute novelty in public schools. This will be what is now called, for want of a regular name, the Madison Street School. It will be held in rented quarters, on the fourth floor of the building at No. 164 Madison street, over Coyne's restaurant. A dozen workmen have been hard at work there for a week putting the place into shape for its new use, but will probably require a week longer.

This school is located in the heart of the business district in order to afford some little advantages to a class hitherto entirely neglected by school authorities. These are not only newsboys and gamins, but both boys and girls who have to work for a living in the down-town establishments, and who cannot spend more than an hour or two a day in school. They will be welcome whenever they can come, and as long as they can stay.

The school will have for the present two teachers.

The Board of Education will also open for the first time the Chicago Normal School, lately acquired from Cook County, and located at Stewart avenue and Sixty-eighth street.

This school has a reputation all over the civilized world, and had pupils last year from South Africa and other equally remote countries. D. R. Cameron, who spent last winter in Mexico, said when he returned that the only American educator known in that country was Col. Parker of the Chicago Normal School.

Will Supersede the Hoyne School.

The Normal School supersedes the Training School for Teachers formerly maintained at the Hoyne School, and the 250 students formerly taught there will be transferred this year to the Normal School. The Normal School, therefore, will have this year 500 instead of 200 students. One effect of closing the training school will be to deprive the grammar and primary schools of the services of its students as substitute teachers, as the Normal School is too remote for them to spend the afternoons in substitute work, as they formerly did.

There are indications that the John Worthy Manual Training School, at the bridewell, which cost $85,000, is at last to be started up. The Manual Training committee has selected for its principal Robert H. Smith of the English High and Manual Training School.

DEFER RIVERSIDE SCHOOL OPENING

Authorities Must Find Quarters to Accommodate Pupils.

On account of the fire which destroyed the grammar school building in Riverside on Thursday the regular term of the school will not open until a building can be secured, and 300 pupils will have to wait until some action can be taken to provide quarters for them.

Marshal Donahue yesterday morning made his report to his superior officers in regard to the dispute between the men of Engine Company No. 33 and members of the Fire Department of the Town of Clyde. He says that when he appeared upon the scene the local firemen were using a half-inch nozzle with only hydrant pressure. He ordered the hose taken off and a one-inch nozzle and city hose connected to permit Engine No. 38 to provide additional pressure.

One of the local firemen, Donahue says, refused to allow the half-inch nozzle to be taken off and attempted to strike him.

The Marshal says he struck the man one blow in the face in self-defense.

BUILDING DEDICATED AT EVANSTON,

Program to Mark the Mission of the New Lincoln School.

The new Lincoln School at Main street and Lincoln avenue, Evanston, was dedicated last evening with appropriate ceremonies.

The exercises were held in the assembly hall and were presided over by N. L. Stow, President of the Board of Education for the district.

Addresses were made by President Stow, Mayor William A. Dyche, State Superintendent S. M. Ingals, County Superintendent O. T. Bright, Judge Charles G. Neely, and E. S. Taylor.

WILL URGE FILTERS IN THE SCHOOLS

Commissioner of Health Will Submit the Results of Tests.

Commissioner of Health Kerr has had samples of drinking water taken from every public school in Lake View analyzed.

The results of the tests will be used by the Health Department officials in showing the Board of Education the necessity of putting filters in the public schools.

The Board of Education Committee on Buildings and Grounds yesterday deferred the matter of the purchase of water filters until the meeting next Friday.

Will Crete Be Released from the Horrible Turks?

New York Sun: No information is vouchsafed yet about the negotiations between the powers for the settlement of the Cretan troubles, and it is shrewdly suggested of the whole Turkish question that the signs multiply that the British Government is at last making up its mind to a definite and drastic policy. It is highly significant that the London Standard has come over to complete acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's view of the situation. It says: "By its persistent neglect of the reiterated warnings to put its house in order, and the first step to that end should be the concession of autonomy to Crete, the Porte courts the punishment that must in the end overtake an empire which disregards its duty to its subjects. There was a time when this country, as it showed by its deeds, was willing to make any sacrifice in order to preserve the integrity of Turkey. We should still be unwilling to hasten its division, but the persistent misgovernment of the Sultan has made it impossible for an English Minister to suggest the idea of going to war in defense of so rotten a system." The same newspaper which, more than any other, voices government opinion also says: "Great Britain will act with the powers, not independently of them. She does not want Crete, as even the continental press is beginning to understand. What she does want is to see that island so pacified that it will cease to be a danger to the peace of Europe, and pacified in a permanent sense. Crete will never be so long as she forms an integral part of the dominions of the Sultan."

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PIT SENTIMENT CHANGES.

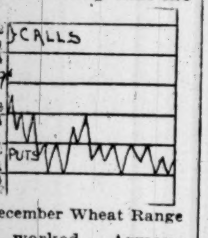
WHEAT TRADE FEARS NORTHWESTERN RECEIPTS.

Early Cables Disappointing—Frost Fails to Materialize—Antwerp Confirms Russian Damage—Good Cash Demand Here and at the Seaboard—September Corn Touches 20 Cents Because Frost Scare Fizzles—General Merchandise Markets.

It was about a standoff between bullish and bearish factors in wheat yesterday; but as the crowd had worked itself up with bullish enthusiasm the previous day a reaction was more in the line of a popular move than an advance. It was mainly a local market in point of speculative business, with little outside trade as a balance. December sold between 58¼@58⅞c, and rested at 58¼@58⅜c, a net loss of ⅜c. September showed a decline of ¼@⅜c, and May ⅜c. September was quite scarce, and got within 2c of December, Norton-Worthington bidding that difference at one time. It was 2⅝c at Thursday's close. The first weakening influence was found in disappointing cables, Liverpool having failed to follow the advance on this side. Frost also failed to materialize to any large extent, as had been predicted. Brosseau and the Stoner crowd began to offer the stuff freely, and some realizing also set in. There was considerable apprehension over what wheat receipts in the Northwest would be when the roads up there became clear, and freight traffic is not impeded by the passenger traffic incident to the State fair at Minneapolis and other temporary local conditions in that vicinity. The report made 332 cars at Duluth and 498 cars at Minneapolis, but at the latter point receipts were largely guess work, so that while the total reported was 830 cars, against 1,097 cars last year, it did not amount to much as news. A great rush of cars after the blockade is raised was talked of, as high as 2,000 cars being estimated for these Northwestern points on Monday, and holders were afraid of the effect of that on the market.

Russian Farmers to Hold Their Wheat

On the other hand there was a private cable in hand from Antwerp stating that the Russian shortage was in the exporting districts, and that the government felt called upon to aid farmers in holding their grain. A big cash business here, most of which was for export, was in favor of holders. One hundred and fifty thousand bu No. 2 spring, some at 1c premium over September was worked. Armour worked also 85,000 bu No. 3 red. The liberal flour output of the last week was cited by the bulls. It amounted to 300,000 brls. At New York there was good buying by the foreigners, and 144,000 bu were taken for export on Thursday and 110,000 bu at out-ports, and yesterday's amount was placed at 120,000 bu. Receipts at Liverpool for three days were 183,000 centals, of which 135,000 centals was American wheat. The money market was a trifle easier and counted as a bullish factor. Closing cables quoted Liverpool spot firm, with a fair demand, and futures in good demand at ¼@½d advance. There was some buying on this during the closing hour, but it was offset by a large bank failure at Helena, Mont., and realizing toward the close was quite pronounced. Sample wheat was ¼c lower. Sales included: Winter—No. 4 at 44@45c; No. 3 at 51@54c. Billed through—No. 4 at 45c; No. 3 at 51@53c; No. 2 at 56¼@56½c. Spring—No. 4 red at 39@50c; No. 3 red at 55c; No. 2 red at 60c local and 58c billed through. No. 3 hard at 53@53½c; No. 3 white at 54½c.



December Wheat Range

Failure of Frost Weakens Corn.

September corn sold down to a new record of 20c, on the failure of frost to materialize in the corn belt, large receipts, lower Eastern markets, fine weather prospects, and weakness in wheat. There were no features to the market, and quotations advanced or receded according to the quotations in the wheat pit. September opened at 20⅜c and sold off to a close at 20c, sellers. December sold down from 21⅝c to 21⅜c. May opened at 24⅝c and closed at 24⅝c. Santa Fé announced the reduction of 1@2c from Kansas points to St. Louis to met the cut of the Missouri Pacific. Eastern roads are to advance the corn rate from 15c to 20c Sept. 15. This is a return to old rates. The 15c rate was made for the purpose of getting some of the business from the lake lines, but did not succeed to any great extent. This rate information East and West is not expected to have an effect on the market here. Kansas City reported movement of new corn in Southern Kansas. Primary receipts were 425,000 bu and shipments 725,000 bu. Clearances were 256,000 bu, and charters were made for 406,000 bu at 1¼c. Local receipts were 334,000 bu and shipments 615,000 bu. Carlots received were 639, with 705 expected today. The out-inspection was 316,000 bu. Samples were in fair demand at ¼c lower.

Oats were weak in sympathy with other markets and on a poorer shipping demand than there has been for some time. Edwards dumped 200,000 bu May oats on the market and quotations took a slump to 15c for September and 18½c for May. Otherwise there was little activity in the speculative market. September opened at 15⅝c and sold down to 15c, the closing price. December sold off from 16⅝c to 16c and May sold at 15½c, with an opening at 18¾c and a close at 18⅝c. The September-May spread widened to 3⅝c, the widest so far. Receipts were 374,000 bu and shipments 359,000 bu. Carlots received were 361, with 400 predicted for today. Exports were small at 21,224 bu. Withdrawals from store were 95,195 bu white clipped. Samples were dull and ½@1c lower.

Oats Weak with Corn.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grains included: Corn—No. 4 sold at 18½@19½c, No. 3 at 20½c, No. 2 at 20⅝@20¾c, No. 2 yellow at 21¼c, No. 2 white at 20¾@21c. Billed through: No. 3 at 19⅞c, No. 3 yellow at 20¼@20½c, No. 2 at 20@20¼c, No. 2 yellow at 20@21c, No. 2 white at 19¾c. Oats—No grade at 8@13c, No. 3 at 10½@18c, No. 3 white at 14@19c, No. 2 at 16¾@17¼c, No. 2 white at 19@20¼c. Billed through: No grade at 9@11c, No. 3 at 11@18½c, No. 3 white at 14@19c, No. 2 white at 19½c.

Provisions were a trifle more active, with the feeling easier. On a liberal run of hogs offerings were liberal. Packers sold January quite freely. There was little done in September. The shipping demand held up well at firm prices.

Flaxseed was stronger, cash and September closing ¼@½c better, but December, after opening ¼c higher, closed ¼c lower. Elevator people bid for cash seed. New York reported 124,000 bu engaged for export. Receipts were 74,240 bu and shipments 95,980 bu. No. 1 sold at 64¾@65c. Rejected was 2@6c discount and no grade 3@12c discount from No. 1. September closed at 64⅜c sellers. December ranged at 67⅜c to 67¼c, closing at 67¼c. For May delivery 70c was bid and 72½c asked.

Rye was stronger for near futures. Cash rye was in moderate request. No. 2 cash and September improved ¼c. No. 2 sold at 30½c and No. 3 at 29@29½c. Sample sales on track and f. o. b. were made at 20@28½c for no grade, 29½c for No. 3, and 30¾c for No. 2.

Bran was dull and lower at $5.00@5.50.

Barley was quiet for all but the best malting grades, which found ready sale. New barley ranged at 18@22c, old at 20@22c, pearling at 22½@23c, and fair to choice malting at 25@32c.

Timothy was about steady, with cash seed in good demand. September sold at $2.50@2.55, closing at $2.52½ asked. Country lots sold at $2.40@2.65, with poor and common at $2.00@2.35.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

New York reported ocean freight room very scarce, with rates strong and advancing in tendency, and it is expected that in time tramp steamers will be attracted to that port. It was claimed that a big lot of wheat could be worked if freight room could be secured at rates recently prevailing. The ocean rate has advanced so fast that shippers have not gained much advantage from the fact that the September price at Liverpool holds as high as at any time during thirty days, while the price here lost nearly 5c during that time.

Ocean freight room to the extent of 500,000 bu was taken here yesterday. It was for corn mostly to go out via Boston, the rate being 15.93c per bu. The lake rate is 1¼c to Buffalo.

F. G. Logan, who is now in Minneapolis, sent the following: "Robbins of Minnesota and North Dakota says offerings of wheat today by farmers are light. His people could get only 5,000 bu at their fifty stations, which is only 25 per cent of what they would ordinarily expect."

A dispatch from another source was on the same line, saying that the Minnesota and North Dakota elevator companies had been compelled to close down six stations in the Red River Valley because no wheat was being offered. In 1895 800,000 bu was handled at these stations.

It is estimated that Duluth stocks of wheat will show an increase of 850,000 bu on Monday, with a decrease of 150,000 bu at Minneapolis. It is also estimated that the visible will present an increase of about 1,000,000 bu, compared with 1,316,000 bu a year ago.

The Modern Miller will say: "The feature of the wheat trade is the call for No. 2 and No. 3 from millers in the Southern and Central States. The grading has not improved to any noteworthy extent, and the thrashing is not general owing to fall plowing. Operations are about as during the previous week. The flour trade shows a slight but steady improvement."

The all-rail rate on corn from here to New York and the East will be advanced from 15c per 100 lbs to 20c Sept. 15.

Puts on December wheat sold at 57⅞@58c and calls at 58⅝@58¾c. The curb range on December wheat was 58¼@58⅜c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 705 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 15,000.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

WHEAT.	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Sep. 6, 1895.
September	56½	56¼@56⅝	56⅛	58⅞
December	59	58¼@58⅞	58¼	59⅞
May	63¼	62¾@63¼	62⅞	63⅞
CORN.				
September	20⅝	20 @20⅝	20	33¼
December	21⅝	21⅜@21⅝	21⅜	28½
May	24¾	24⅝@24¾	24⅝	29⅞
OATS.				
September	15⅝	15 @15⅝	15	19
October	15⅞	15⅜@15⅞	15⅜	18⅜
May	18⅞	18½@18⅞	18⅝	21
MESS PORK.				
September	5.62½	5.52½@5.57½	5.57½	8.60
January	6.75	6.60 @6.72½	6.65	9.75
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	3.27½	3.22½@3.22½	3.22½	5.97½
January	3.70	3.62½@3.67½	3.62½	5.90
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	3.15	3.15 @3.15	3.15	5.72½
January	3.37½	3.32½@3.40	3.35	5.02½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	9	66	51	126
Spring wheat	3	75	9	87
Corn	532	89	18	639
Oats	41	305	15	361
Rye	4	10	2	16
Barley	1	9	4	14
Totals	590	554	99	1,234

By canal—12,757 bu corn and 16,180 bu oats.
Inspected out—60,364 bu wheat, 311,237 bu corn, and 95,195 bu oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Current Prices on Leading Lines of Wholesale Commodities.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter — Creamery: Extra separator, 16c; firsts, 14½@15½c; seconds, 11@13c; thirds, 9c; dairies, 11@14c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, loss off, 10@11½c; Southern, loss off, 10@10½c.

Green fruits—Apples, new, 50c@$1.00 per brl; bananas, $1.00@1.25 per bunch; lemons, $5.00@7.00 per box; oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; plums, 50c@$1.00 per 16-qt case; peaches, 8@20c per 1-5 bu basket; grapes, 8@15c per 8-lb basket; pears, 75c@$1.50 per bu.

Coal—Anthracite: Grate, per net ton in carlots, $3.60; egg, stove, and nut, $5.85; retail price, grate, $6.75; egg, stove, and nut, $7.00. Bituminous: Briar Hill, $3.50; Indiana block, $2.20; Hocking Valley, $3.00; Blossburg, $3.75; Piedmont, $3.75; Wilmington, at the mines, $1.60.

Drugs and chemicals—Borax, 6@9c; citric acid, 37@41c; tartaric, powdered, 34½@38c; carbolic acid, 28@40c; castor oil, cold pressed, 83@90c; balsam tolu, 65@70c; Tonka beans, $2.25@2.40; cubeb berries, 15@18c; calomel, 68@73c; camphor, 47@49c; cantharides, 80@85c; cassia buds, 22@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 33@38c; glycerine, 19@24c; gum arabic, 28@65c; morphine, sulph., $1.75@2.00; gum opium, $2.45@2.50; quinine, 24@36c; refined alcohol, in brls, $2.32 per gal.

Dried fruits—Evaporated apples, 4½@6c; blackberries, 4¾@5½c; raspberries, 15@16½c; California peaches, 4@7½c; apricots, 8@11c; prunes, 50 to 60 to the pound, 5½c per lb; raisins, 4@5½c.

Groceries—Sugar, cut loaf, 5.57c; cubes, 5.20c; powdered, 5.20@5.45c; granulated, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.82c; extra C, 4.70c; yellow, 4.07c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 24½c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 15@16c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice, fancy California, 6½@7c per lb; choice do, 4½@5c; fair do, 2@4c; Japan, 3¾@4½c. Sirups, corn, 13@25c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18c; fancy, 22@28c. Molasses, New Orleans O. K., 28@35c; centrifugal, 15@24c.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 7½c; No. 2, 6c; No. 1 country tallow, 2½c; No. 2 do, 2c.

Oils—Standard white carbon, 8¼c; prime white, 150 deg., 8½c; snow white, 150 deg., 9¼c; headlight, 175 deg., 10¼c; Eocene, 10½c; Kenegene, 13½c; Elaine, 15¾c; benzine, 7¾c; stove gasoline, 9½c; 87-deg. gasoline, 13c; linseed, raw, 29c, and boiled, 31c; turpentine, 30½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 38c; cooking oil, 29c; salad oil, 40c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 12c; black summer, 6¾c; do zero, 9½c.

Vegetables—Celery, 20@60c per box; cucumbers, 25@40c per bu; cauliflower, 50c@$1.00 per case; pickles, 65@85c per 1½-bu sacks; squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 75c per 1½-bu sack; egg plant, 50@75c per brl; green corn, 15@20c per sack; lima beans, 12@15c per qt; onions, 25@30c per 1½-bu sack; rutabagas, 25@30c per bu; string beans, $1.00 per sack; tomatoes, 20@25c per bu; watercress, 15@20c per doz bunches; cabbige, $1.00@1.25 per 100.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.18 for highwines.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 16@20c per lb; good medium tub, 18@20c; fine unwashed fleeces, 8@11c; medium unwashed, 11@13c; coarse unwashed, 10@12c; cotted and rough unwashed, 8@9c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 15@18c per lb; coarse, 9@11c. North and South Dakota: Fine heavy, 6@8c; do light, 8@9c; do medium, 8@10½c; coarse, 8@10c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 100,200 bu; exports, 11,209 bu. Spot easier; No. 1 hard, 67⅜c. Options were heavy all day with a light trade, the decline being prompted by larger spring wheat receipts, disapopinting cables, local realizing, and absence of outside trade; closed ¼@⅜c net lower; September, 63 1-16@63¼c, closed 63⅛c; December, 65 3-16@65⅞c, closed 65⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 143,600 bu; exports, 69,072 bu. Spot easier; No. 2, 25⅝c. Options opened steady, but soon gave way under liberal offerings, good crop news, and the decline in wheat, closing ¼@⅜c net lower; September closed 25⅝c; December, 27¼@28c; closed 27½c. Oats—Receipts, 83,200 bu; exports, 270 bu. Spot fairly active; No. 2, 19⅜c. Options quiet and weaker under long selling; closed ¼@½c net lower; September closed 19¼c; December, 20¼@20½c, closed 20½c.

Hay dull. Hops quiet.

Hides steady. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Beef quiet. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, 5@5½c. Lard easier; Western steamed, $3.65; refined quiet. Pork steady. Tallow quiet and steady. Cotton-seed oil quiet.

Petroleum firm; United closed $1.12½ bid. Resin steady. Turpentine quiet.

Rice firm. Molasses steady.

Pig iron quiet; Southern, $10.25@12.00; Northern, $10.75@12.50. Copper dull; brokers', $10.62½; exchange, $10.50@10.75. Lead steady; brokers', $2.50; exchange, $2.70@2.75. Tin steady; straits, $13.25@13.35; plates quiet. Spelter weak; domestic, $3.55@3.65.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance, ruled quiet and featureless with weak undertone, owing to 399,032 bags increase in world's visible supply; closed quiet, unchanged to 10 points net decline. October, 9.00@9.10c; December, 8.85c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 jobbing, 10⅜c; invoice, 10¼c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15@16¼c. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo, p. t.

Sugar—Raw easier; fair refining, 21 3-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¼c asked; refined steady.

Butter—Fancy fresh creamery is not plenty and prices steady at 16½c, but trading very quiet. Under grades are in large supply, dull, and weak. Creamery: Western extras, 16½c; seconds to firsts, 12½@15½c; thirds to firsts, 11½@16½c; firkin tubs, fresh, fancy, 15c. Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@12½c; Western factory, June extras, 11@11½c; current make, seconds to firsts, 9@10c; thirds, 7½@8½c.

Cheese—The feeling very strong owing to the higher country market, but the home demand was not large and exporters show very little interest; State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 8½c.

Eggs—Receipts continue light and with an active demand prices have improved; Western, northerly sections, fancy, 15½c; do, fair to good, per doz, 14½@15c; and do, per case, $3.00@3.50.

Cotton—The trading in futures was less active, but the volume of business continued large and the speculations were sharp and frequent. The market started off weak under the influence of lower cable advices, but soon recovered the decline on heavy buying. Later realizing sales turned prices downward again, closing easy at 9 to 11 points decline from yesterday's final figures. Liverpool reported more inquiry for spot cotton. Sales, 7,000 bales. Speculation and export, 500; American, 6,000. Receipts, 100; American, 1,000. Middling uplands, 4 23-32d. Futures steady, 3-64 to 4-64d advance; closed barely steady, ½ to 1½ points net advance. Manchester—Yarns and cloths, not much doing.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
September	900	8.25	8.22	8.17@8.18
October	13,100	8.33	8.24	8.24@8.25
November	4,800	8.30	8.20	8.20@8.21
December	69,300	8.30	8.27	8.27@8.28
January	98,700	8.44	8.31	8.32@8.33
February	2,500	8.45	8.41	8.36@8.37
March	18,300	8.50	8.41	8.40@8.41
April	1,100	8.50	8.42	8.43@8.44
May	4,400	8.58	8.50	8.49@8.50

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 4.—Wheat—Dull and lower; spot and month, 60¾@60⅞c; steamer No. 2 red, 55¾@55⅞c; receipts, 49,465 bu; exports, 48,000 bu; Southern, 60@63c. Corn—Dull and lower; spot and month, 25@25¼c; November and December, new and old, 26@26¼c; steamer, 21@21¼c; receipts, 95,868 bu; exports, 180,200 bu; Southern white and yellow, 26½@27c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 25@26c nominal; No. 2 mixed, 22½@23c; receipts, 31,728 bu; exports, none. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, near by, 36@37c; Western, 37½@37¾c; receipts, 2,513 bu; exports, none. Hay—Tending lower; choice timothy, $14.00 asked. Grain freights—Very firm; engagements less active; unchanged. Sugar—Steady and unchanged. Butter—Quiet; fancy creamery, 16@17c. Eggs—Firm; fresh, 14c. Cheese—Firm; unchanged.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 4.—The opening wheat mraket told the story of an easier sentiment today and the developments of the session did not change the morning situation, except to add to the bearishness. There were some unfavorable features to work against and it will be no surprise in the trade if they continue to give character to the market during the period of heavy primary receipts, and, while uncertain, they color the situation. September wheat was traded in only in a small way. Decmeber opened at 55⅝c, advanced a sixteenth, dropped to 55c, and cloesd at 55¼c. Flour unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Wheat steady and unchanged; No. 2 hard, 50½@52c; No. 3, 47@49½c; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3 red, 50@57c, latter for fancy; No. 2 spring, nominally, 49@50c; No. 3, 48@49c. Corn active and steady; No. 2 mixed, 18@18½c; No. 2 white, 20@20½c. Oats steady, but firm; No. 2 mixed, 18c; 1 car color, 21½c; No. 2 white, old, 21½@23c; new, 18@20c. Rye—No. 2, 29c. Hay steady; timothy, choice, $7.50@8.00; prairie, choice, $4.50@5.00. Butter firm and unchanged; creamery, 13@14c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs steady, 9½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, new, 57⅝c; old, 57⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, new, 56⅛c; old, 56⅜c; September, 56⅛c bid; October, 56⅛c; December, 58⅛c asked; May, 63½c; rejected, 45⅝@51⅝c. Car inspection—Wheat, 498 cars. Shipments—Wheat, 249,000 bu. Receipts—Wheat, 300,863 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 57⅝@57⅞c; track, 57⅝@58¼c; No. 2 hard, 52c bid; September, 57½c asked; December, 61c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 18¼c; September, 18¼c bid; December, 19⅞c asked; May, 22⅜@22½c asked. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 16⅛c bid; September, 16⅛c; May, 19¼c bid. Rye, 29c, elevator. Flaxseed, 62c. Pork steady; standard mess jobbing, $5.87½. Lard lower; prime steam, $3.12½; choice, $3.20. Lead, $2.50@2.55; higher. Spelter, $3.40 asked.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 4.—Corn steady; No. 2, 20¼c; No. 3, 19⅞c. Oats steady. No. 2 white, 19¼c; No. 3 white, 17c. Rye dull, nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 38,200 bu; oats, 61,500 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 9,600 bu. Shipments—Corn, 18,300 bu; oats, 73,650 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 430 brls; wheat, 8,400 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Spring wheat, better inquiry; No. 1 hard, spot, 62⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c. Winter wheat, demand light; No. 2 red, new, 64¼c. Corn easier; No. 2 yellow, 27c; No. 3 yellow, 26½c; No. 2 corn, 26¼c; No. 3 corn, 26c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 22⅝c in store; No. 3 white, 19½c; No. 4 white, 15@17c; No. 2 mixed, 18c. Rye—No. 2, 35c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.35; good, $1.40. Spirits—Quiet; 21¼@21¾c. Tar—Quiet; $1.05. Turpentine—Quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4.—Grain — Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, stocks exhausted; No. 2 red spring, 5s 1½d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d; futures opened steady and unchanged; closed steady with near positions ¼@½d higher and distant positions unchanged to ½d higher; business about equally distributed; September, 5s 1¾d; November, 5s 2¼d; December, 5s 2½d; January, 5s 3¼d; February, 5s 3½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 2s 9¾d; futures opened quiet with near and distant positions ½d lower; closed steady with near and distant positions unchanged to ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; September, 2s 9d; October, 2s 8¾d; November, 2s 9d; December, 2s 9¼d. Flour—Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon—Dull; demand improving; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 29s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s; long clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 25s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 25s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 22s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 23s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 17s 9d. Beef—Extra India mess, 46s 3d; prime mess, 36s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s; medium Western, 38s 9d. Lard—Dull; prime Western, 18s 6d. Lard—Refined, in pails, 20s. Cheese—Quiet; demand poor; finest American white, 39s; finest American colored, 40s. Butter—Finest United States, 80s; good, 60s. Turpentine—Spirits, 19s. Resin—Common, 4s 9d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 3d. Linseed oil—17s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 5⅛d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7 2s 6d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast, £1 15s.

The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 183,000 centals, including 135,000 American.

The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 72,000 centals. The weather is cloudy and damp.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, Boston, and Denver.

The following are the bid and asked prices of mining stocks at the afternoon call on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board yesterday:

Stock.	Bid.	Ask.	Stock.	Bid.	Ask.
CC&CC con.	....	7½	Isabella	40¼	41⅜
CCGMB & L.	....	7	San Pedro	....	10⅛
Chi. & Mont.	15½	15⅞	Sumpter	3	4⅜
Thomson	18⅝	18¾	Peerless	15⅝	15⅞
Sunnyside G.	....	12	Utah Mercur	....	4¼
Bos. & Colo.	....	2	Rhyolite	....	8
C.C. Gold Gr	12⅛	12½	Lucille	....	10
Capazone	....	1	Medina	....	8⅞
Chula Vista	....	10	Michigan	....	5
Cosmopolitan	....	6	Delaw're Chf	....	46⅝
Gr't Fissure	....	12⅞	Iron Mtn	36	50
Portland	120	....	Squaw Mtn	1	2⅜

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 4.—The following are the closing prices for mining stocks today:

Stock.	Bid.	Ask.	Stock.	Bid.	Ask.
Ben Hur	4⅜	....	Jefferson	11	....
Bob Lee	7½	8¼	Jackpot	4⅛	4½
Buckhorn	2½	2¾	Moon A.	....	44
Creede & C.C	8¼	8¾	Pharmacist	8¼	8⅝
Favorite	....	9	Portland	121½	125
Fanny R	6	8	Mt. Rosa	13¾	14
Gold & G.	....	14½	Squaw Mtn	2⅛	2¼
Garfield-G.	3½	3¾	Union Gold	25⅜	25¾
Isabella	40¾	41	Work	7⅝	7¾

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4.—The following are the closing prices of mining shares today:

Stock.	Bid.	Ask.	Stock.	Bid.	Ask.
Anaconda	36	44	Golden F.	104	112
Argentum	43½	44½	Justice	....	3
Bankers'	8⅛	9	Lincoln Boy	200	250
Blue Jay	150	175	Sacramento	3⅛	3¾
C. C. Cons.	10⅝	11	Jackpot	....	4⅞

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—Following are today's closing prices in mining shares here:

Allouez Mining Co.	40	Kearsarge	10
Atlantic	16	Osceola	23
Boston & Mont.	78	Quincy	105
Butte & Boston	1¾	Tamarack	72
Calumet & Hecla	301	Wolverine	6
Franklin	8		

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Following are today's closing prices in mining shares here:

Bulwer	36	Ontario	1000
Chollar	190	Ophir	90
Crown Point	25	Plymouth, ofd	20
Con. Cal. & Va	175	Quicksilver	150
Deadwood	105	do pfd, ofd	1500
Gould & Curry	50	Sierra Nevada	40
Hale & Norcross	130	Standard	145
Homestake	2000	Union Con.	35
Iron Silver	25	Yellow Jacket	32
Mexican	50		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 31	23,527	310	40,057	20,354
Tuesday, Sept. 1	5,123	1,118	13,452	14,907
Wednesday, Sept. 2	15,550	484	31,062	24,402
Thursday, Sept. 3	14,329	475	32,500	11,727
Friday, Sept. 4	3,500	100	23,000	8,000
Week thus far	61,939	2,487	140,091	79,390
Same period last wk	55,819	2,180	133,523	73,478
Same period 1895	55,265	2,478	74,779	71,133
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 31	5,568	2	11,970	1,341
Tuesday, Sept. 1	2,566	29	3,364	1,187
Wednesday, Sept. 2	3,502	29	5,089	508
Thursday, Sept. 3	5,024	34	9,756	3,019
Friday, Sept. 4	2,000	.....	7,000	2,000
Week thus far	18,660	65	37,179	8,035
Same period last wk	16,076	92	34,573	7,404
Same period 1895	18,442	113	23,644	6,588

Estimated receipts today: 200 cattle, 14,000 hogs, and 1,500 sheep.

Cattle—Receipts were small, and included only 500 Westerns and 700 Texans. The general market was 10@15c lower early, and closed dead flat, with buyers going back on bids that were 20@25c lower. The only reason they gave was that prices had advanced so much the last week that cattle were costing out of all proportion to other things. Beef steers, 1,000@1,530 lbs, $3.25@4.90; Western rangers, $3.00@4.00; fed Texans, 1,064@1,226 lbs, $3.62½@3.75; through Texans, $2.60@2.90; cows, $1.25@3.25; heifers, $2.00@3.35; bulls, $1.85@3.15; calves, $3.25@5.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—The market was generally steady, and a fair clearance was made. Shippers took 7,000, and packers bought as follows: Armour & Co., 4,000; Anglo-American Provision company, 2,000; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 1,000; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 1,600; Continental Packing and Provision company, 512; International Packing company, 2,000; T. J. Lipton company, 800; N. Morris & Co., 1,386; Swift & Co., 2,200; Viles & Robbins, 897; smaller packers and butchers, 1,000. Sales of hogs were as follows: Prices for mixed and light butcher hogs ranged at $2.85@3.30, with good 215@240-lb butcher weights largely at about $3.15@3.20. The fatbacks, no matter how good, sold at and below $2.90, while the coarse, heavy, "seedy" sows, averaging 350@450 lbs, sold as low as $2.25@2.50 in small bunches. The big droves of average 280-lb packing hogs cost around $2.85; choice shipping and butcher hogs, 245@260 lbs, sold at $3.10@3.25; choice to fancy light bacon hogs sold at $3.35@3.40, with inferior to fair light mixed at $3.10@3.25. The inferior to fair pigs sold slowly at $2.25@2.80, with good to choice light pigs at $3.10@3.30.

Sheep—The market was dead, dull, and unevenly lower. The lamb market was as badly demoralized as it has been any time this week, with no life in the trade and no demand at low prices. An exporter bought 385 Oregon sheep, 118 lbs, at $3.15, and a feeder paid $2.85 for some which averaged 91 lbs. It took very choice lambs to fetch $4.00@4.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,189; good to prime steers scarce, others dull and lower; oxen lower; dry cows weak; bulls steady. Steers, $3.35@4.85; Texans and Colorados, $3.35@3.90; stags and oxen, $1.75@4.25; bulls, $2.00@2.50; dry cows, $1.20@2.90. Cables quote American steers at 10@11c dressed weight; sheep, 9@10c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½@9¼c. Exports tomorrow, 1,520 beeves, 1,208 sheep, and 4,212 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 545; steady. Veals, $4.00@7.25; grassers and buttermilks, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,949; dull; no improvement. Sheep, $2.75@3.75; lambs, $3.00@4.62½. Hogs—Receipts, 3,306; firmer at $3.60@3.90.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 6,700; best grades steady to 5c lower; others, 5@15c lower; Texas steers, $2.25@3.15; Texas cows, $1.65@2.10; beef steers, $3.25@4.55; native cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.60; bulls, $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,200; lights strong to 5c higher; other grades steady; bulk of sales, $2.85@3.05; heavies, $2.75@2.90; packers, $2.80@3.00; mixed, $2.95@3.10; lights, $2.90@3.15; Yorkers, $3.05@3.15; pigs, $3.00@3.10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 700; market steady; lambs, $2.25@4.50; muttons, $2.00@3.10.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market steady and strong; native beef strong, $3.50@4.00; Western steers, $2.85@3.00; commons and heifers, $2.25@3.00; canners, $1.50@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.65; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.60@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,100; market steady to 5c lower; heavy, $2.50@2.80; mixed, $2.65@2.70; light, $2.80@3.00; bulk of sales, $2.70@2.75. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900; market weak; fair to choice natives, $2.60@3.20; fair to choice Westerns, $2.40@3.00; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.60; lambs, $3.50@5.00.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The State Live Stock Commission has made an examination of cattle at the State charitable institutions at Jacksonville and found six head of cattle suffering with tuberculosis at the Deaf and Dumb Aslyum. At the Blind Aslyum no diseased cattle were discovered. At the Insane Asylum nine head were found with well-developed cases of tuberculosis. They were all ordered slaughtered at once.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady to strong; native shipping steers, $3.40@4.70; dressed beef and butcher grades, $3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.60; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.40; Texas and Indian steers, $2.40@3.40; cows, $1.80@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,900; market strong; light, $3.00@3.30; mixed, $2.75@3.20; heavy, $2.90@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market strong; native mutton, $2.75@3.50; common grades, $1.50@2.25.

LAW NOW OPPOSED TO FILLED CHEESE

But Dealers Think the Act May Be Strong Enough to Cause Death of the Measure.

Despite the fact that the filled cheese law went into effect yesterday only one dealer applied for a permit at the Federal office to sell the article.

There are several manufacturers in and about Elgin who would like to qualify under the law for the export trade, but there is no provision for export business.

The filled cheese men think the omission was purposely made by the skim milk cheese manufacturers of the East, who drew the bill, and, as they say, lobbied it through Congress. This omission, it is thought, may be the death of the law.

BISCUIT OFFICERS NAMED

ONLY ONE PLACE ON THE DIRECTORY YET TO BE FILLED.

Mason of Baltimore in the New Board—Eastern Officials to Go Back Home at Once—Prompt Settlement with the "Pool" Confidently Expected—No Change in Status of Yerkes' Settlement—Only Private Exhibitions of the Contract Form Are Given.

The Moore affairs are practically out of the way. The statement made by THE TRIBUNE yesterday that William H. Moore would continue as President of the Biscuit company is confirmed by the action of the company. All interests have been harmonized and the Eastern managers will leave for home at once and get down to their regular and legitimate business.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Biscuit company held yesterday at the general office of the company the resignations of George T. Smith as director, of J. H. Moore as director and Second Vice-President, and of George P. Johnson as director and Treasurer were tendered and accepted. George H. Webster and James D. Mason were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Messrs. Smith and Johnson. George H. Webster, a former partner of P. D. Armour and his representative, was elected Treasurer. James D. Mason is a Baltimore capitalist. The vacancy caused by the resignation of J. H. Moore will be filled later on by the election of a representative of George M. Pullman. The Board of Directors and officers of the Biscuit company is made up as follows: William H. Moore, President; Henry J. Evans, Vice-President; George H. Webster, Treasurer; J. W. Hazen, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Thomas S. Ollive, New York City; and James D. Mason, Baltimore. It will be recalled that the Mason bakeries were only recently acquired by the company. No action was taken on the dividend question, but it is scarcely likely that it will be paid under existing conditions. There was nothing further done in reorganization of the Diamond Match directory. Labors with the pool members continue, and it is expected that an agreement will be drafted today or Monday. The Stock Exchange could open at once so far as the Moore affairs are concerned.

Questions Stockholders Will Ask.

In all recent interviews Charles T. Yerkes has professed a willingness and even a desire to give stockholders in his cable railway companies the fullest information regarding these properties. He has, however, persistently refused to make public through the press such details of the finances of the roads as are essentially of a public character and has indulged in the bitterest vituperation of newspapers in general and in particular those printing news. Now that the books of the company are to be thrown open to stockholders, figuratively speaking, it is easy to figure out some questions which will doubtless be asked. The annual statements of condition of the cable railway companies, which made their appearance at the beginning of the year, will give a natural basis for inquiries. These statements were given the fullest authority by being reviewed by Mr. Yerkes personally before appearing in the various local year books. These statements showed the liabilities of the company in detail, in bonds and notes either issued directly by the two companies in interest or by them assumed and guaranteed. Stockholders who supposed that the debenture indebtedness of the West Chicago company was but $4,000,000 will not need to inquire regarding the increase of this indebtedness to $6,000,000. This has been fully explained without the services of Mr. Yerkes. They may ask how many of these debentures were used as collateral on loans before they were registered, and whether due courtesy was shown to the Stock Exchange in their issue and registration. When they are asking about West Chicago they will probably inquire whether the guarantee of the company is on any bonds of allied railway lines with the exception of those of the North Chicago Electric, the Chicago Electric Transit, and the Chicago and Jefferson Urban companies. In the statements accessible to the public there is no reference to assumption of liability on the Cicero and Proviso bonds. They will ask carefully after the Tunnel company's indebtedness, and about its relation to the recent issue of debentures by the West Chicago company. In view of Mr. Yerkes' indignant denial of the popular understanding that his Garden City Construction company furnished the West Chicago electrical equipment they will institute inquiries regarding this work and the provisions for payment of the same. When the West Side stockholders are fully satisfied the North Chicago Street railroad stockholders may have a few questions to propound which will be promptly answered.

North Chicago People Want to Know.

They will ask whether a debenture issue in excess of the $1,050,000 shown in the last annual statement has not been put out without the general knowledge of stockholders and has not been offered, at least in part, as collateral on loans. As none of the bankers seems to know who the registrar of these debentures is the identity of this person might be asked. Some stockholder who has no proper sense of humor may ask whether a printing press is one of the important parts of the equipment of the cable road offices. Financial statements have been promised La Salle street for at least a week, but up to yesterday none had made an appearance. These statements may clear up many points on which stockholders are a little misty.

The Yerkes settlement is just where it was Thursday night. Two or three brokers with large interests have accepted it, while half a dozen others with almost equally large holdings do not see their way clear to an acceptance. One of these latter, who represents four or five wealthy clients, set out to get a copy of the agreement to submit to them, but was told that while he could examine and sign the agreement he was not at liberty to take a copy of the form for the benefit of his principals. He was much less enthusiastic over the settlement offered before than after this incident.

There will undoubtedly be an effort made when the Stock Exchange reopens to so modify the rules that suspension of business will be a practical impossibility. At the time of the Kenshaw failure there was a strong effort made to close the Board of Trade, which was overwhelmingly defeated. The board people are given to making invidious comparisons between the two organizations. When it comes to prices of memberships a delicate subject is opened up for both interests. A bid of $600 was reported for two exchange memberships and on anything like this basis the board people have the best of the argument.

The sterling exchange market was steady without change in quotations, which were as follows:

	Demand.	Sixties.
Posted	484	485½
Actual	482¾	484½
Documentary	481¼	482¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 4.	Aug. 28.
New York	$78,939,278	$71,159,997
Chicago	12,481,000	10,229,000
Boston	11,427,856	10,528,805
Philadelphia	8,443,938	8,463,353
St. Louis	3,474,705	2,611,039
Baltimore	2,397,644	1,666,071
New Orleans	966,068	922,718

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, $1.25 discount; St. Louis, $1.25 discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Move Upward and Close at the Highest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The stock market today was uniformly strong and a moderate volume of business was well distributed. Sugar led the list in point of activity and gave tone to the general speculation on the evidence of manipulation upward by the powerful inside interests in the property. London was also a considerable factor, turning to the bull side after its recent persistent selling. The operations from this quarter, as well as the domestic dealings, had, however, a strong professional flavor. An encouraging development also was increasing activity and pronounced strength in the railway bond market on investment purchases. The improvement in this department is hailed with great satisfaction, being held by the traders to foreshadow continued strength in the better class of stocks. The speculation is still held in check, however, by the closeness of the time money market. Further arrivals of gold from Europe were reported, bringing the total amount received since the movement was inaugurated up to $6,500,000. Of the $3,075,000 received today $1,750,000 in coin was deposited at the Subtreasury in exchange for legal tenders; $500,000 in gold bars was placed in the assay office, and the balance was deposited in various banks. The market appeared to move upward in a fairly buoyant fashion despite the continued publication of discouraging traffic reports, business disasters, and the apparent contest between the railroads in various parts of the country, and particularly the South and Southwest, to see how much money can be thrown away in competition. The opening was strong and fractionally higher on the improvement in London quotations and covering of shorts for that account and for local dealers. The internationals and grangers were in chief request in the initial trading, with Sugar and Manhattan also contributing measurably to the dealings. Reading was dealt in, third assessment paid, and touched 14 at the outset. As the forenoon progressed the bull movement assumed greater proportions and extended to a number of the low-priced shares and the specialties. The dealers displayed continued aggressive strength on moderate transactions, Reading rising to 15¼. The market displayed spurts of activity and at intervals large-sized blocks of stocks changed hands. Eventually the highest prices in the present movement were recorded in a number of instances, covering of shorts being noted on an extensive scale. At the high point foreign offerings appeared and realizations for local account also occurred, but were offset by an easier tendency in exchange and in call money rates. Around delivery hour further fractional concessions occurred, but in the late dealings renewed strength was displayed. The extreme gains ranged from 1@3 per cent. The market closed strong at more recent concessions from the best figures of the day.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong and active, with a number of the usually inactive issues figuring in the dealings. The gains were material in most cases and ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. Union Pacific sinking fund 8s, however, declined 2¼ to 73 on the non-payment of the Sept. 1 interest. The sales were 1,379,000.

Government bonds were higher all around on transactions of $100,000.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Spt.4.	Spt.3.
Amn. Sugar	52,100	114¾	112½	114⅛	112¼
Do pfd	300	101	100½	101	100¼
Amn. Tobacco	5,800	64	62¼	63⅞	62⅝
Amn. Cot. Oil	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
Do pfd	200	46	44¾	46	44½
Adams Express	100	143½	143½	143½	....
Atchison	1,800	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¼
Do pfd	1,200	18	17¼	18	17¼
Amn. Spirits Co.	400	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5½
Do pfd	400	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Bklyn U. Gas	100	85	85	85	....
Bklyn Rapid	200	21	21	21	....
Bay State Gas	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	15½
Balto. & Ohio	400	12⅞	12½	12½	12⅞
C., B. & Q.	24,500	65⅝	63⅞	65⅝	63⅜
C. & N. W.	5,900	99	96⅝	99	97
Do pfd	100	145	145	145	....
C., M. & St. P.	34,600	70	68⅛	69⅝	67⅜
Do pfd	600	127	126	127	125½
C., R. I. & P.	6,800	59¼	57	59	57
C., St. P., M. & O.	1,400	38	37	37	37
Can. So.	300	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Ches. & O.	2,200	14	13⅝	14	13⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	500	25	24⅜	25	24½
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	1,700	101¼	99½	101¼	99¼
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	900	146½	144⅞	146½	145
Chicago Gas	8,100	59⅝	57⅜	59⅝	57⅝
Colo. Fuel & I.	2,000	20	18½	20	18⅝
Del. & Hud.	300	122	121	121	121¼
D. & R. G. pfd	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	41½
Gen. Electric	5,100	26⅝	25⅜	26½	25⅜
Illinois Steel	1,500	39	36½	36½	36½
Ia. Cent. pfd	100	25	25	25	23¾
Lake Shore	400	145¼	144½	145¼	145
Louis. & Nash	2,100	41⅛	39½	40⅝	39¼
L. E. & W. pfd	100	64½	64½	64½	64
L., N. A. & C.	100	2½	2½	2½	....
Do pfd	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
Laclede Gas	700	22	21	22	21
Met. Traction	100	93	93	93	92⅝
Mich. Central	50	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
M., K. & T. pfd	400	22¼	22¼	22	22⅝
Manhattan	9,000	83⅛	82¼	82½	82¼
Missouri Pacific	1,600	19	18¼	19	18¼
Minn. Iron	300	47	46½	47	46½
Minn. & St. L.	300	15	14½	15	15¼
Do 1st pfd	4,100	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	66
Nor. Pacific	1,600	11⅞	11	11⅞	10⅝
Do pfd	2,300	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	....
N. Y., L. E. & W.	700	13¼	13¼	13¼	12¼
Do 1st pfd	200	30½	30½	30½	28½
N. Y. Cent.	600	93	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝
Nor. & W. pfd	100	13½	13½	13½	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	200	8½	8⅝	8½	8¼
Do pfd	1,300	23¼	21	23¼	21
Nor. Amn. Co.	1,400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W.	800	13¼	12⅞	13¼	....
Nat. Lead	500	21⅜	21	21⅜	21
Do pfd	100	82	82	82	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
*Phila. & Read.	14,300	15¼	13⅝	15	8⅝
Pac. Mail	2,000	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	....
Pullman	700	142	141½	142	141
P., C., C. & St. L.	200	12	12	12	12¼
Do pfd	200	47	45½	47	....
Southern Ry	1,100	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜
Do pfd	3,100	21⅜	20½	21¼	20⅜
So. Pacific	300	16	16	16	16¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Do pfd	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Tenn. Coal	5,200	20⅝	19⅜	20	19¼
Union Pacific	1,000	5⅞	5½	5⅞	5¼
U. S. Rubber	100	17	17	17	....
Do pfd	200	72¼	71	72¼	73
U. S. Cordage	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
U. S. Leather pfd	4,100	50¼	48⅝	50¼	48⅝
W. & L. E.	1,300	6¼	6	6	6¼
Do pfd	45	24¼	24¼	24¼	....
Wabash	900	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	....
Do pfd	1,500	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13¼
West. Union	5,000	80½	79	80	78¾

*Three assessments $5.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	United States	35
American	100	Fargo	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

New U. S. 4s, reg.	115¾	U. S. 4s, reg.	108¾
New U. S. 4s, coup.	115¾	U. S. 4s, coup.	107
U. S. 5s, reg.	110¼	U. S. 2s, reg.	92
U. S. 5s, coup.	110¼		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 Am Spirits 6s 61¾
3000 Ann Arbor 4s 67¼
202000 Atch 4s.74½@75½
288000 Atch adj 4s ....32⅝@34¼
2000 Can So 1st...107
4000 Cent Pac 6s of '97..........100
1000 C-O gen 4½s 67¼
2000 C-E gen 5s.. 97¾
1000 C-NW ext 4s.102
23000 CRI-P ext 5s ....99¾@100¼
3000 CStL-NO 5s.114
10000 Col Mid 1st tr 68
1000 CStPM-O con120½
71000 C-NP 1st tr ....39¾@41
15000 C-E 1st ....104¾@105
4000 CB-Q deb 5s.. 95
500 D-RG 4s..... 85
18000 D-RG 1st.....112
2000 FtW-DC 1st tr............ 51¼
1000 F-PM PtH dv 5s............ 80½
3000 Ga Pac 1st...103
16000 GH-SA .90⅞@91
4000 Mx-Pac 5s int gtn 1st..........115
8000 Ia C 1st 5s. ....90¼@91
2000 K-DM 1st....102½
5000 Lac Gas 5s.. ....87¼@87½
5000 Lex Av 1st..111
1000 L-N con.....104½
1000 LE-W 1st 5s.114
2000 L-N un gold 4s............ 72¼
1000 Mid of NJ 1st113
1000 M-StP C-PW 5s............109¼
5000 do C-Mo R 5s.105
5000 MK-E 1st.... 86
4000 MK-T 4s..... 80
40000 MK-T 2d..50¼@¼
4000 MK-T of Tex 5s............ 69
1000 M-E 1st.....134½
10000 Mex Int 1st 4s 73½
2000 NYO-W 5s...105¾
5000 NYS-W fund 5s............ 94¾
5000 NY-NE 6s..110@¾
5000 NYLE-W gm lien........... 59
17000 NC-StL 1st.. ....125¼@126
15000 NC-StL con.. 95
3000 NYS-W gm.. 65¼
1000 NP 2d coup tr ctf asstd....105
620000 NP con 5s tr ctf asstd..44@45
2000 NP 1st coup.113
4000 NP 1st 6s. ....112¼@113
50000 NP 1st reg.. ....112@113
2000 NP 3d coup tr ctf asstd.... 65¾
15000 NP Cal tr nts Morgan ctf.. 86¾
2000 N R of Cal 5s 92½
10000 NYS-W gm.. 66½
1000 ORImp 1st... 75
3000 OR-N ct 5s tr ctfs........... 61
30000 OSL 6s tr ctf.106
7000 P-R 1st inc.. 32¾
44000 do 2d inc.. ....18⅝@19¼
84000 P-R gen 4s tr ctfs...73½@74¼
1000 R-D 6s......115
4000 RGW 1st....69@¼
1000 StJ-GI 1st tr ctfs........... 38
1000 StL-IM 1st ex 5s............ 99
43000 SA-AP 4s...50@¼
5000 S Pac of A 1st 93½
5000 StLA-TH 1st 5s............105
1000 StL-IM 5s... 69
41000 So Ry 1st 5s ....83¼@84¼
2000 Tx Pac 1st 5s ....79@80½
20000 T-P 2d....... 17
2000 3d Av 1st 5s.119
1000 TP-W 4s..... 68½
1000 TStL-KC 1st tr ctfs........ 64
61000 U S 4s coup of 1925...115⅝@116¼
35000 UPD-G 1st.. ....29¼@30
29000 U S Cord 1st tr ctfs....17@17⅜
1000 U P sf........ 73
1000 Un El 1st... 70½
1000 U P Cal tr 6s 95
2000 U P 1st of '98 99¼
1000 U S Leath 6s.110
10000 WNY-P inc.. 11
13000 Wab 1st 5s.103@¼
6000 Wab 2d 5s... 68½
2000 W S gtd 4s..102½
62000 Wis C 1st tr ctfs........30@31

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—In Boston it was a day of higher prices and broadening trading. The copper shares naturally absorbed considerable attention, but there were many good advances among the railway shares and in other specialties. Montana jumped 1½ to 78⅛. Old Dominion was bought by its old supporters and rose another point to 15⅝, while the rest of the mining list was firm. Last night's closing break in Bay State Gas apparently attracted new buying orders, for the price opened ¾ better at 7¾, and was maintained at a further gain to 8⅛. Monetary conditions are quiet with a sentimentally easier feeling. For call money 6 per cent is the prevailing rate. Time rates are 6½@7 per cent. Mercantile paper is quoted nominally at 8@9 per cent discount. Clearing house rate, 6 per cent. Usual quotations follow:

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	7,100	112½	114¾	112½	114¼
Atchison	150	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
Bay State Gas	1,400	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾
Bell Telephone	150	205	206	205	205
Bost. & Maine	115	159	159	159	159
C., B. & Q.	5,000	63⅝	65⅝	63¼	65⅝
Chicago Junct. Ry	125	82	82¼	82	82¼
Do pfd	60	98	98	98	98
Erie Telephone	25	57	57½	57	57½
General Electric	100	26	26¾	26	26¾
Illinois Steel	250	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Mexican Central	825	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼
Org. Short Line	50	12½	12½	12½	12½
Pullman	23	142	142	141½	142
West End R. R.	350	66⅝	67½	66⅝	66¾
Do pfd	16	90½	90½	90½	90½

BONDS.

$5000 Gas 1st	79	$1000 N E 7s	115
3000 N E 6s	110	1000 Mex C inc	17
2000 CB-N 5s	98¼		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Stagnant with the Exception of Americans.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets were stagnant today, except for Americans, which were distinctly better. Even Kaffirs were lifeless. Consols have risen to 112⅜ on the abatement in the gold exports to America, although the best informed consider that there is more gold to go.

The question of raising the selling price of bar gold is understood to have been considered by the Bank of England officials today, but no change was made.

Americans opened good and continued so all day, closing nearly at the best. Louisville and Nashville was alone dull.

A good feature today was the bidding for low-priced gold bonds here.

The Paris and Berlin markets were firm.

Large Cut in Southern Rates.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 4.—The latest move in the rate war in the South was the filing with the Inter-State Commerce Commission today of new rates by the Baltimore Steam Packet company (the Bay line). These are to be operative between Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Old Point Comfort and Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, beginning Sept. 7. The new tariff is stated to be a cut of from 35 to 40 per cent.

Minneapolis and St. Louis' Earnings.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad reports gross earnings for July of $157,637, an increase of $5,177 as compared with the same month last year, and net $53,842, a decrease of $3,932.

Mixed Bathing in England.

Mixed bathing—that is, the propriety of men and women bathing together—and whether husband and wife would not do better to take their vacations apart, are two of the burning questions in England this summer.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

FREIGHT RATE WAR RESULTS IN ANOTHER SHARP REDUCTION.

Lowest Tariff Ever in Force Between Chicago and St. Paul Is Announced by the Lake Superior Transit Company—Significance of the Move Is Thought to Be That the Car Ferry Line Will Not Be Allowed a Differential—Items of Interest.

Great surprise was caused among the Chicago-St. Paul railroad officials last evening when they received notice that the Lake Superior Transit company had made another reduction in the freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul. The new tariff it announced last evening makes the following rates: First class, 10 cents; second, 9 cents; third, 8 cents; fourth, 6 cents; fifth, 4 cents; Class A, 6 cents; and Classes B and C, 4 cents.

These rates are the lowest ever made between the two cities. They are a "kick" at the Car Ferry line, which has steadily met the steamship line's rates. The Car Ferry line is not likely to meet these rates.

The action of the Lake Superior Steamship company in making another reduction in rates is believed to be a notice to the Car Ferry line that it will not be allowed a differential rate under any consideration, and if it desires to bring the war to an end it must concede at next Thursday's meeting the old differential rate to the Lake Superior Steamship line.

WOULD SERIOUSLY HURT NEW YORK.

Trunk Lines May Stop Competing for Export Grain Traffic.

The 15-cent rate on corn from Chicago to New York, put in effect by joint traffic trust lines several months ago to meet the gulf competition, expires by limitation on Sept. 15, and unless action is taken by the Board of Managers between now and then the rate will go back to the 20-cent basis.

As the Eastern roads could get but little of the business at the 15-cent basis, it is fair to predict they will get none of it at a 20-cent basis.

Some of the trust lines claim it will be better to stop the competition and let the gulf lines have the export business.

TRY TO END CATTLE RATE WAR.

General Freight Agents in Session to Settle the Trouble.

General Freight Agents of the Western roads interested in the cattle transportation business from Texas and Oklahoma points are in session at St. Louis with the view of settling the cattle rate war between the Rock Island road and the Southwestern Traffic Association roads. The Southwestern Traffic Association lines, it is said, are now ready to make a reasonable concession to the Rock Island in order to bring about the maintenance of higher rates.

FEEL GOOD OVER THE RESULT.

Large G. A. R. Business Done by the Railroads.

Chicago-St. Paul roads have figured up the number of passengers carried by them from and via Chicago to the Grand Army encampment at St. Paul and the Knights of Pythias conclave at Minneapolis. Following is the statement: Milwaukee and St. Paul, 6,500; Northwestern, 4,000; Chicago Great Western, 3,500; Burlington, 1,500; Wisconsin Central, 500; Rock Island, 250. Total, 16,250.

Finley May Go Back to the Southern.

New York, Sept. 4.—At a meeting of the directors of the Southern railway company today the resignation of the Second Vice-President, W. H. Baldwin Jr., was accepted, to take effect Sept. 15, and W. W. Finley, formerly Third Vice-President of the Southern railway company, was chosen to succeed him. It is stated here upon authority that Mr. Baldwin has been called to the Presidency of the Long Island railroad company in place of Austin Corbin, deceased.

Increase in Santa Fe Earnings.

Santa Fé earnings are steadily increasing. For the month of July, 1896, gross earnings were $83,135 in excess of those for the corresponding month last year. Operating expenses decreased $234,946 and net earnings increased $318,081.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Courts Will Reopen Next Tuesday.

Judges of the Cook County courts, as well as the attorneys, are returning to Chicago today from the various resorts where they have been engaged in the enjoyment of the summer vacation. With the exception of the slight reprieve accorded them by Sunday and Labor day, on Monday, a mass of business awaits them, which will be taken up on Tuesday and continue uninterrupted until the torrid period of 1897.

Incoming trains yesterday were crowded with limbs of the law. Their return was precipitated by the announcement by the clerks of the various courts that the term would open sooner this year than ever before. The congested condition of the Criminal Court calendar is largely responsible for the haste. Criminal Court Clerk Magerstadt has on his books the names of 1,282 malefactors. State's-Attorney Kern was desirous of resuming work, and the call was issued. Three Judges have been assigned to this branch of business by Chief Justice Tuley, and will commence the trial of cases on Tuesday. They are Judges Clifford, Hutchinson, and Burke. One week later they will be assisted by Judge Dunne, who has not yet returned.

The civil courts will be equally active, and as a result 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning will witness a resumption of legal business in Cook County.

News of the near approach of the openeing of the courts was received with enthusiasm by the prisoners in the County Jail. Jailer Whitman said last night:

"The boys are pleased. The summer months are always dreaded by them. There are now 520 prisoners in the jail, and all profess to be anxious for trial. Of this number thirty are in murderers' row."

Monday being Labor day, police court will be held only at the armory on that day. Justice Underwood's section will be in session. Justice Richardson will not hold court either today or Monday.

Circuit and Superior Court Judgments

Judge Burke—159692—Stiles & Stone vs. Dewitt C. Butts; on findg, $1,051.—161212—Phil Heckler, admnstr., vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; on finding, $300 and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Burke—4428—Guilford vs. Cass; decree sale.—4298—Irving vs. Briggs; dec.—159767—Same vs. Same; same.—159768—Same vs. Same; same.—159769—Same vs. Same; same.—159770—Same vs. Same; same.—159771—Same vs. Same; same.—159772—Same vs. Same; same.—159773—Hunt vs. Briggs; decree.—4196—Arnold vs. Johnson; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Goggin—Emergency business.
Judge Burke—Emergency business.
County Court—No court.
Judge Kohlsaat—No court.

Tuesday's Criminal Court Call.

Judge Burke—Branch No. 2—Nos. 5441, 5446, 5046, 4755, 5037, 5440, 5189, 5215, 5218, 5232, 5236. Judge Clifford—Branch No. 4—Nos. 5244, 5295, 5316, 5317, 5330, 5347, 5350, 5372, 5403, 5021. Judge Hutchinson—Branch No. 5—Nos. 5217, 5287, 5289, 5292, 5115, 5156, 5229, 5411, 5312, 5313, 4617.

Hidden from Sight.

In former times deformed people were frequently thrown into prison to be kept out of sight.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION
—OF THE—
Hibernian Banking Association,

At Chicago, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 1st day of September, 1896, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,243,437.45
Overdrafts		2,030.77
United States bonds		29,085.87
Other bonds and stocks		306,257.44
Real estate		100,291.78
Furniture and fixtures		6,458.56
Demand secured loans	$729,151.95	
Cash on hand	691,327.81	
Due from Chicago banks	609,069.89	
Due from banks other than Chicago	80,847.39	2,110,397.04
Total		$4,797,958.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 222,000.00
Undivided profits		348,943.46
Savings deposits, subject to notice		3,361,823.65
Individual deposits	$762,329.54	
Demand certificates of deposit	16,831.11	
Certified checks	63,548.72	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,943.44	
Due to other banks	14,538.99	865,191.80
Total		$4,797,958.91

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, Hamilton B. Dox, Cashier of the Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of September, 1896. ADAM F. FRASER,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1896.

Bragg is a good man, but Holdfast Palmer is a better.

It is evident that Col. Henry Watterson did not get the two pairs or better.

Senator Peffer is keeping so quiet the suspicion arises that he is thinking.

Third round—Forman came up fresh and smiling. Altgeld was apparently groggy.

In other words, Player Sewall is prepared to make a sacrifice hit if the interests of the team demand it.

But, after all, it is still the G. O. P. against the Pop.—the Grand Old Party against the Poor Old Party.

Those Georgia Populists who refuse to allow Tom Watson to go out of the State are either very unselfish or very shrewd.

The Boy Orator is not noted for modesty, but the reason why he does not grow a beard is probably that he hasn't the face to do it.

Mr. Bryan has been compelled to admit so many things that the ticket he is running on should be known as the ticket of admission.

There are a lot of people who are inclined to doubt Alchemist Bryan's assertion that the secret of transmutation of metals is legislation.

After November it will be said that "among those mentioned for the Presidency were W. J. Bryan of Nebraska and John M. Palmer of Illinois."

Before Mr. Bryan talks any more about getting what is due him in November he should pause to reflect that all the American people owe him is a grudge.

Chairman Jones is so hard pressed for funds that the best he can do for the cause in New York is to go down there every now and then and spend a few days.

In order to be in accord with the national head of his party the silver candidate for Governor of Wisconsin should change his name from Silverthorne to Goldthorns.

It is stated that the school census shows that in Chicago "Americans pure and simple" number only 332,883. How many Americans of the other kind are there?

Several days having passed without news of a resurrection, it may probably be safe to say that Bill Doolin is a dead game sport. That will fit the case in any contingency.

At last it appears to have reached the consciousness of Mr. Cleveland that the third-term movement, if not dead, is in a state of suspended animation for at least four years.

People who have seen George Alfred Townsend and observed his girth will be slow to believe the story that he ran away when somebody asked his opinion of the bloomer girl.

In writing appreciative notices of William Morris, the English poet, who is ill, it should not fail to be mentioned that he has designed some of the most horrible wallpapers that ever gave a man a nightmare.

John P. Irish's speech at the Indianapolis convention is another reason why the distinguished ex-editor of the San Francisco Alta California should be kept continually on tap during the rest of the campaign.

"Coin" Harvey's action in drawing out of the bank all his funds in gold and locking them up in a safe-deposit vault shows that even the most aggressive champion of the white metal may have a yellow streak in him.

According to the enterprising foreign correspondent, "the Sultan is much perturbed." He does not like the idea of foreign powers interfering with his imperial prerogative to slaughter as many of his subjects as he wants to.

When an esteemed contemporary speaks of "a lady newspaper correspondent" it should explain which "lady newspaper" it means. In this campaign of hard knocks there are several newspapers that are trying to be "perfect ladies."

"**It** should be a penitentiary offense," excitedly exclaims the Galveston News, "to write so that a printer cannot read it." But exceptions should be made in favor of certain persons, such as Bryan, Tillman, and Altgeld. In their cases it should be a penitentiary offense to write in any other way.

One of the comical features of the Presidential campaign is the showing made by the religious denominations. Gen. Palmer is a Baptist, Maj. McKinley is a Methodist, and Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian. The Baptists and Methodists are making the point that as Cleveland and Harrison are Presbyterians, the country has already been under Presbyterian control for twelve years, and there is a manifest impropriety in making it sixteen by the election of Bryan. The Baptists add that they have never had the Presidency, and that it is surely their turn at last to taste the sweets of power. The Methodists had eight years of it in Gen. Grant.

The New York stock market was strong and fairly active. The New York Biscuit directory has been reorganized. Sterling exchange rates remained unchanged. New York exchange was quoted $1.25 discount.—Leading speculative produce markets were moderately active and weaker. As compared with the latest prices of Thursday September wheat closed ¼@⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye ¼ cent higher, barley steady, flaxseed ¼@½ cent higher, pork and lard 5 cents lower, and ribs steady.

Hereafter it will be vain for Philadelphia to make a show of resentment at the remarks about her soporific qualities. Li Hung Chang had an imperial command to visit Cramp's ship-yards there, but when the time came to go he was found to be plunged in a sleep from which nobody could awake him.

Somebody should calm the American correspondent of the London Chronicle, who says in all seriousness that if Bryan is defeated there will be a revolution in this country. Unless, of course, he means a revolution of sentiment among business-men. If Bryan is defeated there will certainly be that kind of a revolution. The merchants and manufacturers will immediately alter their feeling in regard to the future. Instead of being despondent and unhappy, as they have been for nearly four years past, they will feel cheerful and confident. Instead of buying as little as possible they will buy as much as possible. Instead of putting their accumulations away they will invest them in all kinds of enterprise. Yes, there is certain to be a revolution if Bryan is defeated. But not the kind the Chronicle means. Republican institutions are grounded on the intelligent patriotism of free men, and nothing conceivable can endanger them.

If the American workingman knew anything of the Mexican peon, with whom the free silver men are constantly comparing him, he would take them by the scruff of the neck and throw them over the border. The American—free, intelligent, moral, Christian, and possessed of the sovereign right of the ballot—can no more be compared to the half-breed Mexican—practically a serf, ignorant with an ignorance that would be incomprehensible to a Chinese, immoral and degraded with superstition—than he can be compared to the Patagonian savage or the Australian bushman. The free silver men might as well say that what is good for the Patagonian or the bushman would be good for the Illinois farmer as to say that a financial system that is developed enough for Mexico is desirable for us. The fact of the matter is that Mexico, leaving out a few rich men in two or three cities, is not entitled to be called a civilized country.

It appears that the name of the new steamship which arrived in Puget Sound from Japan the other day is the Myke Maru. There is a Celtic flavor about this appellation which gives rise to the question whether it is the Japanese spelling of an Irish name. No reason is in evidence why it may not be. It would indeed be strange if members of the brave and adventurous race which has contributed so many valuable and distinguished persons to the population of the United States had not pushed their way to the domain of the Mikado, where there are so many rich opportunities for the capable and daring. Very likely, if the truth were known, it would be found that not a few kimonos cover stalwart Irish frames in the land of cherry blossoms; and nobody would be surprised to learn that the Myke Maru was named in just honor of a descendant of King Brian. If so, it is a safe guess that he is in the statesman line of business over there.

"COIN" HARVEY IMITATING ACHAN.

Coin Harvey's explanation is that the 125 double eagles he badgered the bank into letting him have are to be used as an "object lesson" to convince people what a bad thing gold is.

It may be that that number of double eagles will make a stack just a foot high, and that Harvey desires to convince the people it is infamous so much value should occupy such little space. It may be that Harvey intends to take along with him 2,500 silver dollars and pile them up on the platform and show how much more space they occupy, and therefore how much more desirable they are.

If all Harvey wants is to give an idea of the room taken up by $2,500 in gold coin, all that is necessary for him to do is to have some wooden disks made of the proper size and colored yellow. They will be much more portable and will not lead people into temptation.

For in spite of the alleged hatred of gold felt by the free silverites it might not be safe for Harvey to display 125 double eagles in their sight. They would be likely to make a sudden rush for the platform and lay unhallowed hands on the "object lesson." Harvey knows that, and nobody will believe he is going to carry this pile of gold around with him and display it until he does so.

It is to be feared that Harvey intends to hoard that gold—to put it away in a safety deposit vault—so that if Bryan should be elected he will be able to exchange it for 5,000 silver dollars.

If Harvey has done this he has followed the example of Achan, who hid the shekel of gold in his tent. He put it there because there were no safety deposit vaults. It is true Achan came to an evil end, and so will Harvey if he falls into the hands of the free silverites after it is discovered that he has been laying in a stock of the "accursed thing."

"REPLENISHING THE CURRENCY."

Bryan asserts that "when the government prohibits the making of a dollar by an individual, then the government assumes the solemn duty of creating enough dollars for the people to do business with." This sage utterance was applauded.

Is this meant as an insinuation that the government has been negligent in the creation of dollars? If so, it is unwarranted. The government has been so active in the work of creation that it has produced 425 million silver dollars, 346 million greenback dollars, and 146 million Sherman note dollars. This is outside of the gold dollars which have been coined and of the 212 million dollars in national bank notes.

There are in circulation 1,600 million dollars of different kinds, each bearing the stamp of the government. That does not look as if it had been neglectful of its duty and had failed to give the people dollars enough "to do business with." There were dollars enough to do business with in the prosperous days of 1890-'92, when there were fewer than now. There are more than enough to do business with now, when so many men are driven out of business by the free silver agitation.

There is no scarcity of dollars, but there is a scarcity of confidence. There is a lack of the courage to use dollars so as to make a profit out of them. Nevertheless Bryan clamors for more dollars. Sixteen hundred million of them are not enough for him.

He demands free coinage in order "to replenish the currency of the Nation." It needs no replenishing. There is at this moment more currency than is needed, and yet this financial quack proposes to add more. He demands that every man who has 50 cents' worth of silver be allowed to have a dollar made out of it, which he will put in circulation.

But the dollars with which this proposed work of "replenishing" is to be carried on will be bogus dollars. They will be worth only half a dollar apiece. Their injection into the circulation will not merely "replenish" it with inferior dollars, but will deplete it by driving out the good dollars already there.

The free coinage of silver dollars will drive out the gold dollars and will reduce by one-half the purchasing power of all the silver and paper dollars. The value of the latter will drop from about 1,200 millions to 600 millions. The 600 millions of gold will go abroad.

Thus Bryan's plan of replenishing the currency will purge it powerfully. If adopted, the government, instead of creating dollars enough for the people to do business with, will take away the good dollars they have now and leave them with an inadequate number of inferior quality.

Nevertheless there are people who are ignorant enough to applaud when this quack doctor from Nebraska holds forth on the virtues of his currency replenishment nostrum. What the currency needs is for him to keep his hands off and not inject water and drive out blood.

CLOSE OF G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Maj. Thaddeus Stevens Clarkson of Omaha has added to his other distinctions the honor of an election as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The sentiment in his favor was so strong among the veterans assembled at St. Paul that the election became one by acclamation before the poll could be completed. Maj. Clarkson has held high positions in the councils of the organization, and has won a wide reputation for his executive ability. He will have as an assistant Gen. J. H. Mullen of Minnesota.

The G. A. R. national encampment is an excellent stimulus to the patriotism of the people. The annual gathering of these men who fought to save the Nation presents a forceful object lesson to the rising generation, supplementing the lesser influences of the individual posts. A typical illustration was given at St. Paul of the quality of the sentiment inspired on these occasions. When the old soldiers marched through the streets the parade was headed by younger soldiers arrayed in bright new uniforms, equipped most formidably to touch the imagination of the populace. But while the thousands looked and admired and even cheered, the enthusiasm was reserved for men of a different stamp. These came in straggling column, in humble garb, bowed with age, racked with infirmities, but bearing aloft the tattered emblems of the Nation they had fought to save. To them the hearts of the spectators went out. For them burst forth the loudest cheers, the tribute of the people who are enjoying the blessings of the Union to the men who suffered most in its defense. It must have been a notable spectacle in St. Paul, and its inspiration will be felt by every man who loves his country. It is this subtle, wholesome sentiment enshrining the Grand Army of the Republic that brings its encampments, State or National, so close to the hearts of all the people.

The practical interests are confined almost entirely to the veterans themselves. It is gratifying to learn, therefore, from the reports of executive officers that the organization is in a most flourishing condition, and appears to be feeling lightly as yet the blight of time that is to be its final annihilator. The total membership in good standing is 340,610, slightly larger than last year, while 42,511 others are on the suspended list, having been unable to meet the financial requirements. These are distributed among 7,302 posts in the various States and Territories. In spite of the hard times the amount expended for charity during the year was $211,949, a few thousands in excess of the amount of the year previous.

The veterans in their encampment this year appear to have been chiefly concerned in a business way in obtaining the revision of pension laws as provided for in the Pickler bill that has passed the House and is pending in the Senate. They desire also to encourage the use in the public schools of histories of the civil war that, in the words of the retiring Commander-in-Chief, "will properly reflect the spirit of truth and loyalty and justly record the services of our comrades, the soldier citizens of our land." This is a protest against certain text-books that apparently justify to an extent the Southern cause and that are not in accord with patriotic American sentiment.

COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF CHICAGO.

The statistics of the recent school census show that Chicago's population is made up of 332,883 people born in America of American parents, 645,029 born in America of foreign parents, 40,740 born in America, one parent being American, and 580,623 born in foreign lands. The presentment is a striking commentary on the cosmopolitan character of the city that is destined to be the greatest in the United States and perhaps in the world. The German element numbers 424,537, and of these 193,487 were not born in the United States. Ireland comes next with 226,636, of whom 95,676 were born abroad. The total of Swedes is 100,022, slightly more than half of whom were not born in this country. Poland contributes 87,450, Bohemia 80,014, England 56,258, Norway 45,780, Scotland 35,243, Canada 33,010, Russia 28,352, Italy 22,346, with the rest "scattering," led by the French, Danish, and Hollandish at about 20,000 each.

In each of these nationalities about one-half were foreign born. From this somewhat extraordinary array it will be seen that only two cities in the German Empire, Berlin and Hamburg, have a greater German population than Chicago; only two in Sweden, Stockholm and Gateborg, have more Swedes, and only two in Norway, Kristiania and Bergen, have more Norwegians. Irish, Polish, and Dutch cities also are closely pressed by Chicago for supremacy in these respective nationalities. At the bottom of the list is Mexico with 102 representatives, while Spain contributes only 787 and Greece 714. The Chinese rival the latter two with 744. The colored contingent consists of 22,742, all of whom are native born.

In the statement of those American born and with one parent American, there are some interesting racial indications. Among the Germans there are 14,557 evidences of intermarriage with Americans, among the Canadians 3,043, with the figures dwindling down gradually through the Scotch, Swedes, Norwegians, French, and Bohemians, until the Poles are reached at the bottom of the list with only 292 intermarriages out of their total of 87,450.

The distribution of this population throughout the city shows a marked degree of clannishness. This is most conspicuous again with the Poles, 14,626 of whom are massed in one ward, the Sixteenth, while in twenty-one wards there are less than 500 Poles in each. The Germans naturally are generously scattered, although there are about 45,000 in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the totals in each being about the same. With a population so heterogeneous it is apparent the problem of municipal government must be rendered very complex. Although there appears to be no marked friction caused by conflicting national characteristics, yet there is no doubt that the heterogeneous nature of the population makes satisfactory local government harder to realize. That is something hasty critics would do well to consider.

WHY WHEAT IS LOW.

Two years ago Senator Peffer made a report to the Senate on the cause of the fall in agricultural prices. In that report he declares that—

> Our home prices for wheat are largely controlled by the foreign wheat market, and that is regulated by those who supply the greater part of the demand. The effect on our wheat market is to bring down prices. Our strongest rival is now India, whose farmers during the last seven years furnished nearly one-half as much as we did of the wheat requirements of our best customer—England. . . . Wages of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day, and wheat costs about 13 cents per bushel on the farm there.

Another strong rival referred to elsewhere in the report is Argentina, whose farmers have cheaper and fresher lands and whose labor expenses are much less than those of their American competitors.

Cheap land or cheap labor, or both combined, are what the American wheat-raiser has to contend against, and not the gold standard. The Argentine farmer can get fresh government land for a song, and hence does not have to put as much capital into his farm as the Minnesota or Dakota farmer does. He pays less for farm labor, and his transportation facilities are often better. Hence he can sell his grain more cheaply.

The moment the Suez Canal was opened the wheat-raisers of India, who already had cheap labor, got quick and cheap transportation, and became formidable competitors. Fill up the Suez Canal and force them to send their wheat around the Cape of Good Hope and they would cease to be such dangerous rivals. Give the wheat-raiser of the Northwest deep-water transportation from Duluth to Liverpool and he would get more for his wheat than he does now.

The American wheat-raiser has got to deal with the fact stated by Senator Peffer that wheat costs about 13 cents a bushel on the India farm, largely because labor is so poorly paid there.

It is estimated that it costs 65 cents to raise a bushel in New York or Pennsylvania, and about 50 cents in Kansas.

How does the free silver farmer think this difference in the cost of production between America and India will be done away with by free coinage? Does he think the cost of labor will be increased in India, and not increased here? Or does he think the cost of labor will be decreased here and not increased in India? Does he expect to see the American farm laborer injured or the laborer in India benefited?

Free coinage will not increase the yield to the acre. It will not add to the number of wheat consumers. It will do nothing to aid the farmer. By creating a panic, by disorganizing all branches of business, by reducing the city consumption of wheat and all other farm products free coinage will do the farmer indescribable injury. It will damage his home market, which is his mainstay.

VICTORY FOR THE CHICAGO NOZZLE.

The loss by fire of a $50,000 grammar school will be a severe blow to the educational interests of Riverside, but the gravity of the disaster is aggravated by the discredit that simultaneously fell upon the nozzle of the hose of the Fire Department of Clyde. The prompt response of the firemen of Clyde when the appeal for aid rang over the telephone wires unfortunately was attended by a similar promptness on the part of the brave laddies of Lawndale, led by the redoubtable Marshal Donohue. The Clydeites were first on the scene by a small margin and preëmpted the aperture of the nearest hydrant with a hose that terminated in a diminutive nozzle. The first object that attracted the attention of the Lawndales when they came dashing up was the size of this nozzle and the corresponding size of the stream of water that trickled forth, and Donohue, prepared for just such an emergency with a large-sized nozzle hanging from his belt, proceeded to make an exchange.

It is distressing to record that the leader of the Clydes not only failed to appreciate the enterprise of Donohue, but told him in words very much to that effect that no Chicago nozzle should ever grace or disgrace the terminal facilities of a Clyde hose. Donohue appears to have been a man of few words, and to have exhausted his vocabulary at this point in the interchange of courtesies, for he promptly knocked down the man of Clyde, nozzled the hose to his satisfaction, and then when he saw that by this time the fire was beyond the need of water went home.

It is rare that men give such exhibitions of self-control under such trying circumstances. It would have been almost impossible to restrain some firemen from trying to extinguish the flames on such an occasion. But Donohue and the man of Clyde realized that a great principle was at stake and a nozzle as well, and no mere aggregation of flames, nor any grammar school, nor even the entire educational system of Riverside should be permitted to obstruct the settlement of that grave point of difference.

GOLD THE STABLE STANDARD.

Mr. Bryan's contention is that human products have cheapened in the market because gold has appreciated, and that gold has appreciated or gained in purchasing power because the unused silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins in 1873—only to be restored in 1878.

But while half a billion silver dollars have been coined, no law has been passed allowing everybody who has 50 cents' worth of silver bullion to take it to the mint and have it coined into a dollar—that dollar to be made a legal tender and used in the payment of existing debts contracted for gold dollars.

Since no such law as that has been enacted Bryan declares there is "a corner on gold," which he alleges has doubled in value in twenty-three years, so that the dollar is a 200-cent dollar. If the "corner" is not broken by means of 50-cent dollars the gold dollar of 1919 will in his opinion be a 400-cent dollar.

If gold is measured by human labor, and that is the only standard for human beings to measure it by, that metal has depreciated steadily since 1860. But while gold buys less labor it buys more products, for there has been a fall in the prices of most commodities, due to labor-saving methods.

If the depreciation on one side is set off against the appreciation on the other it will be found that they about balance, and that when wages and prices are averaged together gold has remained stable. That is, a given quantity of gold will go as far now in the purchase of labor and commodities, taken together, as it would in 1860.

Who is the loser by this peculiarity of the gold standard? Certainly not labor, for it is helped both ways. It gets more gold for a day's or a week's work and that gold exchanges for a greater quantity of commodities.

What does Bryan offer labor instead of the gold standard? Debased, half-value, fluctuating silver monometallism. He offers a silver standard under which wages rise a little and prices rise a good deal. So, while labor gets a trifle more silver, much more silver is required to buy the commodities labor needs.

Gold depreciates in one direction and appreciates in another. One offsets the other and on the average gold is non-variable in value. Silver depreciates in both directions, but its power to purchase labor depreciates less rapidly than its power to purchase commodities. So it is an unfit standard for labor.

Hence no workingman can be benefited by Bryan's cheap money. Who can be except insolvent men, property-wreckers, and shrewd speculators who thrive in times of financial disorganization?

FARMERS AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The burden of the bad money agitators' song, in the version intended for the rural districts, is the plaint that this is a rich men's government, and that the farmers especially have always been getting the small end of the stick. As Victor Hugo said of the French revolution of 1848, self pity will cause people to revolt even against themselves. The false grounds upon which agitators are promulgating such a revolt during the present campaign may be partly seen in a survey of the work done for the farmers through the agricultural experiment stations scattered all over the Union.

Twenty years ago, at the height of the Republican era, there was established the first State agricultural station in the United States. The direct and indirect aid rendered to all farmers who were intelligent enough to profit by new ideas was so apparent that the system was rapidly extended. Now we have more than fifty such stations, manned by nearly 600 persons, and costing $1,000,000 a year. This means a substantial taxation of the whole people in the interest of the farmer, yet it is only one part of a system which has been organized for his benefit and instruction. There are, besides, the various land grant colleges, with their agricultural courses, the farmers' institutes and migratory schools of that sort, Boards of Agriculture with paid Secretaries, exhibitions of processes and products, all tending to the same end—that of bettering the condition of farms and farmers.

At stated intervals there issues from the Illinois Agricultural Station at Champaign a little budget of "bulletins" setting forth the latest results of the work carried on there. Whether the farmers read and profit by these reports is a matter largely for themselves to settle. Any one can get them by taking the trouble to send for them. It is safe to say that the "practical farmers" who would scorn most the idea of spending any time over this theoretical, kid glove farming are the very ones who would stop their horses longest to talk cheap money. But, fortunately, there are others, and there are abundant indications that much real benefit is being done by the experiment stations.

As the editor of Garden and Forest says in an article highly commending the agricultural stations, the chief aim of these institutions should be accurate scientific knowledge. There is plenty of opportunity for the so-called practical man to report the results of his work. The function of the experiment stations is to discover fundamental laws—to enlarge the body of pure agricultural science. This takes time. For the main body of farmers to learn how to profit from the new knowledge also takes time. Attention cannot be too generally called to the fact that the scientific staffs at our State experiment stations are in the main skilled investigators with appliances and opportunities which no one else possesses, and that in maintaining them the State Governments are in a way doing for agriculture what protection does for manufactures.

IRISH CONVENTION IN DUBLIN.

The Irish National convention has completed its session in Dublin by adopting a series of resolutions that are impotent except to make conspicuous the dissensions among the leaders. The followers respectively of Dillon, Healy, and Redmond waged the usual bitter verbal warfare and successfully impressed upon the conclusions of the convention the irreconcilable nature of their conflict.

The formal declaration of the majority present was that "it was of the first importance that Nationalist representatives in Parliament should be reunited in one Home Rule party, in which every supporter of that policy would be cordially received and treated according to his capacity to render service to the common cause." In another resolution the convention declared it recognized "as an essential element of an effective party the hearty coöperation and cheerful subordination of each individual member of such a party." These are sentiments that in the abstract every Irishman naturally would subscribe to, but they are meaningless as applied to the practical work in behalf of home rule for Ireland.

The "cheerful subordination of each individual" is almost humorous when compared with the almost total lack of such subordination, either cheerful or otherwise. What Ireland needs is not a constant contention of leaders for supremacy, with intermittent lulls for conventions that only add fuel to the flame, but one genuine leader around whom all can rally and who can inspire trust and enthusiasm, and who can dominate conventions so that personal ambitions will be held subservient to the Irish cause. The friends of Ireland in the United States have been so large contributors to the Irish interests, both in money and sympathy, that they are justified in demanding harmony and a show of unselfish Irish patriotism as a reward for past favors and an incentive to render more in the future. There is a great field of usefulness in Ireland for another Parnell, if he can be found. Such a man would bring order out of chaos and make the Irish vote in Parliament count.

There is considerable uneasiness in England growing out of the probability that Poet Laureate Austin may feel called upon to grind out a few stanzas about the recent affair at Zanzibar.

A New Jersey man offers to sell his 8-months-old baby for 60 cents. This shows the frightful extent to which gold, as measured by the price of commodities, has appreciated in New Jersey.

If the Republicans in Vermont had tried hard they might possibly have made that majority 16 to 1.

As to Adlai Stevenson, he feels kinder sorter and kinder sorter not; more sorter not, perhaps, than sorter.

"**Coin**" **Harvey's** $2,500 in gold is spoken of as an object lesson, for the reason, probably, that he objected to taking it in silver.

If the principle has been established that a man may call a Hyde Park policeman a rubberneck without running the risk of fine or imprisonment for violating the laws of his country the human race has been making some progress.

"**It** is no disparagement to anybody else," observes the Kansas City Journal, "to say that Benjamin Harrison is the biggest all-around statesman in America." Nevertheless, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease will look upon the assertion as a personal insult.

It was learned early in the week that the Hon. Scott Wike of the Treasury Department had come to the determination to support Bryan and Sewall, but it was too late to stop the arrangements of the sound money Democratic convention at Indianapolis.

Speaking in a General way, that's the kind of ticket they nominated at Indianapolis.

Although you spell it Li,
That is, you see,
The very reason why
You call it Lee.

Circumstances over which he has no control will prevent Editor John R. McLean from being the next United States Senator from Ohio.

Candidate Bryan's steady output of oratorical wind is due not only to numerous punctures, but to the fact that he leaks at the valve.

Mr. Sewall is willing to do anything reasonable for the success of the ticket.

But Mr. Watson mustn't crowd him.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Privileged Character.

"Mrs. Upjohn, it isn't true, is it, the story the neighbors are telling that you are five or six years older than your husb——"

"Mrs. Brodweigh, there is only one person living who has a right to ask me that question!"

"For mercy's sake, who is it?"

"Li Hung Chang!"

Still a Chance for Business.

The motononous voice of the train boy broke in upon the meditations of the sleepy traveler:

"Puck, Judge, Life, any of the sporting or comic publications, books by popular authors——"

"Not any," drowsily answered the traveler.

In a few moments the boy came back and spoke to him again:

"Bananas, oranges, ap——"

"No!"

Again the boy went away, and again he came back.

"Figs, chocolate caramels——"

"Don't want anything. I wish you would quit bothering me."

Once more the boy went away, and once more he returned.

"Now, see here," said the traveler, thoroughly awake by this time, "young chap, I don't want any lead pencils, prize packages, stationery, books, papers of any kind, cigars, fruit, candy, or skull caps. I have no use for nuts, shelled or otherwise, and you can't sell me any soap, buckles, combs, razor straps, cuff buttons, almanacs, papers of pins, corn starch, rugs, walking sticks, mustard spoons, umbrellas, night shirts, clothespins, brocaded silks, rubber bands, carpets, bicycles, shaving mugs, yachting caps, diamonds, knives or forks, cut glass, flour, bacon, pickle dishes, perfumery, coffee, tea, fine cut tobacco, coal, baby carriages, elephants, horses, or any other kind of animal, four-footed or otherwise, saw logs, mining stock, or real estate. Now will you go away and let me alone?"

"Yes, sir," rejoined the train boy in the same monotonous tone. "Want any chewing gum?"

PERSONALS.

The Trades League of Philadelphia has invited Marshall Stevens, manager of the Manchester (England) ship canal, now in New York, to visit Philadelphia and address a meeting at the Trades League and explain the operation of the ship canal and the advantages that have been enjoyed by England's manufacturing inland city in having a waterway to the sea.

An amusing anecdote is told of Robert Wallace, the Radical member of Parliament for Edinburg. The editor of a local paper asked him some time ago to furnish an article on a "light theological topic." He responded with forty columns on "The Relations Between the Presbyterian Churches and Modern Thought." The editor began using it in pieces, chopped at random from either end. At last accounts he was still at it.

Paderewski's son, when a little boy, asked his father, who was playing in Paris at the time, whether he might go to the Cirque, where Paderewski was to perform. The distinguished pianist consented. When the lad came home his father asked him how he had enjoyed himself. "O, not at all," was the youngster's reply. "It was the dullest circus I have ever been to. I expected to see you go through hoops, but you only played at the piano, just as you do at home."

When Dr. Morton, the discoverer of ether, who never received anything for his discovery except some foreign medals and the poor satisfaction of having his name inscribed in the Boston Public Library after he was dead, first administered the anæsthetic he used an apparatus something like that used by dentists in giving laughing gas to a patient; now that ether is being given combined with laughing gas the use of this apparatus has been revived.

European journals announce that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece upon Count Goluchowski, his Minister of Foreign Affairs. This action has caused much surprise, inasmuch as this highest of all orders is seldom conferred, even Count Andrassy having received it only after having added Bosnia and the Herzegovina to the realm. Count Goluchowski has been in office little over a year, and his successes are not so easily recognized as those of Andrassy were.

While Li Hung Chang was in Newcastle his interpreter illustrated his powers as a mind-reader in a way that amused the Englishmen present. It was in the great Armstrong gun works. One of the directors asked whether Li Hung Chang would be able to visit the shop where cartridge cases are made, and Lo Fing Luh repeated the question to the Ambassador, who, without so much as opening his mouth, shook his head. Thereupon the interpreter turned to the director and said: "His Excellency desires me to say that, being pressed for time, he desires you to excuse him."

CURRENT NOTES.

"Since the crime of 1873," said the argumentative boarder, "there has been no money in wheat." "Really?" said the Cheerful Idiot. "I thought lots of fellows were making dough out of it right along."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—"We will suppose now that I have kissed you." She—"Impossible." He—"Then you destroy my line of argument." She—"Well, we will suppose that you are going to kiss me. Now go on with your argument."—Truth.

"A literary education," said the lecturer, "is not of itself a finality; it is but a means to an end." "Yes," spoke up the man in the audience who had a son at Yale, "and it generally puts an end to one's means."—Buffalo Express.

Friends at Court.—"Can't tell anything about the case yet," said the lawyer. "The jury is hung." "Jerusalem!" exclaimed the prisoner, "that does beat all! But I knowed my friends 'ud lynch 'em if they got a chance at 'em."—Atlanta Constitution.

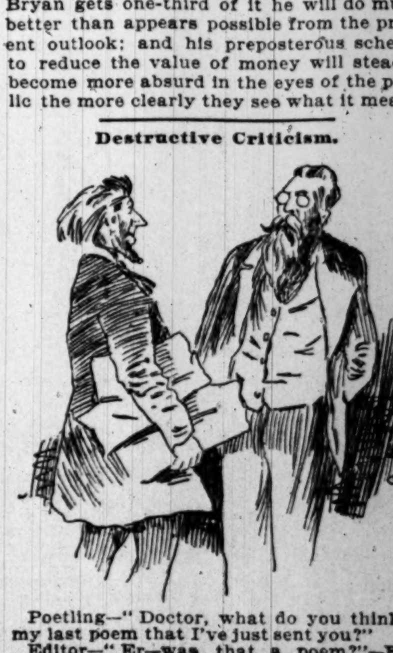
"Mrs. Smithers," said the new boarder, "you ought to build a house." "Where shall I build it?" asked the unwary landlady. "On the grounds in your coffee, Mrs. Smithers," was the response. "There's a half-acre in my cup."—Harper's Bazar.

"I thought, Alice, that you were engaged to Harry Smith, and now I hear you are going to marry his father." "That's right, Maude. The old gentleman said he could support only one of us, and I decided to be that one and took the widower."—Detroit Free Press.

VOTE OF NEW YORK.

New York Sun: The vote of the City of New York next November is likely to reach 300,000 and even to exceed that figure. If Bryan gets one-third of it he will do much better than appears possible from the present outlook; and his preposterous scheme to reduce the value of money will steadily become more absurd in the eyes of the public the more clearly they see what it means.

Destructive Criticism.



Poetling—"Doctor, what do you think of my last poem that I've just sent you?"

Editor—"Er—was that a poem?"—Fliegende Blätter.

ALL SIDES OF POLITICS.

NOT QUITE LIKE CÆSAR.

San Francisco Call: Bryan can only sa of his invasion of the East: "I came, I sa and I decided to quit."

UNABLE TO SEE IT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Mr. Sewall's opportunity to be a great man, it appears, consists in stepping aside for Watson. At lea that is the opinion of Eugene V. Debs, wh declares that it would make Mr. Sewall greater man than the Vice-President. B then some people are always blind to th plain indications of Providence.

BRYAN AND PARITY.

New York Tribune: This may seem harsh, but it is true. If William J. Bryan really believed that an act of Congress authorizing free and unlimited coinage would carry silver to a par with gold at ratio of 16 to 1 he would probably be the last man in the United States to advocate it. His hopes, desires, expectations, as well as his belief, are in direct contradiction of what he said here on this subject last week. He regards the preservation of the equality between the gold and silver coinage and currency as a matter of little or no consequence.

BRYAN'S UNHAPPY STOLEN METAPHOR.

Philadelphia Press: Sir: It seems to me that Bryan's metaphor of a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor and the crucifixion of mankind upon a cross of gold is peculiarly inappropriate and unhappy, considering its application. It was a silver bribe which placed a crown of thorns upon our Savior's brow and sent him to crucifixion upon the cross of shame and humiliation, and it is a silver bribe today from Bryan and his silver conspirators which would place a crown of poverty upon the laboring man and crucify this great Nation upon a cross of national dishonor and repudiation.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY.

WAGES UNDER GOLD STANDARD.

Washington Post: If we take the years since 1873—since silver was "demonetized" and the gold standard adopted—we still find that wages have not declined; that, on the other hand, wages have risen, decreasing, not increasing, the difficulty of obtaining a dollar. The general average in 1870 was $1.39, and in 1891 $1.68. And while wages have been going up the working day has been growing shorter and the reduced cost of production has reduced the prices of nearly all the necessaries of life. In fifty years the labor day has been shortened from fourteen to ten hours, the productive power of a day's work has been increased from 100 to 200 per cent, and wages have more than doubled.

QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

Keystone: During the last month we have been literally inundated with requests for the exact meaning of the phrase "free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." To begin at the beginning, a gold dollar weighs 25.8 grains—that is, it contains 25.8 grains of standard gold, or 23.22 grains of pure gold and 2.58 grains of alloy. A silver dollar weighs 412½ grains, which means that it contains 412½ grains of standard silver, 371.25 grains of pure silver and 41.25 grains of alloy. The phrase "16 to 1" refers to weight and not to value, and means that the silver in the silver dollar is sixteen times as heavy as the gold in the gold dollar. In other words, every silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and every gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold—a relative weight of 16 to 1.

BE BRAVE AND HOPEFUL.

Boston Globe: All sorts of causes seem to have combined to produce a period of depression, and just at present so many of stump speakers are howling about an unprejudiced observer would these United States were simply a vast etery, enveloped in gloom and be pierced by rays of sunshine. The generation of men cannot remember things looking so dark intelligent people are embracing the tunity to despair once more of existence as a republic. It is time for vigorous and cheerful try hope here bus Men who sit with folded hands and grow else.

ISSUE IN A NUTSHELL.

Syracuse Post: William Jennings Bryan on his way East, said in his speech of Pittsburg: that if you owe a debt the market and buy silver pay your debt." William McKinley, in his speech to the workingmen of East Liverpool last Friday said: "The way to help government and as unsullied as In these two paragraphs are Bryan McKinley who aims to inaugurate an own government, and honorable, and American policy.

WHAT FREE SILVER WOULD DO.

McKinley's Letter of Acceptance: Free would mean the free use of the United States for the few who are of other nations of our currency of the silver dollar values, ing contracts, paralyze our enterprises.

TO INSURE A PANIC.

Dry Goods Economist: The difference between the contemplated in the certain upheaval former claims it compensated disaster evil, that it would right to compound cial structure values, cancellations, sound business radical panic has been impartially? A vote for Bryan such a vote?

AN IOWA STRAW.

Washington Star: Representative of Iowa, tive committee at headquarters that the sentiment figures would last few days State Capt. James L. Loring Dallas County, trict county "The silver men Sugar Grove Township silver Republicans At a meeting Saturday night the Kinley and Hobart club roll gin last other ousted the battleground and Indiana. it side it

TOTS AFTER ART HONORS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN TO SHOW WORK AT THE INSTITUTE.

Three Large Rooms in the Lake-Front Building Being Hung with Pen and Crayon Drawings and Water Colors, Some of Which Are Remarkable for Their Excellence—Scissor Pictures by the Youngest Pupils a Feature of the Exhibit.

Public school children of Chicago are to be given a chance to become famous tomorrow. The annual exhibition of their art work is then to open at the Art Institute, and their parents and the patrons of the schools are to be given a chance to see what those institutions are doing for the children.

Three large rooms in the north wing of the Institute are rapidly being hung with pen and crayon drawings and water colors, and by this afternoon nearly 4,000 teachers will have the work done by their pupils during the last school year on exhibition.

The exhibits do not come from any particular class of schools. The work of the ragged urchins who play in South Halsted street when school is out is given as good a place on the walls as that of the youths and maidens from the Lake Shore drive and Drexel boulevard. Merit alone determines the honors of the young artist, and if anything the children from the poorer districts of the city have heretofore carried off the palms.

Pictures Made with Scissors.

One entire wall is covered with the productions of children who are but 6 years old, the youngest children who are given art instruction. The first step in the instruction is illustrated in the exhibit by a large number of scenes cut out of paper. The children, none of whom are over 7 years old, are first told some simple story by the teacher, and are then allowed to illustrate it according to their own ideas by cutting scenes in paper.

The cleverness of many of the illustrations is remarkable, and the accuracy with which even minor details are brought out in the paper figures is a good indication of the amount of talent that the children possess which only waits to be brought out. The paper cutting part of the child's instruction is intended to help develop the imagination and to give the little one an additional way of expressing its ideas.

After the paper-cutting stage the children of the first grade are allowed to illustrate with the pencil and brush by a gradual development. Some of these "paintings" are among the most interesting work in the exhibition. There are green and yellow brownies, and bluejays, and robins, and all sorts of things that a child's imagination and observation would suggest. Some of the work exhibited by the first grade is fully as good as that of the third and fourth grades, where the pupils have not had the advantage of primary school instruction.

Show Remarkable Skill.

A majority of the exhibits of the third and fourth grades are pencil drawings and show a remarkable skill in perspective and in shadows. The exhibits of the fifth grade contain some especially good work in pen drawing and colored crayon.

In the sixth grade exhibit are some finely-wrought pen illustrations of short stories and of room interiors, besides a large number of pencil sketches.

The best work on exhibition is by the advanced pupils of the Hoyne training school. It numbers water colors and pencil sketches and some decorative designs. The coloring of the water colors is especially clear and good, and the room which is devoted to the work of the school is bound to attract a great deal of attention when the exhibition is open to the public.

It is the two extremes of the training school and the primary work that are of the most interest for the general public. The gradual development in excellence and idea in the intermediate grades is a study for the artist.

Aim of the Instruction.

The art work in the public school is not intended to make artists. Its object is to develop the mind of the child. The ability to draw or paint well is only of minor importance, because not one in 1,000 of the children will ever make any practical use of it. In fact, it is the children with the least genius for drawing or coloring who will get the most good out of the instruction. The observation and imagination which a few minutes' instruction each day is intended to develop in the pupils are probably of more value to them than any of the regular studies in the public school curriculum.

The instruction in drawing and painting which the children receive occupies but a short time each day and does not conflict with other studies. But it is the most popular with the children. The appearance of the art instructor where the children are too poor even to be even provided with shoes is always hailed with delight.

The work in the public schools is under the direction of Miss Josephine C. Locke, who has eight assistants. The teachers in all the schools are required to attend the institutes which these assistants hold for their instruction from time to time, and the instruction is given to the pupils by them.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN WOMEN.

Arrange for a Badge and Plan for an Oratorical Campaign.

A meeting of the Cook County Central committee of the Illinois Woman's Republican Organization was held at the Great Northern Hotel at 11 a. m. yesterday. A committee was appointed to arrange for an appropriate badge. An address to the women of Cook County was adopted and ordered printed.

A Committee on Speakers, consisting of Mrs. Perry A. Hull, Mrs. Julia C. Aldrich, and Mrs. Clara M. Cope, was formed. Applications can be addressed to Mrs. Aldrich at D 34, Great Northern Hotel.

Reports from the several wards were received and instructions and necessary supplies furnished.

Interested Republican women are invited to address the Cook County Central committee at D 34, Great Northern Hotel, for full information regarding political matters in relation to county organizations or meetings.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will speak at Silva Hall, Morgan Park, tonight.

WOMEN OPPOSE THE OSHKOSH FAIR.

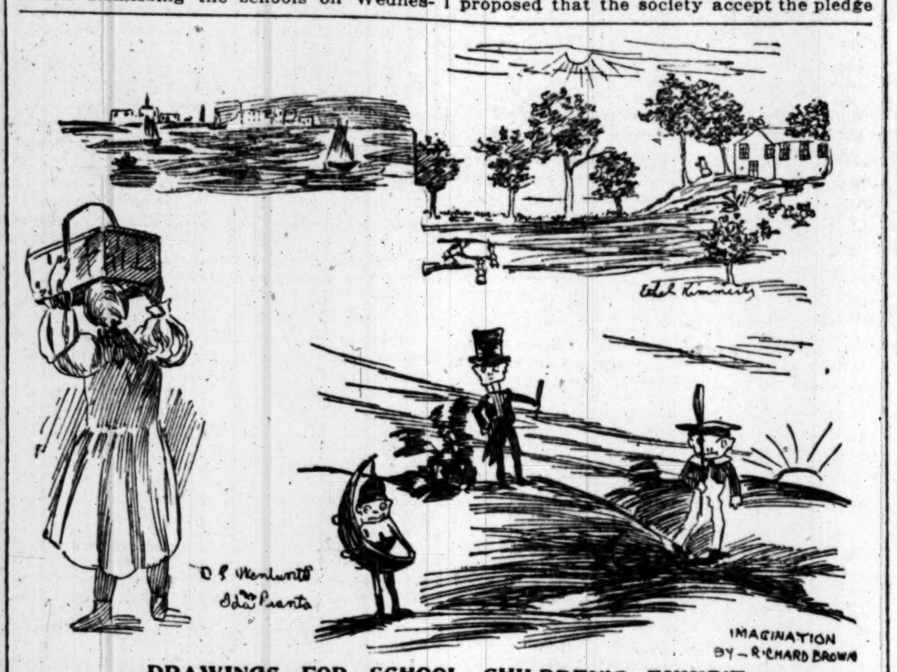
Say It Is Unfit for the Attendance of Children, Whom the Directors Purpose to Admit Free.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The annual fair of the Oshkosh Fair Association opens here Tuesday, Sept. 14, and has already been denounced in advance as unfit for the attendance of youth by nearly every woman's organization in the city. The Woman's Christian Temperance Association has even addressed petitions to the city School Board and Normal School management that they do not suspend school during the fair, but use their best endeavors to keep pupils away for the reason that the sale of intoxicating liquors, gambling, and indecent exhibitions have been permitted on the grounds during the agricultural fair, making the fair an unsafe place for the youth and children of the city.

The indecent exhibitions refer to a midway dance that was held here last year.

The movement of religious societies against the fair has assumed such proportions that the fair directors have determined as an offset to admit on Wednesday, which will be designated children's day, all children under 16 years of age free. On other days children will be admitted for 15 cents. The Board of Education at its last meeting passed a resolution dismissing the schools on Wednesday. The religious bodies will endeavor to get a reconsideration of this action.

Other organizations that have condemned the fair as a place detrimental to the morals of the youth are the Epworth League, the Methodist District conference at Weyauwega, the Woman's Relief Corps, Christian Endeavor Societies, and the Clio club, composed of prominent literary women of the city.



DRAWINGS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN'S EXHIBIT.

HER HUSBAND'S MONUMENT FOR A COW

Lawsuit at Galesburg Which Has Peculiar Features and Is Likely to Be Handed Down in History.

Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—Justice Holcomb had a curious case before him the other day. Mrs. Mabel Davis had an old monument which she intended to make use of by planting it at the head of her husband when he would make his final departure from earthly scenes.

In an evil moment she cast an envious eye on a fine cow which she liked better than the prospect of soon making use of the head stone, so she made a dicker with the owner of the sleek, well-fed milker with the result that she traded the useless marble shaft for the cow even up. Then it was that her liege lord got his "mad" up and offered one Ralph Scott $2.50 if he would procure a buyer for the cow.

Soon a purchaser was forthcoming and the gentle specimen of the kine tribe was led off, and $40 less $2.50 found lodgment in Mr. Davis' pocket.

Now comes Mrs. Davis, who deposeth that ownership of the cow rested in her, that her property was traded for it, and brings an action in replevin to recover the animal which Mr. O'Connor, the buyer, stoutly contests.

An array of counsel is engaged on both sides and the case is likely to gain a place in history.

WILL LEMON SUCCEED GREEN?

Early Indications of the Autumn Preference in Regard to the Color.

The favor which green enjoyed as a fashionable color last year bids fair to be rivaled, if not entirely eclipsed, this season by lemon. The first evidence of partiality for lemon came with the appearance of the lemon-colored shirt waists of the style much in vogue this summer. At one of the roof gardens at the beginning of last week one of the popular chansonette singers appeared wearing a lemon-colored skirt with trimings and waist of mauve. Autumn fashions are sometimes easily set in August, and the influence of the stage in fashion-setting is gradually becoming as marked in New York as it has been for many years in Paris, where many of the most popular styles in feminine attire get their first introduction to the public from the stage. An illustration of the recognition given to stage styles in New York was furnished some time ago by the sudden popularity of the Princess Nicotine hat, such as was worn by Lillian Russell in the opera of "Princess Nicotine," the scene of which was laid in Cuba, and the costumes worn in which were based, or suposed to be based, on Cuban styles and conditions. With the production of the opera at the Casino this hat became for a time the rage.

The present partiality for lemon color may either grow or decline suddenly, but one thing which is very largely in its favor is the fact that its general use is a novelty, and novelty is a prime consideration in all fashions in dress.

REFUGE FOR PEARL M'COY

TEMPORARILY ARRANGED AT THE HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Agents Little and Deane of the Humane Society and Attorney Gregg, Representing the Parents, Have a Productive Conference—The Case Is to Be Finally Settled in Court—Step-Mother's Conduct Is the Issue to Be Tried.

Agents Little and Deane of the Humane Society held a three-hours' conference with Attorney Douglass C. Gregg at his office in the First National Bank Building yesterday afternoon on the subject of Pearl McCoy. The result is an arrangement to place her temporarily in the Half-Orphan Asylum, Michigan avenue and Thirty-second street.

The conference was brought about by Mr. Gregg in the interest of the father of the child, who does not want to lose custody of her, and who insists that his wife is no way a suitable person to have charge of her.

In behalf of the child's parents Mr. Gregg proposed that the society accept the pledge of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy that the girl should not in any way be ill-treated and that the officers of the society should not be denied access to her so long as she was left at home.

Agent Deane, however, would not agree to this. He declared that he knew Mrs. McCoy was not a fit person to have charge of the child. He intimated that shutting the little one up in a room and leaving her alone in the house for hours was not the most serious of her offenses, and he insisted at first that she ought to be prosecuted for cruelty.

Mr. Little said that the Humane Society was averse to prosecutions of this sort if the welfare of the child in question could be otherwise conserved. It was finally decided that the case had better be taken into court for settlement. The officers of the society, therefore, will appear before Judge Brown this morning and ask that an early day be set for a hearing of the question as to the permanent custody of little Pearl.

Meanwhile it is the desire of both parties that the girl be free from influences that might bias her testimony. Attorney Gregg offered to take the child into his own family and keep her until legal disposition should be made of her. To this, however, the agents of the society would not agree. They said that the child knew Mr. Gregg was a friend of her father and they did not propose that she should be subjected to any ex parte influence.

Mr. Gregg was equally insistent that the Humane Society should not have the child in charge pending the legal settlement. The result was that both parties agreed to her being placed in the custody of the Half-Orphan Asylum, Michigan avenue and Thirty-second street.

Meanwhile Pearl McCoy is invisible. Her parents know where she is, and Mr. Gregg knows where Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are. He expects, therefore, to effect the promised transfer this morning, provided, of course, the McCoys do not repudiate the arrangement he has made.

It is expected that the case in court will be set for Thursday, Sept. 10.

HE NEEDED ONE.

Chumley—"I'd like to put an advertisement in the Bugle for a nurse."

Editor—"That's right, young man. The most sensible thing you could do."—The Waterbury.

RIDING WELL.

"Bilter has been learning to ride a wheel he bought on the installment plan."

"How is he getting on?"

"First-rate. The company hasn't caught him yet."

SELF-SACRIFICE.

Miss Antique—"At the charity fair last night Mr. Gayboy paid $5 to kiss me, teehee!"

Grace Cutting—"There's nothing that dear boy wouldn't do for charity."

MUST BE GOOD AT DODGING, TOO.

"Paw," asked Tommy, "what is a bicycle meet?"

"Most any old pedestrian is likely to be bicycle meat if he can't look two ways at once," said Mr. Figg.—Indianapolis Journal.

TO A SMALL BOY.

Why is it, cherished friend of mine,
With various moods so hard to trace,
You'll swim with glee all day, and whine
Because you have to wash your face?
—Washington Star.

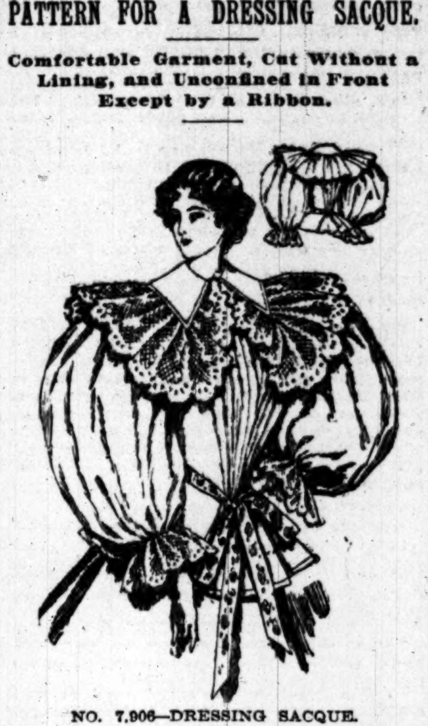
DIFFERS SOMEWHAT.

Fangle—"I rode seventy-nine miles on my wheel yesterday."

Cumso—"Lady's miles or gentleman's miles."

PATTERN FOR A DRESSING SACQUE.

Comfortable Garment, Cut Without a Lining, and Unconfined in Front Except by a Ribbon.



NO. 7,906—DRESSING SACQUE.

A delightfully comfortable garment is shown today. It is cut without a lining, the fullness being gathered into the collar band, and finished with a draw string at the waist line in the back. It is unconfined in front, except by a ribbon.

Made of pink and white striped lawn, with ruffles of very finely embroidered white lawn, and ribbons of pink, it is a dream of daintiness.

Crépon in delicate shades is much used for these jackets. One of pink had ruffles of black chiffon on collar and sleeves. A pink and black striped ribbon was worn at the waist.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for 30 to 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of material, 42 inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7906. Size..............................

Name..............................

Address..............................

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

DISCARDS SKIRTS ON HORSEBACK.

Mark A. Hanna's Daughter Is an Accomplished Horsewoman.

Mark A. Hanna has a daughter who is a fine horsewoman, and she has so far rebelled against old prejudices that she refuses to wear skirts on horseback and rides astride, dressed in a suit of clothes that might have been made for a man. Mr. Hanna lives in the Village of Lakewood, west of Cleveland, on the lake shore. The grounds surrounding his house front on Lake avenue, a broad parkway, lined by the beautiful summer homes of some of Cleveland's wealthiest and most fashionable people. It is on this avenue and the roads leading to it that Miss Ruth Hanna can most often be seen.

When one first sees her coming along the road at a smart trot he thinks she is a good-looking boy. She rides a spirited bay horse and her clothes are so cut that the discovery that she is a girl causes surprise. One of the suits she wears is of fawn-colored stuff. The breeches are of the regulation riding style, loose and full at the hips, gradually narrowing down to a close fit at the knees. Below them she wears gaiters of the same color. Her jacket is a sort of semi-cutaway of the same color, and, opening at the neck, reveals a stiff shirt and collar and a jauntily tied necktie. She wears her hair brushed up tight to the top of her head, and on it has a derby hat of the same color as her suit. So close is her resemblance to a boy that if one does not look closely he will not discover his mistake.

Miss Hanna is 16 years old, of medium height, slight in build, and blonde in complexion. She has ridden astride since she was a little girl. As was said, she is a very good horsewoman, and often rides about the country unaccompanied. More often, however, she is accompanied by a groom or by her mother, who follows behind in a carriage.

SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murphy of Wabash avenue announce the marriage of their daughter, Frances Elizabeth Murphy, to Mr. James William McAuley, to take place on Wednesday morning at St. Elizabeth's Church.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Messing, No. 3446 Wabash avenue, will hold an informal reception tomorrow in honor of their daughter, Sadie, whose engagement to Mr. David Livingstone has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Liebenstein, No. 3238 Wabash avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Liebenstein, to Mr. Albert Stein.

* * *

Miss Edith Helen Moss of the South Side is one of the guests at a large house party at the summer home of Hamilton Grant, Enfield, Conn.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Reading of Langley avenue have returned from Europe.

TERM DESCRIBES HIM.

First Deaf Mute—"That was a great speech our valedictorian made."

Second Ditto—"Yes, indeed. He is the coming silver-fingered orator."—New York World.

WOMEN CLEAN AN ALLEY.

EXAMPLE FOR ST. LOUIS STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Becoming Tired of Waiting for the Proper Authorities to Remove the Debris Left by the Tornado, Mrs. E. L. Peet Organizes a Brigade and Makes the Alley in Her Block an Object Lesson to the Neglectful Officials of That City.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The women living in three blocks from Jefferson to Ewing avenues, in Scott street, gave the Street Department an object lesson yesterday and there is not a cleaner spot in the city tonight than the alley in the rear of their residences.

For months the women have been after the department to clean the alley, some of the refuse having been there since the tornado. But the Health Department did nothing. Today Mrs. E. L. Peet, No. 2679 Scott street, had a bright idea. She communicated it to the other women in the block, and it spread like measles. They would clean the alley themselves.

From back doors they trooped out about two dozen strong, armed with shovels, picks, and hoes, and set to work. Gradually their numbers grew, until at one time there were 100 at work. They scraped the dirt in piles, then had a man with a wagon drive up, and into that they shoveled the filth.

This morning a delivery wagon drove up in front of No. 2679 Scott avenue. A young man got down from the seat and from the roomy interior of the wagon brought forth a gayly-decorated object which he delivered into the hands of Mrs. Peet, the lady who led the broom brigade.

It was a fine broom, the handle of which was carefully covered with blue silk. Large bows of satin ribbon were tied about the handle, and the whole was covered with a profusion of roses, fresh from the greenhouse.

It was a tribute to the plucky little woman from the employés of the Missouri Pacific railway. There was no further movement on the part of the ladies today. Somewhat abashed by the prominence which was given their sweeping party, they are now disposed to wait developments.

So far from having any effect on the street-cleaning department was the novel crusade against filth, not a garbage-wagon made its appearance in the neighborhood during the day.

CHARGE WOMEN WITH STEALING $400

Charles Dipple Causes the Arrest of Mattie Arnold and Grace Perry for Rifling His Pockets.

Mattie Arnold and Grace Perry were charged before Justice Richardson yesterday with the larceny of $400 from Charles Dipple, a New York traveling man.

He claims to have met the women on Thursday night in a Wabash avenue saloon and that they extracted the money from his pockets while he was talking with them.

The case was continued until Sept. 10.

Family Quarrel Over Children.

Mrs. Margaret O'Byrne of No. 223 Orleans street resents Inspector Schaack's charge that she abandoned her children, 2 and 8 years of age respectively. When she was divorced from John O'Byrne, she says, she refused alimony so he could be compelled to pay money for the children's support. This, she claims, he failed to do, as ordered by the court, so she took the children to his mother's No. 147 Erie street. His sister, Miss Sara O'Byrne, she declares, is employed at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and the family owns their home. The children were by his family sent to the police station, it is asserted, and thence to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. As the O'Byrnes are not caring for them, Mrs. O'Byrne, the little ones' mother, says she is now trying to get possession of them, and will care for them until she can get the former husband into custody.

Threads of Steel.

Threads of shredded steel are used in Germany as a substitute for sandpaper. It is said to work more quickly and uniformly than sandpaper and does not clog.

Too Many Spanish Generals.

There are said to be 580 Generals on the active list of the Spanish army, with other officers in proportion.

X Rays Test Cartridges.

Cartridges tested by the Roentgen rays to show that they have been carefully loaded are offered for sale by a London gunsmith.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Love of Nona.

THE music of many violins throbbed on the perfumed air. The well-dressed crowd slowly emptied itself out of the vast auditorium into the noisy, populous night. Men threw wraps over the shoulders of lovely, languid women. One of them, momentarily animated, was seeking eagerly for somebody in the parquet below. She found whom she sought at last—a yellow-bearded, gray-eyed youth. Their glances met and they exchanged a shadowy caress; then her husband, who had been a silent witness of the scene, hurried her off to her carriage.

"I would prefer that you disgrace yourself less openly than you have tonight," he said, when they were alone.

"I am sure I don't know what you mean," she answered.

"On the contrary, you know perfectly. From the time you entered your eyes were riveted on an orchestra chair. You were restless until it was occupied by Earl Jerome. Then you became animated. I have abdicated my right to dictate to you in these matters. I was the first to—ah! but you have not my excuse—your coldness drove me to it, and I have long ago repented of my sin, and try to expiate it every day I live."

"I hate myself for it, sometimes," she went on, between her sobs; "but I cannot help it. I've tried—indeed I have tried. You are too good for me, Henry—you always were. I have never been a true wife to you I know; and, as you say, that other thing was all my fault, and I will never reproach you with it again. I'm just as bad, in my heart. You'd better let me go. Get a divorce or something, and leave me to my fate."

Her tears and contrition melted him, and he stroked her hair and forehead. . . .

She lingered a few moments before the hall fire and then went wearily up-stairs.

"I have some writing to do," he said, when they had reached the upper landing, "and I'll stay in the study tonight, so as not to disturb you."

"O, you don't disturb me," she answered, in a still voice.

"I know I don't; I wish I did, Nona; but you disturb me, and I wish you didn't. There, good night, dear!"

She kissed him coldly, and answered "good night," and then stood looking after him, disturbed by an idea new to her—he was oldish and unhandsome, but was that other such a man as this?

As for him, he allowed himself no luxury of reflection, but lost himself at once in Titanic labor until the gray of morning, when he lay down on a couch and found a few hours' blessed oblivion.

At breakfast each consciously avoided the other's eyes and made no reference to the previous night. He announced that he was going on business for several days. She guessed that it was on her account that he went, and felt almost a relenting towards him for it. . . .

After what had passed between them she felt that she could no longer remain under the same roof with her husband. Since she did not love him, she would be no more beholden to him, and since she did love some one else, she would reward that one with—herself. They would go away and live somewhere together—such was her vaguely-formed plan.

She dispatched a note to Jerome telling him to come to dinner that evening. Jerome was punctual to the appointed hour.

After dinner they went into the library and sat and dreamed before the fire.

"You love me, don't you, Earl?" she asked. He only pressed her hand for answer, and she continued: "We had another quarrel last night about you. I can't live with that man any longer; you must take me away. I am already yours in heart; make me so really."

She confidently awaited his rapturous acceptance, looking meantime in the fire, where she seemed to see a rosy future, spent with the man she loved.

Still he did not speak. His mind was in a whirl. The possibility of taking such a step as this had never once occurred to him. He had advanced as in a dream—blindly, not knowing or caring where it led him. He was trying now to realize what it might mean to do as she proposed. First, for him, the relinquishment at once and forever of long-cherished ambitions, which she herself had planted and strengthened. They were the largest part of him now—he could not lightly give them up. It was because she had always so encouraged and assisted him in his pursuits that his love for her had lately been so absorbing. Then, for her, it meant the loss of social position and that luxury which seemed so a part of her that he found it impossible to imagine her without it.

"No, Nona, it is impossible—I have no money," he said at last.

"O, is that all?" she answered, relieved and joyous. "Why didn't you tell me so at once? I have plenty for us both."

"But you don't know the world—you do not realize."

"I wouldn't care if I had you."

"And I—I would have to give up all I have struggled for and you have helped me to win. You would despise me!" he said, after a long and painful pause.

She did not try to answer him this time. The truth came to her slowly, sickeningly.

He never guessed what an abyss had yawned between them during that brief silence of hers. She rose suddenly and glanced at the clock on the mantel.

"It's 10 o'clock," she said. "You'd better go now; and, if you love me, don't try to see me any more. My husband is insanely jealous; I can't answer for what he might do—he's liable to shoot you on sight."

She was rewarded for the lie by the cowardice that leaped momentarily into his eyes.

"O, the humiliation of having loved such a man!" she thought, bitterly, when he had gone. Yet, she acknowledged to herself, he was perhaps as good as other men—indeed, better than most. Where had she learned her standard of manhood?

From her husband! She confessed it with a little startled throb.

At last she rose resolutely and put on a plain cloth dress, a small turban, and a tight black veil. She rang for her maid and told her that she had decided to join her husband and must have a carriage at once.

The train started at last, but it did not go fast enough for her—it seemed to crawl.

She went straight to the hotel where she knew he always staid. It was the same to which he had brought her as a bride so many years ago.

She inquired for him at the desk. "Yes, he had been there, but he had gone out," the clerk said. He asked what name he should say, and if she chose to wait.

"I am his wife," she answered, proudly. And for the first time she realized it an honor to be the wife of such a man.

She waited in the large, still, richly-furnished parlor.

He came upon her silently, and she was startled by his well-remembered voice at her side. "Well, Nona," it said.

At the sound of those two words, which had so often irritated her before, her heart was inundated by waves of love and gratitude; and—there being none to see—she put her arms around his neck and hid her face on his shoulder, and said very humbly: "I have come back to you, Henry. I have been a wicked woman, but I love you now. I don't expect you to believe it, but please let me try and prove it; only it will take a very, very long time."

And then she kissed him, and in that kiss all that her words failed to say was told.—C. F. B. in T. P. O'Connor's Weekly Sun.

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GOLD AIDS THE MARKETS.

MORE CONFIDENCE SINCE THE IMPORTATION BEGAN.

Improvement Does Not Develop in the Manufacturing Districts, but the Increase in Purchases on the Part of Experienced Speculators of Pig Iron, Wool, and Some Other Materials—Corn Reaches the Lowest Point Ever Touched, 20 Cents.

New York, Sept. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say:

There is a distinct increase of confidence, due largely to the continuing and heavy imports of gold, which have put an end to money anxiety, and also to political events, which are closely watched. While it does not yet start more mills and factories than are closing for want of work, it crops out in heavy speculative purchases of pigiron, wool, and some other materials by experienced men who believe that a revival of business is not far off, and for the first time in nearly two months a slight upward turn appears in prices of manufactured products. The gain in confidence and in willingness to lend and invest gives reason to hope that the necessary replenishment of stocks, which cannot be long deferred, may be liberal enough to stimulate fair activity in trade and industry.

Wheat had suddenly risen a week ago, but reacted with better crop news until Thursday, when another advance came of one cent, making the net decline for the week 1⅜ cents. Western receipts continued large —5,215,706 bushels for the week, against 4,550,104 last year, making the increase since July 1 about 12,000,000, or 13 per cent. Atlantic exports are also large; flour included, 2,032,963 bushels, against 1,347,352 last year, and since July 1 19,073,551 bushels, against 11,315,646 last year—a gain of 69 per cent. Gloomy stories found little support in such returns.

Corn has reached at Chicago the lowest point ever touched, 20 cents in 1861, and has again broken all records here, declining to 25⅝ cents, at which it closed.

Cotton fell to 7.67 cents, but, with revival of confidence, rose to 8.50, although the prospect is clearly more favorable than some weeks ago.

After many weeks of decline, so that the average of prices for iron and its products was the lowest since early last year, prices have started up a shade. Heavy speculative purchases of Bessemer at the West and for Southern iron here, the latter mainly by New-Yorkers at $6.40 for No. 2 and $5.90 for gray forge, have so strengthened the market that Bessemer at Pittsburg commands $11.25 and gray forge $9.50. The various associations have not reduced prices, believing that it would not stimulate demand at present, which is extremely narrow and as yet shows no improvement. But the first long step in that direction is taken when men believe that the bottom has been touched. Coke ovens operating are only 7,425, against 10,522 idle, with a smaller output than for years, but no change is made in prices.

Tin is weaker at $13.15 for September, bids at $10.37 are solicited for lake copper, while lead is a shade firmer at $2.72½.

The starting of some woolen mills which have been idle and accumulating orders for a short run is still balanced by the stopping of others, and the volume of orders does not increase.

No gain as yet appears in demand or prices. But a marked speculative buying of wool shows belief that prices will improve, and sales for the week were 4,377,600 pounds, of which only 555,700 were foreign, much over half of the domestic sales being of Texas and Far-Western States at prices ranging from 7 to 8½ cents. Cotton goods are growing stronger, more grades having advanced, and, though sales are moderate, there are more buyers, indicating exhaustion of dealers' stocks.

Failures for the week have been 334 in the United States, against 186 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 38 last year.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Comparative Table Showing the Increases and Decreases.

New York, Sept. 4.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct., inc.	Per ct., dec.
New York	$461,634,845	....	11.3
Chicago	72,490,021	....	14.2
Boston	68,735,945	....	9.4
Philadelphia	57,754,039	....	9.9
St. Louis	18,979,928	....	8.6
San Francisco	13,374,290	5.5	....
Baltimore	12,193,640	5.0	....
Pittsburg	11,220,545	....	9.6
Cincinnati	9,396,600	....	10.2
Kansas City	9,150,675	1.6	....
New Orleans	5,967,405	....	9.9
Buffalo	3,906,388	4.0	....
Milwaukee	4,293,832	....	8.3
Detroit	4,720,877	18.2	....
Louisville	5,254,532	....	9.9
Minneapolis	6,943,256	....	9.4
Omaha	2,965,700	....	6.0
Providence	3,433,600	2.4	....
Cleveland	5,266,060	....	20.7
Houston	5,113,445	26.4	....
St. Paul	3,209,720	....	6.9
Denver	1,780,888	....	21.6
Indianapolis	3,165,495	21.0	....
Columbus, O.	3,058,900	3.7	....
Hartford	1,716,553	....	10.1
Richmond	1,658,460	....	8.8
Washington	1,370,054	4.8	....
Dayton	814,203	....	....
Dallas	1,906,872	....	8.8
St. Joseph	1,031,023	....	9.8
Peoria	1,414,681	....	6.6
Memphis	906,774	....	6.6
Portland, Ore.	1,113,433	....	5.4
Rochester	1,709,688	24.0	....
New Haven	1,248,288	5.0	....
Savannah	2,185,176	52.5	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,059,024	....	5.4
Worcester	1,114,769	....	1.9
Portland, Me.	1,186,131	4.3	....
Atlanta	1,054,373	13.5	....
Fort Worth	806,356	....	6.7
Waco	1,176,945	39.0	....
Syracuse	824,829	....	8.8
Des Moines	667,166	....	16.8
Grand Rapids	702,131	6.2	....
Seattle	472,303	....	1.7
Knoxville	380,073	....	....
Lowell	538,901	7.8	....
Wilmington, Del.	557,500	....	8.3
Norfolk	742,904	....	6.0
Sioux City	215,330	....	56.3
Los Angeles	767,099	....	29.5
Tacoma	574,949	29.6	....
Salt Lake	857,353	....	18.2
Spokane	402,330	25.7	....
Jacksonville	190,415	....	3.5
Lincoln	217,890	....	30.0
New Bedford	354,179	15.3	....
Wichita	260,924	2.2	....
Birmingham	263,239	....	10.5
Topeka	369,738	2.5	....
Lexington, Ky.	260,679	....	9.3
Binghamton	247,600	....	15.0
Scranton	792,527	27.7	....
Bay City, Mich.	180,681	....	52.0
Fall River	478,700	....	....
Akron, O.	240,000	....	7.6
Springfield, O.	133,972	....	23.0
Canton, O.	152,700	6.3	....
Sioux Falls	45,969	15.0	....
Fremont, Neb.	60,494	11.0	....
Hastings, Neb.	79,021	....	4.9
Chattanooga	220,986	....	19.5
Fargo	198,753	10.0	....
Nashville	851,588	....	....
Galveston	4,548,800	13.2	....
Helena	483,818	19.5	....
Augusta	729,655	139.5	....
Kalamazoo	224,121	9.8	....
Rockford	134,585	....	1.5
Toledo	1,418,598	9.5	....
Davenport	758,581	....	....
Totals, United States	$827,011,134	....	10.0
Exclusive of New York	365,376,289	....	8.5
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$10,316,890	8.7	....
Toronto	5,075,160	1.0	....
Halifax	1,137,055	20.9	....
Hamilton	545,661	....	....
Winnipeg	740,925	19.0	....
St. John	550,720	....	....
Totals	$18,015,700	7.8	....

CHICAGO LEADS IN IMPROVEMENT.

Notable Increase Here in the Sale of Seasonable Goods.

New York, Sept. 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

There is a somewhat better feeling among wholesale merchants as to prospects for autumn trade in seasonable goods. This extends to some industrial lines, notatble iron and steel. Chicago sales of iron this week are larger than for all of August, and Pittsburg sales are larger and prices better on the outlook for harmony among steel makers.

The most notable increase of sales of seasonable goods has been at Chicago, mostly among dry goods and hardware jobbers. St. Louis also reports a moderate gain in demand, as does St. Paul, where a State fair has attracted visitors. Baltimore's wholesale trade is checked by restricted bank credits, but is still larger than one year ago. At the South relatively the most active demand is at Charleston, Augusta, Birmingham, Nashville, and New Orleans.

The more encouraging feature as to the movement of prices lies in advances of quotations for wheat on the stronger statistical position and free export movement, higher prices for iron and steel at Pittsburg and Chicago, with a gain in demand and a further appreciation in quotations for cotton on renewed reports of damage to the crop. Petroleum and leather are also higher.

On the other hand, there has been no general increase in industrial production, the output, as a whole, being smaller than previously during the year. Further damage to the Texas cotton crop is reported, and the outlook for business in that State is less attractive. At Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Minneapolis there is no change from the dullness and conservatism which have marked preceding weeks. Trade on the Pacific coast, except in certain export lines, is of small volume.

There are 336 business failures throughout the United States reported to Bradstreet's this week, sixteen more than last week. Weekly totals continue higher than in like periods in preceding years except in 1893.

The total one year ago was 184, two years ago it was 207, while in the like week in the panic year, 1893, there were 379 business failures reported—43 more than this week.

Reports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 3,369,862 bushels, against 3,281,000 bushels last week, 2,260,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,207,000 bushels two years ago, and 4,902,000 in the corresponding week three years ago.

AMERICAN STOCKS ARE STRONGER.

Show Improvement in London with Little Buying.

New York, Sept. 4.—Bradstreet's review of the New York stock market tomorrow will say:

"The arrival of some $4,000,000 of gold engaged in Europe and the announcement of further shipments from London have not been without their effect, nor has the street neglected the fact that the major portion of the gold thus far arrived has been turned into the Treasury, raising its specie reserve from less than $101,000,000 to about $103,000,000. The money market, too, while firm has lost much of its stringent and unsettling appearance, and, apart from the continued troubles of Chicago, owing to the overspeculation of local operators, there have been no disturbing incidents in trade or financial circles. Further gratification must be found in the fact that London has not taken any active part in the bull movement. The Bank of England has apparently offered no opposition to the movement of gold in this direction. The total now exceeds $20,000,000, and the bank this week up to Thursday parted with over £2,000,000 of its gold, with some considerable further amounts since. Nevertheless, the bank did not advance its discount rate above the 2 per cent limit, though in 1893 it marked up its figure to 4 per cent and checked the withdrawal of gold to this country. American stocks in London were stronger, but the public there still seems indisposed to buy them. Nor has the local public been a factor in the week's market. Short covering and buying for long account by professional traders has been the basis of the improvement, which for the time being appears to be a sentimental one, and, therefore, subject to vicissitudes and sudden changes, in spite of the general belief of the street that the tendency of speculation has undergone a permanent change for the better."

THERE IS NATURAL COLD STORAGE.

Perfect Preservation of Food for Half the Bird Population of the Old World in the Arctic Regions.

Popular Science News: Many inventions follow nature's lead, only they lag far behind. The cold storage of fruit is a modern device for the supplying of man with fruit long after the fruit-ripening season is over; but nature had done the same thing from time immemorial. The Spectator tells how Mr. Henry Seebohm, a famous English ornithologist, surprised from nature her secret and discovered her great cold-storage system.

In the course of his researches he was led to visit the Petchora River, which flows from the Ural Mountains into the Arctic Ocean near Nova Zembla. Along the lower part of the river he found what seemed a most uninviting district—an uninhabited, treeless swamp, stretching on either side of the stream, and known as the tundra. Higher up the river was the great Siberian forest, but here in the tundra was nothing but hard, frozen snow. Yet this unattractive spot was found to be the summer home of half the bird population of the Old World.

Mr. Seebohm reached it in the beginning of April. Forest and tundra were as bare of life as the Desert of Sahara, but a change was coming. Suddenly summer broke over the scene, and with it came the birds. The ice in the river split and disappeared, the banks steamed in the sun, and innumerable birds of all sizes and colors appeared within forty-eight hours after the first warmth.

The once frozen tundra now showed itself to be a moor, with here and there a large bog and numerous lakes. It was covered with moss, lichens, heath-like plants, dwarf birch, and millions of acres of cloudberries, cranberries, and crowberries. This was the storehouse of the feathered tribes.

The perpetual sun of the Arctic summer causes the plants to bear in wonderful profusion, so that fruit is abundant. But fruitbearing does not come before blossoming, and blossom and fruit cannot be perfected in forty-eight hours. The little travelers were arriving by thousands. The fruit would not be ripe until the middle of or end of the Arctic summer, and if the birds had to wait till then they must needs starve.

Not so, however, does nature provide for her pensioners. Long before the snow melted provision had been made for their maintenance. Beneath the snow lay the whole crop of last year's fruit, perfectly preserved by nature's system of cold storage.

Each year, when the berries are ripe, and before the birds can gather them, the snow descends upon the tundra, effectually covering the crop and preserving it in perfect condition until the spring sun melts the snow and discloses the bushes loaded with ripened fruits, or, in some cases, the ground beneath the plants covered with the fallen treasure, waiting for the hungry strangers. Nature's cold storage is never a failure.

MAKING A BIG OCEAN RAFT OF LOGS

Third Experiment in Towing a Monster Bundle Down Pacific Coast.

Morning Oregonian: The huge raft of logs now being constructed at Stella, Wash., by Messrs. Robertson & Baines, is receiving its finishing touches and will be towed over the bar and thence to San Francisco.

This will be the third raft of logs leaving Stella, the first being unfortunately lost at sea, but the second was successfully towed to San Francisco last summer. The raft, which is now ready for moving, is about 300 feet in length, cigar-shaped in construction, and contains 450,000 linear feet of piling and spar timbers. Its value is $45,000, and an insurance of $16,500 has been placed on the raft, covering over one-third of its actual value. The rate of insurance, 10 per cent, is so high that the owners did not feel justified in taking more of a risk than would be necessary to meet actual expenses entailed in constructing the great raft.

Almost the entire lot of piling is for the Southern Pacific company, it taking 300,000 feet, for which it pays $10 per 1,000 feet. The remaining portion of the piles will find a ready market in San Francisco, as Columbia River pine is most sought for use in piling in San Francisco Bay. The spar timber, about 25,000 feet, will be disposed of at local shipyards without difficulty, as the supremacy of such timber for spars is recognized the world over.

The entire cost of the raft is $34,000, including all expenses of towage and the insurance. The raft itself is an ingenious contrivance and has been fully patented by the owners, in order to protect themselves against competition. The loss of the first raft taught the owners a valuable lesson in construction, and, as now devised, the only danger to be apprehended is unusually boisterous weather at sea, something exceedingly rare at this time of the year. A great feature of the raft is an immense iron chain, the single links of which are enough to task the strength of a man in lifting. The chain passes through the entire raft, end to end, binding the huge timbers securely together through an elaborate system of keying. In addition to this there is an endless number of smaller chains, crossing over and under the raft transversely, for the better protection of the logs and preventing their movement while being drawn through the water.

The construction of these rafts gives employment to a large number of men at Stella and vicinity, and results in a large amount of money being annually distributed, a good portion of which finds its way to Portland. The construction of not only one but several similar rafts next season is in contemplation, as San Francisco affords a good market for piling. Hitherto timbers for piling purposes have been secured in Humboldt and Mendocino Counties, Cal., but the inferior quality of the timber and the distance the logs have to be hauled to tide water prove far more expensive than the procuring of suitable logs in Oregon and Washington waters.

CHEAP MONEY IN SWEDEN.

RUINOUS RESULT OF THE COINAGE OF COPPER IN 1817.

Efforts to Compel the People to Accept It, Made by Imperial Decrees, Bring Widespread Disaster to All Business Interests—What "Calamity Coin" Did for That Country the Unlimited Minting of Silver Would Do for the United States.

The following account of an instructive experiment by the Swedish Government in the eighteenth century is abstracted from Hemlandet, one of the oldest and best known Swedish newspapers printed in the United States. It was written by Dr. John A. Enander, whose attainments as a historian have given him a wide reputation. The special interest of the article, however, grows out of the parallel between what did occur in Sweden and what would occur here, should we adopt the unlimited coinage of silver at the fictitious ratio of 16 to 1:

"In the era of the Karolins, near the beginning of the eighteenth century, the wars of Charles XII. had wasted the population of Sweden, impoverished the country, and destroyed its industries. The financial question, therefore, assumed unwonted importance under the existing circumstances of the nation.

"At that date the circulating medium consisted of silver and copper. The largest coin was the rixthaler (in Swedish, rixdaler). The rixthaler was a coin about the size of the original American silver dollar of 416 grains, but its value, until about 1718, was two thalers silver or three thalers copper. After 1718 it was worth three thalers silver or nine thalers copper (36 marks). About 1776 it was valued at six thalers silver of eighteen thalers copper (72 marks). In consequence of successive alterations in the quantity of copper with which it was alloyed in the course of 150 years the value of the silver thaler had fallen to a third or fourth of what it was in 1624.

"When that sanguine, obstinate autocrat, Mr. Gortz, was made Minister of Finance there was still a considerable stock of money in the kingdom. But owing to lack of confidence it was hoarded and little money was in circulation. Mr. Gortz was a political adventurer, ignorant of financial laws, and he devised a scheme to induce the wealthy citizens of Sweden to purchase government bonds secured by mortgage upon the real estate of the entire nation, but placed upon it without the knowledge or consent of, the individual owners. A royal decree compelled all trustees of trust funds for the Church, for schools, and for the poor to exchange their money and their securities for these bonds, whose value necessarily declined in proportion as the flood of cheap money rose to a higher and yet higher level.

Minister Gortz's Plan.

"Mr. Gortz, like our own Mr. Bryan, conceived the idea that Sweden could, 'without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation,' establish its own financial system upon an independent basis. He proposed to remint all copper coin upon which he could lay his hands, and give to the new coins an arbitrary valuation at an arbitrary and false ratio in comparison with silver. The copper thaler, he said, was the 'money of the poor,' the 'debtor's dollar.' The value of the copper bullion which it contained, he thought, would rise in the market and the production of copper would be stimulated and increased.

"It was further claimed that with the depreciation of the copper coin of the country prices would rise, the farmer would receive more money in exchange for farm products, and industries would revive, so there could be a demand for labor, and the number of the unemployed would be greatly reduced.

"Charles XII. was too experienced a man of the world and too wise a monarch to be deceived by these representations, and it was with the greatest hesitation he signed the decree presented to him by his Minister of Finance. He would not allow this cheap money to be stamped with his effigy, nor would he permit it to bear the national escutcheon.

"The new coin soon received the derisory title of 'calamity coin,' on account of the financial ruin which it wrought. A piece of copper worth half a cent was stamped '1 daler S. M.' [S. M. stands for silver mynt or silver money.] The various mintages were popularly known by the name of the engraved devices by which they were distinguished—the 'Crown,' 'Publica Fide,' 'Jupiter,' 'Wisdom Armed,' 'Rough and Ready,' 'Saturn,' 'Phœbus,' 'Mars,' etc which were added in the reign of Ulrika Eleonora 'Mercury' and 'Hope.'

Issue Is Limited.

"Not even Mr. Gorts imagined that it would be possible to float an 'unlimited' number of depreciated copper thalers. It was decided to limit the number to 2,000,000, but once on the downward road no place was found for a halt short of the bottom of the precipice. By 1717 there were 13,000,000 of these thalers in circulation. At the death of Charles XII. in 1718 40,000,000 had been minted, of which 25,368,000 were actually current.

"In order to insure the passage of the new cheap money it was made a legal tender. The stamp of the government, 'daler, S. M.,' was believed to make a copper thaler equal in value to a silver thaler. Two of them, the government declared, must be taken in trade and in the payment of debts as the equivalent of a silver rixthaler. The government itself did not receive them at this valuation.

"When the purchaser of government bonds applied for their delivery they were issued to him only on payment of 250 copper thalers for every 100 rixthalers in bonds. The rumor spread that all the silver thalers deposited in the government bank were to be seized and copper thalers given to the depositors instead, and that if they refused to agree to this exchange their deposits were to be forfeited to the crown. The immediate consequence of this loss of confidence in the good faith of the government was the disappearance, as if by magic, of all silver money from circulation.

"This cheap money would buy nothing except at ruinous prices. If a citizen of Sweden presented himself to his tailor to be clothed the tailor demanded for each ell of fine broadcloth four thalers in silver or fifty thalers in copper. Every article offered for sale had two prices—one in 'honest' money and another in 'cheap' money.

"In order to put a stop to double valuation of goods the decree was issued making it a crime punishable by a fine of not less than four times the value of the goods for which a higher price was asked in copper than in silver.

Result of the Decree.

"The result of this decree was an immediate cessation of all traffic of every description, except in primitive form of the barter. The overvalued copper money drove the silver money into hiding. The Swedish people no longer dared to use silver coin in the transaction of business. The next step taken by the government was the issue of a decree requiring all persons in possession of silver, either native or foreign, whether in the form of coin or bullion, to forward the same on or before July 1, 1718, to the national treasury and receive 'calamity coin' in exchange for it. All silver thereafter found in the possession of any subject of the crown would, it was said, be confiscated. This caused an immediate exportation of silver from the country. To prevent such exportation, a law was passed requiring every Swede who left the country to declare in advance how much silver he had upon his person or in his possession. This law was, of course, a dead letter. In a very short time more than 2,000,000 silver thalers were exported.

"A story is told of a merchant who shipped a large amount to Holland, but dared not take a receipt for it or mention the matter to his wife and children, not even when he found himself upon his death bed. His family would have been losers to the amount of 70,000 rixthalers had not the honorable Dutchman with whom they were deposited written to Sweden in 1727 that he declined to be any longer responsible for their custody. Persons who were unable to send their money out of the country frequently buried it in the soil. Instead of silver and copper bimetallism, the free and practically unlimited coinage of flat copper resulted in the establishment of copper monometallism.

National Debt Increases.

"The amount of copper money in circulation at the time of the death of Charles XII., as has already been stated, was 325,168,000 thalers, and the paper money 2,000,000 thalers. In spite of the abundance of cheap money the national debt had arisen to the enormous sum of 60,000,000 silver thalers. The first and most pressing question for discussion by the Swedish Parliament, which assembled in 1719, was how to get rid of this debt.

"The decision finally reached was that the 'calamity coin' should be redeemed at one-half of its face value; that is, at the rate of one-half of a silver thaler, or 16 silver öre. The government invited the people to bring their copper money to the Treasury and exchange it for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The government, of course, had not the silver with which to redeem it, but it returned to the owner for each thaler deposited the identical coin deposited by him (which was thereafter to be valued at only two silver öre), and in order to make up the difference it gave him paper money valued at 14 silver öre.

"Such of the Swedes as had by industry and thrift accumulated a small fund with which to support themselves in their old age beheld with dismay the sudden disappearance of one-half their little savings, while they felt the pang of a terrible doubt as to the ultimate redemption by the government of the paper which it had issued and in which their savings were invested.

"In point of fact, the government was unable to maintain the credit either of the paper money which it had issued or of the copper money which it had guaranteed to uphold at a depreciated valuation, but a valuation still above the intrinsic worth of the bullion of which it was made. The net result of this manipulation of the national finances was a nation reduced to poverty and many thousands were compelled to resort to beggary as the only means of keeping soul and body together.

"On Aug. 20, 1723, the desperate decision was taken to reduce the legal tender value of every one of the copper coins in circulation to one öre copper, in spite of the stamp of the government upon each of them declaring it to be worth one silver thaler. One öre was the bullion value of the coin. At last Sweden had had enough and more than enough of 'cheap money.' The fluctuation in the value of copper had enriched a few speculators at the expense of tens of thousands of their compatriots.

"The Swedish farmer suffered as much as any other citizen, and possibly more; for during the hard times he was compelled to sell his farm; he had received for it in payment this 'calamity' copper coin, and now he had nothing left except the bits of depreciated copper known in Swedish parlance as the kopparslantar (pennies). The farm laborer, who had denied himself every comfort in life and put away his hard and scanty earnings in the hope of being able some day to purchase and own a farm, was practically swindled out of the results of his frugality and self-denial.

"A Swedish poet, Carl Snoilsky, in a poem entitled 'Vernamo Marknad' (the Vernamo Fair) has depicted in a pathetic manner the grief of a Swedish farm laborer and his sweetheart who found themselves in this predicament; and a Swedish author, who wrote in about the year 1730, said: 'Cheap money is an evil from which may the good Lord evermore preserve our land and nation.'"

SOUND MONEY DISCUSSION

A Correct Statement.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To keep silver at par under a system of free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 appears to me impossible when I apply to the above proposition the test of my daily experience of commercial transactions. As a manufacturer and salesman of our own product I meet in competition from fifteen to twenty salesmen who sell a like commodity in the Chicago market. Supposing the standard of quality the same, the cost of raw material and expense of manufacturing alike, I contend that it is absolutely true: That the advantageous exchanging or selling of the above or any other commodity is governed solely by a mental condition, and that is, the amount of profit the producer or his agent will be satisfied with. After the free coinage of his silver bullion the former bullion owner will only have silver in a more convenient form for exchange, and he will be brought face to face with the same perplexing business proposition. Under the free coinage of silver the government will stand in the same relation to silver bullion and silver money that the miller does to wheat.

The farmer brings his wheat to the mill, the wheat is there ground to flour on a percentage or charge, and the flour turned over to the original owner of the wheat to do with as he sees fit. The silver bullion owner under free coinage will bring his silver bars to the mint and the government will coin this silver into money on a percentage or charge and return the money so coined to the original owner of the silver bars. The government's function ceases when it has coined the silver bars into coins of a certain weight and fineness. It is well to bear in mind at this stage that the government has added to the cost of producing silver money only the actual cost of coining. The original owner of silver bars now has silver money, which, in his possession, is a commodity, which he must exchange or sell. This being true, where there are two or more venders offering in exchange or for sale any commodity, competition is created, and it becomes an individual prerogative, unassailable by law or legislation, that the vender thus competing may dispose of his commodity by sale or exchange at whatever profit expediency may dictate.

The scarcity or plenty of any commodity will affect the exchangeable value for silver and of silver whether in bullion or money and place silver on a parity with all other commodities where the cost of production is the ultimate regulator of value.

R. E. BENTON.

Bryan's Absurd Statements.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Bryan claims to be the friend of the common people, labor and the farm being the special objects of his solicitude.

When a man claims to be your friend it is always well to have some test of friendship, and would it not be well to take Mr. Bryan's statements and analyze them to see what can be deduced favoring the agriculturist and wage-earner? In his New York speech he makes two distinct statements: First, that under free coinage silver would rise to $1.29 per ounce; second, the present dollar is too dear.

What would be the result if silver did go to the price of gold? The wage-earner would still have to give his toil in exchange for the dollar, and to get it he would be obliged to have an opportunity to make the exchange. The silver mines, run to their fullest capacity, might give employment to 40,000 men, but how would that start the manufactories and stimulate consumption? A free silver law could not force the factories to open; it certainly could not force confidence. Then how could it make commodities and wages rise in price on that basis?

It is stated that by some mysterious law of nature wheat and silver have a close affinity. Now suppose that wheat follows silver up to a dollar. The European gold price will still be about the same. Then the United States wold be a market where wheat could be imported on the gold basis and sold on the silver basis. Is such a condition of affairs possible? Then Mr. Bryan must be either mistaken or intentionally deceiving.

There is but one way in which silver could go to the price of gold, and that is by the government of this country standing ready to give one ounce of gold for sixteen ounces of silver whenever asked to do so. That is an impossibility. Then it follows that under free coinage we would have a depreciated currency based on silver, and the forecast would come right after election. What would the winter of 1896-'97 be to the man who has but his labor as a capital to defend him from hunger and cold? Probably the "Wall street shylock" would be able to keep from starvation. His business would be in the same place as all others—destroyed —but he would still be able to get the necessaries of life, but the wage-earner would be in the most deplorable condition ever seen in this country.

Another thing, cheap money never did increase the price of labor in proportion to that of the necessaries of life; it did not in the sixteenth century and will not today. What is needed is a good home market, sufficient revenue for the government, and a protective tariff high enough to equalize the wages between the United States and not only England but every other producing country.

WALTER EUGENE BEEBE.

Bryan Blows Hot and Cold.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I can't understand Mr. Bryan's logic. He seems to me to blow hot and cold in the same breath. For instance, in one breath he says we want cheaper money in this country; that free coinage will make cheaper money; that gold is too good for us; that cheap money (a debased currency—for this is the only way we can get cheap money) will add to our prosperity. And in the same breath he tells us that free coinage (through the demand it will make for silver) will advance the value of silver to that of gold, making the two upon a parity. Now I confess to being a little dull in the upper story, and will you kindly aid me in deciphering this kind of logic?

Kindly tell me how free coinage can make silver cheap and dear both at the same time? Tell me where his cheap money is coming in if his financial system is going to make silver rule at the same price with gold, which he says is dear money; and vice versa, where his silver, at the price of gold, is coming in if he is going to debase the currency so that we may have what he terms cheap money? Is this young lawyer from the Platte—this financier from the prairies—who is attempting to teach finance to men who have grown gray in this science, demented? Does he take this Nation to be a Nation of fools?

A LABORER.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Supt. Gapen.

Superintendent's Office, Illinois Eastern Hospital, Hospital, Ill., Sept. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention is called, some days after its publication, to an article in your paper reflecting upon the management of this institution. It might be a sufficient answer to say that the petitions referred to and the strictures made all proceed from discharged employés. It is not denied, however, that the per capita expense is higher here than in some of the other Illinois State institutions, this being due in part to the peculiar character of the construction here, the institution consisting, as it does, of between sixty and seventy scattered buildings; the fact that we are operating a hospital on the highest plane and not an asylum, and the further fact that large sums have been spent in betterments of a permanent character, and paid out of the ordinary or maintenance fund, which, under the peculiar system of accounting required by law, must be charged up to per capita expense. This amounted to about $30,000 in 1894-'95, and considerably more than that in 1895-'96.

Notwithstanding these facts the gross cost per annum of maintenance, including clothing and all incidental expenses, has averaged only $157.04 per patient, as compared with an average per capita cost of $172 in Iowa, $162 in Indiana, $190 in Minnesota, and $180.61 in Michigan, all of which States maintain good institutions, those in Michigan especially having been on a very high plane for many years. I have, you will observe, taken only adjoining States for comparison. Did I use States further east or west the comparison would be still more to our advantage.

The net cost per capita to the State here was $138.71 for the year 1894-'95, and $138.65 for the year 1895-'96, this being $10 per capita less than under the preceding administration, while it is confidently asserted that the hospital is maintained on a plane, so far as the care of patients is concerned, never before attained, and commanding the respect of those best acquainted with such work, while its appearance within and without and its general physical condition speak for themselves to any one who will make the institution a visit, which every one interested is most cordially invited to do. Some idea of what we are doing with a lowered per capita expense may be gained from the fact that our pay-roll has increased from $10,000 to $13,000 per month, and the number of employés from 350 to 450 in the last two years. Our cash surplus at the end of the biennial period is $27,570.52.

CLARKE GAPEN, Superintendent.

Thinks There's Too Much Bryan.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a business-man it strikes me that the Republican press is devoting entirely too much space and free advertising to Bryan and the Democratic party. You can hardly pick up a Chicago paper without finding it filled with Bryan here and Bryan there, and on nearly every page some sarcastic mention or funny joke at the expense of the Democratic nominee.

I have always believed the way to succeed in any business or in any direction was through newspaper advertising, through making yourself or your business conspicuous and at all times before the public. Money could not buy the daily advertisements that are given free to Bryan and the Popocratic party. Could it be had only at advertising rates Treasurer St. John would recognize its importance and find plenty in the treasury with which to pay the bills.

There is a certain class of people who are influenced to quite an extent by prominence and notoriety, whether it is through curiosity, admiration, or sympathy it is hard to say. Whatever chance John P. Altgeld has of being reëlected Governor of Illinois is due entirely to the press. He has been abused and maligned and read about until, by a certain class, he is almost made a martyr. Had the press ignored him and his anarchistic and socialistic ideas instead of giving him national notoriety and prominence he would have gone back to oblivion and obscurity, where he belongs.

Nothing tends to deaden a man or a cause like indifference, and there is no question but that the free coinage advocates would rather have the hatred and abuse of the press than a silent indifference. Instead of abusing and ridiculing Bryan and his party why not advertise McKinley and the Republican platform? Why not show the advantages of a gold standard instead of the disadvantages of free coinage? Why not show the prosperity we have and will enjoy under gold as our financial medium instead of the ruin and disaster that follows a silver basis?

This is a business-man's view of it, and as I understand this is to be a campaign conducted on business principles would it not be well to change the method of warfare? I have yet to meet a man in business who is not for McKinley and the Republican platform. We are all deeply interested in the success of the ticket and to that end I make these few suggestions.

W. B. OLMSTED.

Iowa All Right.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There have appeared in the Chicago papers at various times political notes from this State which carry the influence of opinion that the result in Iowa is in doubt. There is but one intelligent reason for any man at all familiar with the situation in this State to express doubt as to the result of the November election here. That is the positive fact that it requires a count of the votes at any election to enable one to announce with accuracy the political division. Iowa is now, has been ever since his nomination, and will continue to be for an indefinite future, for McKinley.

I resent the publication of doubtful letters from this State for the reason that they slur the intelligence of the people of Iowa. All of the eleven Republican Congressmen from this State will be returned. The kind of politics that will do this is of the McKinley brand in bold letters. The writer's business calls him to all parts of the State. I have recently been in the three Congressional districts concerning which there have been some apprehensions from Republicans —namely, the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth. I am at this time in the Eighth, Col. Hepburn's home. The votes in these three districts will be along with the Presidential ticket. I know practically whereof I am asserting when I say that in the towns the Republicans will gain from six to eight votes for every one that is lost from the Republican fold. My means for knowing this is from the admissions of posted Republicans in the towns as to the Republican losses and the admissions from posted Democrats as to the Democratic losses. The ratio of gains in larger towns or cities is much, very much, greater. I do not pretend to speak knowingly of the farmer vote. My information regarding the farmers I get from the merchants in the towns who are not concerned about the regular Republican rural vote. Put Iowa down for McKinley by 60,000.

C. L. DOTSON.

Easy to Answer.

Valparaiso, Ind., Aug. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly answer the following: Two farmers, one in Mexico, one in the United States, both have mortgages of $500 against their farms. Each farmer owns 1,000 bushels of wheat; wheat in Mexico is worth $1 per bushel, in the United States 50 cents per bushel. The Mexican sells his wheat for $1,000, pays his mortgage of $500 and has $500 left. The United States farmer sells his wheat for $500, pays his mortgage, and has nothing left. Is not the Mexican winner by being under free coinage of silver?

READER.

Of course, since these farmers have equal quantities of wheat the assumption is that their indebtedness is equal. Each of these $500 mortgages therefore is a gold mortgage. Consequently when the Mexican farmer has sold his wheat what he gets for it will be used up in paying off the mortgage. If it be assumed that his mortgage is a silver mortgage, then he owes only half as much as the American farmer does, and—receipts being equal—naturally has more money left over. Supposing an Indiana farmer has a mortgage of $500 and sells a thousand bushels of wheat for $500 and pays off the incumbrance. An Illinois farmer with a mortgage of $250 sells his wheat for $500, pays off his mortgage, and has $250 left. Is the latter a winner?

Altgeld Will Draw His Pay.

Plymouth, Ind., Sept. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I observe that Altgeld is going to devote the next two months to the cause of anarchy, socialism, and Populism. Does he propose to draw his salary for this period? Are the people paying him to serve the State or to delude the people?

A READER AND ILLINOIS VOTER.

McKinley Ahead in Nebraska.

On Train, Aug. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I took the vote on a Burlington and Missouri train leaving Lincoln, Neb., at 6:05 p. m., which resulted as follows: Eighty-two for gold and all for McKinley; 22 for silver and Bryan. This is a good showing for McKinley and protection right at Bryan's own door and among his friends. I find three gold men to one silver man in Bryan's home, Lincoln, and I am told by conservative men that we can calculate for a certainty on Nebraska being in the McKinley column by a good majority.

W. A. OTTO.

A. M. and P. M.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you kindly enlighten a reader of your paper since January, 1881, why the letters a. m., m., and p. m. are used to designate respectively forenoon, noon, and afternoon; in other words, what do above letters originate from in the use they are put to? Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I am,

A. M., P. M.

Ante-meridian and post-meridian—before noon and after noon.

HE SOWED WHILE OTHERS REAP.

Schultze Invented a New Process for Tanning—Hawked It Around for Years.

New York World: For years he had haunted the great leather marts in the "Swamp," pleading the cause of his invention. Each time he came he appeared to have grown seedier. The dealers laughed at what they deemed his fantasies. They did not take any stock in his process, which he claimed was to revolutionize the methods of tanning and make the everlasting fortunes of those who used it.

But Augustus Schultze was made of the stuff that would not accept defeat. He was a stocky German, patient and persistent. He had been a clerk in a leather house until he discovered his process for oxidizing leather, and he knew the leather business from A to Izzard. He felt he had made a great, a wonderful discovery, and he was willing to endure almost any amount of suffering and privation in order to preach its gospel and ultimately secure converts with capital sufficient to make a practical test of his invention. He never talked about himself, told nobody whether he lived in a garret or behind a brown-stone front, kept his own counsel, and preached his wares to unbelieving ears.

At last the firm of F. Blumenthal & Co. of No. 193 William street grew interested. They made an investigation, the result of which was the purchase of Schultze's patents. He did not get a fortune for it, but he got more than the average inventor does. They sold the process to Beebe & Foerderer of Philadelphia, who organized the Patent Tannage company.

Soon the very manufacturers who had sneered for years at poor Inventor Schultze were making use of his invention. They found it a wonder. It tanned leather without the use of bark or other vegetable matter, did what used to take three months in three weeks' time, and turned out, so it is claimed, a superior article. Poor Schultze was vindicated.

But the new owners of the patent did not propose to let others enjoy the benefit of their patents without paying a royalty thereon. Suits were instituted. In some cases decisions were rendered. Others are still pending. John Donallan of Lynn, Mass., one of the parties defendant, contended that a Frenchman took out a patent on the process in 1853. But it was proved that this Frenchman's process, while in every other respect satisfactory, would not tan leather. It is said that the sum total of all the royalties claimed, and which it is believed the Tannage company will be allowed, amount to more than $750,000, and the annual royalties will be enormous.

As for Schultze, his wandering days are over. He is not, never will be, rich, but the money he realized from the sale of his invention he has invested with care and shrewdness, and he is now living on the interest of it at Manassas, Va.

Leather men say that the new process of tanning without the use of tanbark has made wonderful changes in the leather business. Whereas in the past millions of dollars of certain kinds of leather were imported every year, now there is scarcely any, while an export trade has sprung up which is already large and constantly growing. Europe has tried to make use of similar processes, but has not yet learned the secret which the patient old German carried about with him so many years trying in vain to sell, but which men would not buy, though they spent fortunes on other processes which turned out useless.

ENGLAND'S NEW ALASKA CLAIM.

Richest Mines Grabbed and Our Government Doing Nothing About It.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 11.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—The richest gold placer mines of Alaska have been transferred to Canadian territory, and miners are now paying miners' tax to British authorities. The territory in question is from three to eight miles in width, and embraces rich placer claims on Glacier and Miller Creeks, which heretofore were supposed to be in Alaska Territory, and now miners learn that they are subjected to the laws of Great Britain.

These statements were made today by Capt. William Moore, Canadian mail carrier between Victoria and Fort Cudahy, N. W. T. He had just returned from taking the first mail to the Yukon miners in British territory. Errors in the old survey were discovered late last autumn and during the winter. Prof. Ogilbee, who has charge of a corps of British engineers, is now engaged in locating the boundary between the two countries, and a correction will be made at once, transferring from three to seven miles of territory from Alaska to Canada. Over 200 miners are affected, whom the Canadian mounted police immediately compelled to pay miners' tax.

Moore says there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the new survey. All of Miller and Glacier Creeks and parts of several other streams rich in gold diggings are now claimed by the British authorities. At first the American miners were disposed to resent the encroachment, Moore said, but after they had come to realize that the benefits accrued from British jurisdiction they accepted the authority of the British police. That portion of Yukon embraces the most valuable mining property in Alaska and affects the water rights of forty streams of Miller Creek.

In eighteen months a man named Miller, who came out with Moore, took out 260 pounds of gold nuggets, valued at $50,000. Many other rich strikes are reported.

It appears that the miners concluded that the United States Government did not care for the territory, inasmuch as Prof. Ogilbee was permitted to locate such boundary lines as he chose, without the assistance or presence of American officials, and no efforts were made to prevent the police enforcing their regulations over that portion of Alaskan territory. Ogilbee sent his field notes and observations to Ottawa in charge of his son. He told Moore he would remain at Fort Cudahy until the arrival of American surveyors and check his work if they so desired. British authorities are firm in their methods of enforcing the laws, but show great respect to miners' interests, impressing upon them the benefits to be derived from Canadian authority as compared with that of the United States.

No excitement exists and no trouble is anticipated. Miners are paying their taxes and submitting to the new laws.

Moore says their provisions ran short last winter, and mine workers were subjected to considerable hardship and a little suffering. They existed on flour and fresh meat. He left Victoria in May, crossed White Pass Summit, descending Yukon placer mines, and then went to San Francisco via St. Michael's Island with a party of seventy miners, who took out 2,600 pounds of gold dust. Late in the autumn ten miners, who were going through the interior to the mines, lost their lives by drowning. He says Canadian capitalists contemplate building thirty miles of narrow gauge railroad from the head of Lynn to Chain Lakes, connecting Yukon River, and then to establish a passenger and freight service between Victoria and the Yukon mines. Two small draft steamboats on the lakes would complete the service. The cost would be nominal, and would revert all trade to British Columbia.

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

Two Pieces Change Hands and a Loan Is Made on Another.

The northeast corner of Sixty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue has been bought by H. G. Wildman for $75,000. The lot is 50x175 feet, improved by a fireproof brick building three stories high.

This sale was negotiated by the Campbell Investment company, which sold yesterday to W. S. Barbee a lot fronting 150 feet on Madison street, 250 feet west of Kedzie avenue, for $30,000.

Edgar M. Snow & Co. completed negotiations for a loan yesterday which is unusual considering the closeness of money and the dullness in the real estate market. The loan is for $25,000 at 4½ per cent for five years, secured by property at the southwest corner of West Van Buren and Desplaines streets. The property is 60x119 feet, improved with a three-story brick building.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE L
by the Secretary of State at Springfield
as follows:

Northwest Democratic John P. Altgeld
Chicago; without capital stock; political
porators, Max Danziger, William Gelfand
Harry Glueck.

Oesterreicher Congregation Aushei
at Chicago; without capital stock; incorp
F. Kesslinger, M. Beischpil, A. Kam
others.

The Cottage Sanitarium Association, at
ville, certified to a dissolution of organiz
made surrender of charter.

Holstein Building, Loan, and Homestead
ciation, at Chicago, certified to a change
to the Progressive Homestead Association

Columbia Manufacturing company, at
ville; capital stock, $25,000; to manufact
ing; incorporators, William Newman,
Crabtree, and Darius L. Vigus.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR
ord on Friday, Sept. 4, 1896:

Premises No. 119 Rush-st., May 1 [H. M. Chesney to E. H. Roche]
Lincoln-av., 326 s e of Belmont, s w f, 125, Sept. 3 [H. G. A. Dohrmann to Schaedier]
W. 14th-st., 125 w of Jefferson, n f, Aug. 28 [M. A. Dwyer to P. Kalish]
Cypress-st., 24 s of Kendall, w f, 24x12 May 28, 1895 [Master in Chancery to F. Wallasch]
Aberdeen-st., 95 s of Taylor, e f, 106.79, Aug. 27 [E. Godwin to J. Beard]
12th-st., s w cor S. 43d-ct., n f, 96.62 May 9 [M. A. Hammond to P. Starr]
Grenshaw-st., 201 e of Springfield-av., 25x125, Sept. 1 [P. Kalish et al. to Dwyer]
Homer-st., 236 e of Leavitt, n f, 24x Sept. 1 [J. F. Scanlan to J. Lea]
Hamburg-st., 50 e of Claremont-av., x100, Aug. 10 [J. L. Thompson to D. W. Voltz]
Francisco-av., 75 n of Courtland-st., 25x120, Aug. 15 [J. J. Knudsen to Henry]
Union-av., 517 s of 33d-st., w f, 2 Sept. 2 [Catherine Murphy et al., guardian, to E. A. Martin]
Shields-av., 189 n of 55th-st., w f, 133.09, Sept. 3 [K. Andersohn to H. F
59th-st., 115 e of Robey, n f, 25x120, 10 [D. W. Voltz to J. L. Thompson]
75th-st., s e cor Washington-av. n f, 123.9, Sept. 1 [C. J. Welser to W. H. Colvin]
Greenwood-av., bet 65th and 66th-sts., f, 16 2-3x125.77, Aug. 6 [J. R. Young to L. Fairman]
89th-pl., 216 e of Cottage Grove-av., x125, Aug. 29 [C. D. Wolverton to Lewis]
115th-pl., 525 e of Prairie-av., s f, Aug. 24 [C. A. Neubert to A. C. Hass]
Mackinaw-av., 55 s of 88th-st., e f, Sept. 3 [A. Reinhold to S. Freehling]
Mackinaw-av., 55 s of 88th-st., e f, Aug. 4 [A. W. Morrell to M. Kahn]
Superior-av., 110 s of 87th-st., w f, Sept. 3 [A. Reinhold to S. Freehling]
70th-st., 108½ e of Adams, s f, 25x124, Aug. 14 [C. Theis to C. J. Schubert]
South Park-av., 48 s of 66th-st., w f, 122 1-6, Sept. 3 [A. Muller to A. P. Kuhn]
Sawyer-av., s e cor 68th-st., w f, Sept. 3 [S. Freehling to A. Reinhold]
Jefferson-st., 44 n of 54th, e f, 44x150, Sept. 2 [Special Com. to L. Euziere]
50th-st., 240 w of Halsted-st., s f, 25x125, 3 [H. Truchtnicht to H. Huscher]
Dearborn-st., 47½ s of 44th, e f, 20x Sept. 3 [M. in C. to Int. B. L. and Union]
Blue Island-av., 96 s w of W. 12th-pl., n f, 24x100, Aug. 21 [C. C. Schumacher to D. S. O'Connell]
S. 44th-av., s w cor 15th-st., e f, Sept. 2 [B. Pinkert to C. Miller]
Erie-st., 120 e of Leavitt, n f, 24x12 15 [M. A. Dyon to M. R. Dyon]
Noble-st., n w cor Blackhawk, e f, 27 x125, July 18 [F. Okon to J. Mucha]
North Park-av., 173 s of Center-st., x115, Sept. 2 [M. Welffer to G. W. Zeiger]
N. 40th-av., 249 s of Bloomingdale-av., e f, 50x125, Sept. 3 [M. in C. to Marquette B. and L. Assn.]
N. 40th-av., 225 w of Waubansia-av., 25x125, Sept. 3 [same to same]
Roscoe-st., 48 w of Seeley-av., s f, 24x12 Aug. 28 [R. C. Moore to J. Mueggenberg]
Winnemac-av., 366 w of Evanston-av., 40x144 and other property, June 27 Allshouse to O. Rittenhouse]
Winnemac-av., 366 w of Evanston-av., 40x144, Sept. 4 [O. Rittenhouse to H. Allshouse]
Woodlawn-av., 406 n of 66th-st., w f, 20 165, Sept. 1 [W. H. Colvin Jr. to A. W. Jones]
12th-st., 300 w of Western-av., n f, 37 120, m. or l., Aug. 29 [J. J. Spillane et al. to Turn Verein Vorwaerts]
Junior-terrace, 80 w of Halsted-st., 80x125.52, Aug. 5 [C. H. Bolster to A. Olston]
Junior-terrace, 160 w of Halsted-st., x125.52, Aug. 5 [same to same]
Polk-st., 65⅓ e of Hermitage-av., n f, 110¼, Nov. 26, 1894 [estate of J. Cullen to E. Ferguson]
Armour-av., 288 s of 35th-st., w f, 122½, Sept. 1 [G. E. Kelley to Lot Owners' L. and B. Assn.]
Greenwood-av., 48 1-3 n of 67th-st., w f, 50x125, April 1 [R. Johns to J. W. Hollie]
Stewart-av., 249 n of 66th-st., w f, 49½x 169 9-10, Aug. 22 [E. D. Cobb to B. P. Murray]
Dearborn-st., 48½ n of 40th, w f, 23½x110, July 30 [M. Quade to P. L. Quade]
Washington-blvd., 199 e of Paulina-st., s f, 20x125, Aug. 22 [E. F. Schmidt to W. E. Saunders]
Morgan-st., 56½ s of 50th, e f, 25x124 Sept. 4 [L. E. O'Connell to J. J. Darke]
Noble-st., n w cor Blackhawk, e f, 27 x125, July 23 [J. Mucha to C. Okon]

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE
by the Building Department yesterday

E. Gunnell, 2-story frame residence, Avenue H
H. Twolfgram, 3-story brick flats, 1637 Rockwell-st
M. Kosinski, 2-story brick flat, 567 Dickson-st
C. Bearner, 1-story frame cottage, Bernard-av
B. Lynch, 3-story brick flats, 1437 Newport-av
J. Bellows, 2-story brick residence, 2066 W. Adams-st
Jung Brewing company, 2-story brick storeroom and private barn, Indiana-st. and Northwestern tracks

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE
BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES
BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL
CEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT
RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES
ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP
YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE
WARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT
TRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2300 .... E. T. RICHARDS
2614 .... C. E. KREYSSLER
Cor. 31st .... J. H. HOGEY
Cor. 33d .... N. L. FRANK
Cor. 35th .... C. E. MARSHALL
Cor. 37th .... T. H. PATTERSON
3915 .... JUDSON A. ROOT
4134 .... I. W. BLOOD
Cor. 43d .... C. S. ALLEN
Cor. 46th .... A. K. LOWRY
5040 .... Sorrow & Kerr
Cor. 66th .... E. KOMBL

HALSTED STREET—
2603 .... A. J. KETTERING
Cor. 36th .... F. NEUBERTS
Cor. 61st .... W. W. SHERMAN

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... C. W. GREEN & Co
2200 .... J. W. WEYER
2727 .... STANDARD PHAR
Cor. 31st .... W. K. FORSYTH
3160 .... H. J. HOLTHOFF
4259 .... A. C. MUSSELMAN
4700 .... JOHN I. BELL
Cor. 51st .... B. F. TERHUNE
Cor. 59th .... F. P. KENNEDY

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. VON HERMANN
Cor. 35th .... H. C. CHRISTENSEN
Cor. 39th .... M. N. PORTER & Co
Cor. 43d .... SIDDALL DRUG

LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th .... W. BODEMAN

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 .... J. & R. SIMMS

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Michigan-av. MOORE'S PHAR

TWENTY-NINTH STREET—
Cor. Canal-st .... A. J. MILLER

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Cor. Forest-av .... W. H. LLOYD

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WESTERN AVENUE—
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468 .... WM. H. BIERMAN
468 .... HENRY SCHOTT
626 .... CHAS. HIRTLER

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239 .... C. H. HECK
Cor. Robey .... PAUL HEINEMANN

ERIE STREET—
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GRAND AVENUE—
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528 .... K. J. STAMM

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717 .... B. A. HOELSCHER
857 .... G. FERNITZ
887 .... L. A. GELLER

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Cor. Paulina .... R. T. SILL
Cor. Leavitt .... DODDS & SILL
771 .... A. S. STODDARD
1014 .... W. W. THURBER
1299 .... HENSEL BROS
Cor. Homan .... F. E. McKENZIE

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278 .... DELL & Co
384 .... PASSAIC PHAR
572 .... F. A. THAYER
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1049 .... B. VAN BUREN
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Cor. Sacramento .... F. O. CHRISTENSEN
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232 .... FORD'S PHARMACY
465 .... HENRY SCHRODER
1066 .... I. L. QUALE
1218 .... MOYEN BROS
Cor. Oakley .... F. J. BERGER

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149 .... FRANK GRAHAM
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360 .... C. F. BROWN
475 .... J. J. KNOWLES
987 .... FARRAR'S PHAR

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210	C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—	
460	L. W. SCHWAB.
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LARRABEE STREET—	
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224	JNO. S. HOTTINGER.
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845	A. N. BOE.
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BELMONT AVENUE—	
1336	A. P. BERNHARDT.
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1748	ROGERS PHARMACY.
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Cor. Division	E. WEBBER.
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3637 and 3643 Vincennes-av., modern, 9 rooms; parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on same floor; hard wood throughout; two blocks from I. C. station, one block from cable; low rent to responsible tenants; open.
3647 Vincennes-av., completely furnished 9-room, modern brick house; parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen, on same floor; 5 large chambers; hard wood finish; gas range; 2 blocks from I. C., 1 block to cable cars; rent to A1 tenant, $40 per month; open from 2 to 5 p. m.; owner on premises or SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 Oakwood-blvd. OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS. Or Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE COZIEST COTTAGE ON THE South Side, 7 rooms and bath, 3016 Vernon-av.; east front, good order, nice yard, new furnace, natural gas; rent $30. Apply to G. W. UNDERWOOD, owner, 2973 South Park-av. and 107 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—6837 CALUMET-AV., $15 per month; new, modern, 6-room, 2-story brick house; cement cellar, furnace, bath, etc.; price $3,250; $100 cash, $25 per month, including int.; worth $4,000. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE, 120 E. 49th-st., overlooking Kenwood-av.; key at 126.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT 10-room modern residence, in excellent order; cheap. PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED MODERN 8-room house until April 1; 6620 Lafayette-av., Englewood. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—8-ROOM HOUSES; FOREST-AV., near 37th-st. Keys, etc., at 3618 Forest-av.

TO RENT—30 WOODLAND PARK [34TH-ST.], 10-room brick, south front; $55; bargain.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 7 ROOMS AND ATtic, corner W. 42d and Fillmore-sts.; convenient to Metropolitan Elevated and Wis. Cent. W. B. BATCHELLER, 209 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN BEST streets, neighborhood Lake Shore-drive.
HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS—STEAM HEATED—
Steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor, etc.
4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 rooms; $30 up.
4801 St. Lawrence-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
S. E. Cor. Vincennes-av. and 46th-pl., 4 to 7 rooms; $25 up.
697-99 49th-st., east of Grand-blvd., 7 and 8 rooms; new; very elegant; open for inspection.
Cor. 42d and Berkeley-av., 5 to 7 rooms; $30 up.
Cor. 62d and Wharton-av., 7 rooms; $27.50 up.
4713-19 Indiana-av., 6 to 8 rooms; $35 up.
4715 Prairie-av., 6 to 8 rooms; $35 up.
4921 Calumet-av., 7 rooms; $35.
5829 Indiana-av., 6 and 7 rooms; $25 up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Branch office 47th and Grand-blvd.
Call for our printed list of flats.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW LUCANIA BUILDing, Greenwood-av. and 62d-st., just completed, 4, 5, 6, and 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas ranges and grates, hardwood finish and floor throughout; bicycle and storage rooms in basement; rents 24 and upwards; open today; only 2 blocks from L road station; these are positively the finest apartments in Woodlawn. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOLlansbee Apartment Building, corner 23d and Wabash, will be ready for occupancy soon after Sept. 1st; flats from $23 to $60; within walking distance of city; one block from elevated station and cable cars; see them before locating. Office, 195 23d. 'Phone, South 1,172.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class light 4 and 5 room apartments; no dark rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $30, $32.50, and $35.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE APARTMENTS IN BUILDings 3739-3755 Indiana-av.; new, with every modern comfort; 6 to 9 rooms; reasonable rent.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "LEWIS," N. E. COR. EVans-av. and 43d-st., half block from cable, choice 6 and 7 room flats, steam heat, every modern convenience; $25 upward. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st., or 574 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.—Apartments of 4 to 7 rooms, complete with every modern convenience; newly decorated throughout; low rent to acceptable parties. Apply office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—THE ASBURTON, N. E. COR. 42D and Calumet-av., 4, 5, and 6 room flats; $20 and $22.50; see janitor. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT, 5 ROOMS, BATH, steam, hot water range; desirable tenant, $30; one 5 rooms, bath, $25; Kenilworth, 36th and Ellis-av. Agent, 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT SOMETHING FIRST-class see our 9-room apartments at The Vermont, northeast corner Washington Park. J. B. STURMAN, Agent, 103 Adams-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS WITH STEAM heat, gas range, $25, at 217 to 235 Jackson Park Terrace [65th-st., near Stony Island-av.]. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 145 OAKWOOD-blvd., 3 to 7 rooms; unfurnished or furnished; references required.

TO RENT—CHEAPEST NEW FLATS ON SOUTH Side; steam heat and hot water; one block from park and elevated. 5943 and 5945 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT FLAT; FOUR ROOMS, bath, steam, hot water; $20; one, 3 rooms, $16. 3558 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 2, 3, AND 4 room apartments. 3826 Rhodes-av. The Royer.

TO RENT—3438 SOUTH PARK-AV., 6-ROOM steam-heated flat; gas range; $25.

TO RENT—EXTRA FINE APARTMENT; SEPtember free. 4327 Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat. 2007 State-st., 2d flat.

West Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS, hot water, janitor service; also one furnished flat. Cordova Bldg., Park-av. and Paulina-st.

TO RENT—90, 92 41ST-ST., COR. RANDOLPH—Light 7-room flats; $13.50, $14; worth $18.

TO RENT—CHOICE 1ST 6-ROOM FLAT, 630 Jackson-blvd., $25. See janitor; no steam.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—A NEW 7-ROOM FLAT; OAK trimming, furnace, gas range, nickel plumbing. 2200 Jackson-st., near Medora station Metropolitan elevated; 22 minutes' down-town; cheap. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heat, etc.; $15 to $20 per month; 1393 to 1403 W. 12th-st., fronting Douglas Park. Inquire janitor on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—JUST COMPLETED—SIX IDEAL HOMES in an ideal neighborhood, one block west of Lincoln Park, east of Clark-st.; 1932 Deming-ct.; 18 rooms each, including closets; eight principal rooms very large; unusual sanitary steam heating and ventilation after plans by Architect E. M. Newman; competent judges say these are the finest flats in the city. To rent by owner, M. H. MORRIS, at the building.

TO RENT—"THE CLAREMONT, DEMING-CT. and Clark-st., one of those splendid 6-room flats only left over; overlooking 50-foot private lawn; good transportation; near Lincoln Park and the lake; every convenience. Apply to the janitor. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st."

TO RENT—IN NEW APARTMENT BUILDING, 135 and 137 Pine-st., 8-room modern apartments finished with every known convenience and luxury; steam heat, elevator service, etc.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Flats, 62 and 64 Walton-pl., 5 and 6 rooms, modern, all improvements; janitor service; moderate rent.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COR. OF PINE AND ERIE, CHOICE 8-room flats; new building; every modern convenience; moderate rent.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Modern flats in the Webster, 5 and 6 rooms, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, $22 to $28.50. Apply on premises, 169-171 Webster-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM APARTMENT, 377-379 Superior-st.; modern, steam heat, elevator service, and all modern improvements.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM HEATED, ONLY $25; every convenience. 1438 Cornelia, block east from 1900 Clark. RICHMOND, R. 309, 97 Clark.

TO RENT—
Modern apartments in the Hawthorne, 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor service, $30 to $40. Apply on premises, 217-221 Belden-av.

TO RENT—64 AND 66 WALTON-PL., CHOICE 6-room apartment; all modern, steam heat, etc.; moderate rent.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—VERY FINE MODERN FLATS, 6 and 7 outside rooms; steam, janitor, laundry; $35 and $40. 408 Elm-st., near lake.

TO RENT—3, 4, AND 6 ROOM FLATS ON N. Clark-st., s. of Division-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM MODERN FLATS; bath, gasfixtures; $16 to $20; 510-514 N. Clark-st.; others cheap. S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BEST 6-ROOM FLATS IN LAKE View, Evanston, and Oakdale-avs. MURDOCH CAMPBELL, owner, 902 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS AT 42 PEARSON-st. and 9 Scott-st. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Bldg.

TO RENT—196 LA SALLE-AV.—FLAT, FOUR rooms; range; nice, light; walking distance.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—

Five-story and basement building, 60x90, at the northwest corner of La Salle and Lake-sts., formerly occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES—16TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash, suitable for any business. HONORE BROS., 1524 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE CHEAP TO A desirable party. Apply 1532 Monadnock Bldg.

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$155—Vose & Sons, cabinet grand.
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$165—Kroeger & Sons upright.
$125—New England uprights.
$100—Chickering upright piano, 7 octave.
$165—Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$165—Steinway & Sons, 7 octaves.
$130—Chase large upright.
$155—Decker & Sons, upright pianos.
$65, $70, $95 each, upright pianos.
$20, $45, $65 each, square pianos.
$15, $25, $45 each, organs, all makes.

To rent, $4 per month, fine new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
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you obtain an instrument that has received the indorsement of the greatest living musicians and which is celebrated the world over as the only piano which received the award of "SUPERLATIVE MERIT and HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE" at the WORLD'S FAIR.

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Harrison	$ 25	New York	$100
Gabler	35	Hall & Son	150
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$225 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO; $145 buys a Sterling upright piano; $245 buys a Knabe upright piano; $125 buys a Vose & Sons upright piano. Payments $6 per month. Pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month; fully guaranteed; the greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., piano manufacturers, 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

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25 upright pianos, only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
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EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

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DOG POUND, COR. CENTRAL PARK-AV. AND Grenshaw-st.—Unredeemed licensed dogs remaining at dog pound are as follows:
Poodle, female, tag. No. 1,908.
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ELI MONTGOMERY,
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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STATE-ST. CORner, 100 feet front, north of 61st-st.; $175; must sell; don't be afraid to submit offer. Address V H 114, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., E. F., NEAR 64TH-st., 50x125 ft., $60 per ft.; cheap at $75.
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FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—QUICK action will make you money—705 Monroe, near Lincoln, stone-front house, 11 rooms; fine condition; frame barn. See it at once and call. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

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500 $1 COMET CAMERAS; CAN'T GIVE THEM attention; price 25c; just the thing for fairs; $250 profit. W. S. DAVIS, La Crosse, Wis.

A BARBER SHOP OF 12 YEARS' STANDING for sale, cheap, or rent the same to a good man. Address V 922, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $8,000 IN STOCK company; good paying investment; strict investigation solicited. Address V 918, Tribune.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE; splendid trade and location; personal reasons for selling; will bear investigation. V 917, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING plant; machinery, stock, wagon, and horses; will take part payment in real estate. V 864, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO INVEST in legitimate business; big profits. Address V 897, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY AND market; cheap for cash. V 924, Tribune office.

HOTEL TO RENT—40 ROOMS FURNISHED; rare chance. N. H. WINAN, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FEED STORE FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, GOOD location and business. Address V J 68, Tribune.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 366 MILWAUKEE-st., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 1, 1896—Sealed proposals for dredging 70,000 cubic yards, more or less, at Menominee River, Wis. and Mich.; 200,000 cubic yards, more or less, at Green Bay Harbor, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 6, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. GEORGE A. ZINN, Capt. Engrs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—NICKEL IN THE SLOT MACHINES, horseshoe, or wheel of fortune machines. WILLIAM P. NEWMAN, 544 Mulberry-st., Baltimore, Md.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS contracted by Mrs. Augusta Kirchhoff. O. H. KIRCHHOFF.

MARRIAGE PAPER; RICH MEN AND WOMEN advertise to marry; ladies advertise free; 10c. "Bow Knot," Spokane, Wash.

COCKROACHES EFFECTUALLY CLEANED out of your rooms by COMAN, 293 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers	from New York
to Gibraltar, Algiers,	Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oc. 24, 11 a.m.	†Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 a. m.	†Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 a.m.	*Columbia, No. 28, 11 a.m.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.

North German Lloyd.	Hamburg-American Line.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Ag.	37 Broadway, N. Y.,
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.	N. W. cor. Randolph &
H. Claussenius & Co.,	La Salle-sts., Chicago.
80 Fifth-av.	

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 and upward.

Havel, Tu., Sep. 8, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Sep. 29, 10 am
Trave, Tu., Sep. 15, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Oct. 6, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Sep. 22, 10 am	Trave, Tues., Oct. 13.

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sep. 19, 10 am	Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser...Sept. 12, 10 am	Fulda...Sept. 26, 10 am
Werra...Sept. 19, 10 am	Ems...Oct. 3, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

Aug. Victoria...Sept. 10	Columbia......Sept. 24
F. Bismarck....Sept. 17	Normannia......Oct. 1

I. CAB. $60 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $45 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON (4¼ hrs.) free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS (6½ hrs.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA.
520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Paul.........Sept. 9	New York......Sept. 19
Paris...........Sept. 16	St. Louis......Sept. 23

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Rhynland......Sept. 12	Pennland.......Sept. 19

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Friesland......Sept. 9	Westernland....Sept. 23
Kensington.....Sept. 16	Southwark......Sept. 30

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best accommodations at winter rates.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent.
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

DE POTTER'S TOURS.
Season 1896-'97. Select parties will leave New York as follows: For a tour to JAPAN and AROUND THE WORLD, Oct. 5. For tour to Spain, Algeria, and Southern France, Oct. 3. For tour to the MEDITERRANEAN, RIVIERA, ITALY, Nov. 7. Tours to the MEDITERRANEAN, ORIENT, ITALY, Etc., Etc., in January and February. Superior escort; unequaled arrangements; inclusive cost; illustrated programs free. A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.
JAPAN
SPAIN

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.,
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.,
STEAMERS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:
City of Pekin, via Honolulu.......Sept. 21st, 3 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu...........Sept. 30th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 238 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844]—
Vacation parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
"ROUND THE WORLD" party Oct. 12, program ready. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, office and docks foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.]. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily, except Sunday, at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee Sturgeon Bay, and Menominee, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Friday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3820.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Company—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday at 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; for Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, Menominee, Ludington, Manistee, Traverse City, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal, and all points east. Send for tourist guide. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town offices, 220 and 234 Clark-st. 'Phone 572 Main.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE" for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE—
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Friday and Saturday) at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 4 p. m.; special trip Saturday, 9 a. m. Dock and office 1 State-st. Telephone Main 4648.

MACKINAC ISLAND EXCURSIONS—
$11——ROUND TRIP——$11.
Via Northern Michigan line steamers. Full information given at end Michigan-st. and 220 or 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Mn. 4585. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana, and Pacific coast	†3:00 am *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm * 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	†4:00 am †3:00 am *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm *10:45 pm * 9:45 am
Duluth and Superiors	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	†3:00 am †8:35 am †1:25 pm *6:25 pm	*10:45 pm † 6:50 pm † 1:10 pm * 9:45 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire	†8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	†5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local	*3:00 pm	* 9:35 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—
Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	†7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	*5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—
Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Main 618.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	....	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	*7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n,	† 8:15 am	c8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm *8:00 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. †8 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. a Daily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—
Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. Jo., L'worth Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs. Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only.
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	† 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:35 am	* 5:00 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—
Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD.
Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Train	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	*10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n	† 5:45 am * 6:30 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville and Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 3:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. June 21, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *9:30 p. m.; arrive, *6:50 a. m., †11:50 a. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Chicago-Detroit Express	† 9:50 am	† 4:55 pm

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	†*6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 8:55 pm
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
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*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
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Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:30 am

WOMAN AND HER WAIST.

TIGHTLY-LACED CORSETS ARE CONDEMNED BY PARISIAN BELLES.

Fashion Decrees That Three Inches May Be Added to the Circumference of Her Subjects' Waists—American Dressmakers Grumble and Declare the New Size Inartistic—Physicians Say the Bicycle Has Caused the Innovation.

When Lady Mary Wortley Montagu visited the household of the Sultan she wrote home to England that the ladies of the harem were smothered with laughter to discover that her ladyship wore an inner vest of steel and whalebone, tight, impenetrable, stifling. Corsets? And did her ladyship wear such an abomination all the time? And all the ladies of England as well? The light-hearted beauties of the harem could scarcely believe such a tale.

Lady Mary, with characteristic frankness, admitted the justice of the satire upon civilization implied by the Georgian girls' laughter. Later, when she wandered by the banks of the Ida and saw the lithe maidens dancing to the music of their lovers' pipes—uncorseted, of course—she admitted again that corsets were an abomination, after all.

Of course, it does not follow that Lady Mary laid by her own corsets and assumed the antique Greek attire she had so greatly admired in Asia Minor. Quite the contrary. Her ladyship, though a philosopher and, as Horace Walpole tells us, a somewhat slovenly philosopher at that, was a woman and, therefore, a slave of fashion. She continued to wear the corsets her pen inveighed against, and remains in history as an example that consistency, the jewel, is not of the feminine gender.

But now fashion, for the third or fourth time in the later centuries, says a writer in the New York Herald, has set her face not exactly against the corset, but against the tight corset and the "wasp waist" so long and so unjustly admired.

The decree comes from Paris, of course, whence come all decrees of feminine fashion. It is suddenly announced by a high authority that the waists of all women of fashion have suddenly increased in circumference three or four inches. The Grecian waist, so long and vainly sighed after, is now instantly realized.

The masculine mind does not instantly grasp the situation. Physicians have for centuries pointed out the physiological perils of tight lacing. Artists have pointed to the ample girdles of the classical Venuses as the types of real beauty. Science and art have been powerless against the little finger of fashion. Women have been lacing more and more tightly, more and more injuring their health, and more and more widely departing from the canons of art—especially French and American women.

Bicycle Did It.

Of course it is the bicycle that has done it. Everything nowadays, from good roads to business depression, is set down to the bicycle. The high authority already quoted has this to say:

"Warnings by medical men against excessively tight lacing are at last being heeded; but in reality the bicycle is responsible for the movement. You can have no idea of the large proportion of our customers who have taken to the wheel. It is decidedly a great majority. Naturally the exercise has demanded more freedom of respiration and movement and an increase in the dimensions of the corset. Little by little women are coming to the conviction that a trifle more liberty in this respect makes a great difference in their comfort, without in any way detracting from their appearance; so the present movement is decidedly in favor of more latitude, though only within reasonable proportions. An inch and a half to a couple of inches, as a rule, meet all requirements. With the present fashion of loose blouses instead of tightly fitting bodices the difference is scarcely perceptible."

A dressmaker to whom this edict was shown at once conceded the high authority of its author, but she flatly declared it would not be accepted here.

"The fashionable women of this city," she said, "are famous for their round and slender waists. It has taken generations of 'forming' for us to make an ideal shape. The young women of this generation are now slender without tight lacing. They wear their stays easily, yet have small waists. Wasp-like? I do not say so, but very, very slender.

"Do you suppose they are trying deliberately to add inches to their circumference because the word has been given by a Frenchman? It will never be."

In vain madame was shown a photograph of the Venus of the Medici and of Milo, with their waists of twenty-five and twenty-six inches. She only tip tilted her nose.

Sneers at Mme. Venus.

"Very beautiful, these ladies, doubtless," she said, "but I cannot much admire such costumes as they wear, which seem indeed to be rather scanty. You do not recommend it to our belles? No? Well, I can assure you that, on the other hand, they would not look well in the costumes of our time. I could not make a gown for Mme. de Milo or for Medici. At least I would not undertake it."

Nevertheless, when American belles come back from Europe or the seaside this autumn they will find this edict staring them in the face, and many of them will bow down to it. A stouter, stockier, healthier, and more rational being will be the American girl of 1896-'97, and perhaps for many years to come.

A fashionable physician, who spends his summers with his patients at Newport, has added his testimony as follows:

"Yes, it is true. I have already noticed the difference in the waists of my patients. I see it, mind you, with the eye of science. Everybody, including every woman, knows what havoc tight lacing works upon the vital organs. They all know that most of the physical ills they endure are directly traceable to the constriction of their waists in tight corsets. We of the profession have preached against the wasp waists time out of mind. But to what purpose? Fashion is more potent than good advice. And now I am only too happy to see fashion coming to our aid, as it undoubtedly is. The good effects will be seen on the next generation as well as this."

When it comes to a costume for the new figure it is said in a general way that the Greek and Empire costumes will be revived to meet the emergency. But every woman cannot wear the Greek or empire costume and preserve her respect for her own appearance. They are the unfortunates who will be caught in this turn of fashion's wheel. They must wait their turn. It is to be a season of the healthy girl, the bicycle girl, the golf girl, and long may she wave!

Daughters of Nature.

There are many women, and some of them accounted beautiful, who do not wear, and never have worn, the stays of civilization. In Hawaii the missionaries have taught the natives most of the beauties of civilization, but they never have been able to put the olive skinned Kanak beauties in corsets. A compromise between Eve-like simplicity and the latest Paris mode has been effected on the basis of a "Mother Hubbard."

The pretty girls of Samoa still go happy and free in the scantiest of aprons, and know no shame for any ailment of the body such as distracts their more enlightened sisters. Robert Louis Stevenson was able to admire even their feet, which are, from the point of view of civilization, impossibly big.

None of the women of the Orient have come around to corsets, excepting the Japanese, who are already civilized almost out of their aboriginal grace and poetry of motion. Yet the poets of the East have not ceased to rave about their houris, and why should they?

Can it be that our women are about to climb the hill backward to the high ideal from which they long ago departed? And has the bicycle done it? Then hoorah for the bicycle!

Poetic Fitness.

The spouse of the man who wrote that celebrated work, "Short Talks on the Care of Children," left him to care for their infant the other day while she attended a meeting of the Society of Wives of Literary Men. When she returned she found her progeny hitched up on the hatrack by its waistband, and her husband, in his shirt-sleeves, admiringly contemplating an article which he had just finished. When she had successfully resisted a desire to faint, she glanced over his shoulder at the title of the production which he had written. It was "In Warm Weather Babies Should Be Kept from Worrying."—Buffalo Express.

On the Riviera.

Punch: She—"I wonder what makes the Mediterranean look so blue?"

He—"You'd look blue if you had to wash the shores of Italy."

GIRL VIOLINIST GOES TO PARIS.

Chicago Young Woman Who Looks Like Trilby Will Study Her Art Abroad.

The talented young Chicago violinist, Miss Esther Feé, has gone abroad to study. This only adds another to the list of American girls who annually find their way across the water to better pursue their artistic career.

Miss Feé will be remembered as the young woman so much raved about during the time of the Trilby craze as resembling the heroine of DuMaurier's famous novel.

She is tall and fair, with a brilliant complexion, and when she played—"she looks exactly like "Trilby"—the women cried. And then to complete the illusion some one discovered—"she has the Trilby chin."

Columns were written about the girl with the Trilby chin, and Miss Feé herself was in receipt of numerous poems dedicated to that same chin.

Her services as violinist were much in demand at the Trilby matinées, and the fact that the girl who looked like Trilby was going to play was enough in itself to always draw a crowd.

Now Miss Feé has taken herself off to Paris, the land of the Trilbys, thereby adding another link to the chain of romance.

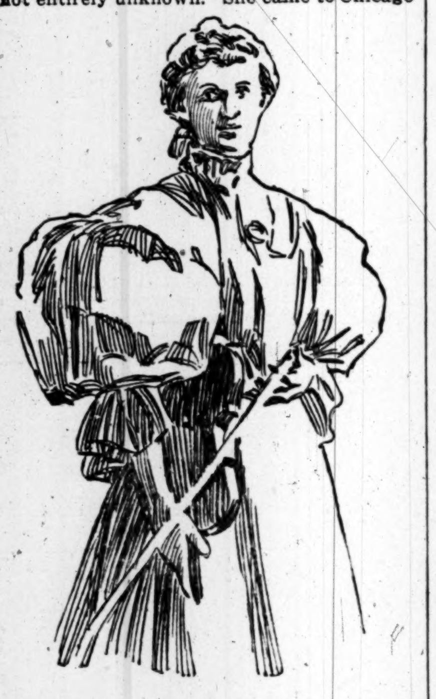
Some one has predicted that America will be the future art center of the world. Present prospects point in that direction certainly; and also indicate that Chicago will play no mean part in the honors. Also, as this is the woman's century, it is not unlikely that the art of the future will be materially added to from the ranks of the weaker (?) sex.

Already a number of American girls, Chicago girls, have won name and fame in various branches of music, literature, and art. Every year they are flocking to Europe in increasing numbers to better pursue their studies. The fact that there is to be a World's Fair in Paris in 1900 has added fresh impetus to the feverish desire of so many American girls to go abroad. Already they are pursuing courses in French to prepare themselves for the journey they expect to make to see the fair.

This fact, too, has added fresh impetus to the study of French history, literature, music, and art. And, proud to relate, it is the women, the self-supporting women, who are especially zealous in this direction.

Miss Feé's enthusiasm, however, for a career for herself antedates the general movement by several years.

She has been pursuing her studies for some time, and her name on the concert stage is not entirely unknown. She came to Chicago three years ago unaided, almost penniless, and alone. And the success she has already achieved is only another example of what pluck, courage, and application can accomplish.



She succeeded in getting a hearing from Max Bendix, and so talented was she considered that she was at once given a free scholarship. Under his tutelage she has worked for three years, teaching meanwhile to support herself. Beside this she has enjoyed several successful concert tours into the cities and towns throughout the West. And now she goes to Paris, where she will pursue her studies under Marsick, with something more than the experience of the amateur.

SOME FANCIES OF THE AUTUMN MAID.

She Will Exercise Individual Taste in Choosing Her Frocks—Clings to the Shirt Waist.

With the coming of September and the oyster the summer girl has laid away her laced and ribboned frocks of organdie, and like diaphonous material, folded up her rose and cream Dresden silk petticoats, consigned her gayly beflowered hats to their bandboxes, and transformed herself into a demure autumn maid. And she is queen.

Her robes of state are varied, for it is the day of individual taste, but whether the autumn girl appears on the golf links at Wheaton, or on the tennis grounds at Kenwood, she is seen in the trimmest and cockiest of frocks and hats, and is "chic" from crown to toe.

It is easier to tell what she will not wear than what she will. The prophecies of the autumn styles are careful as yet, because fashion is such a capricious thing the prophets are finding their position a trying one. It seems to be settled that all the modifications possible in the big sleeves are to be introduced, and the sleeve shown most frequently so far is a long, rather close one, not skin tight, but a little wrinkled, with all sorts of puffs and plaits to reconcile the friends of the big sleeve to its gradual passing.

Until now, Dame Fashion has relegated the wear of the shirt waist to the summer months, but this year the autumn girl has had her own sweet way in this, as in many other matters, and the coming fall and winter will see her and her pet shirt waist almost as close companions as in the summer time.

It may be made of corduroy, smoke-colored being the favorite, or Persian figured velvet, or any of the new heavy loosely woven novelty goods, but the autumn maid observes an unwritten law which says it must be worn with white collars and cuffs.

WIVES OF FAMOUS MEN.

REVISE THEIR HUSBANDS' MSS. AND HELP THEM TO FAME.

Instances Cited to Prove Daudet Was Mistaken When He Said That Genius Is Hindered Rather than Helped by Marriage—Well-Known Writers Benefited by the Criticisms and Corrections Made by Their Helpmeets.

Whether literary men should or should not marry is an old and vexed question. In his book, "Les Femmes d'Artistes," Alphonse Daudet maintains that genius is hindered rather than helped by marriage, and it is certainly a possible alternative. Mrs. Poet may dispise poetry and call it "stuff" because it is less remunerative than paragraphs and puffing. The man of science may be goaded by the taunts of his wife from the composition of works that would in time do the world good to writing shilling shockers, or even penny dreadfuls, for immediate pot-boiling purposes.

As a matter of fact, however, men of letters have been helped far more than they have been hindered by their wives. Alphonse Daudet, who brought the railing accusation above quoted, is himself a case in point. Mlle. Julie Allard, whom he married, was an admirable critic, and he tells us that there is not a page of his writings that she has not revised, retouched, and enlivened. The plots and characters of his novels were continually discussed with her during meals, going and returning to the opera, at all times. Once, it is related, he had a sentimental and dramatic scene with his wife, concerning which he remarked: "This seems, my dear, like a chapter that has slipped out of a novel." "It is more likely, Alphonse," was the reply, "to form a chapter that will slip into one." And with all this Mme. Daudet excelled as a housewife. There was no Bohemian irregularity in her home. Daudet's visitors when they left have often been heard to exclaim, "What a capital wife he must have!"

Tom Hood had such confidence in his wife's judgment that he read, reread, and corrected with her all he wrote. Many of his articles were first dictated to her, and her ready memory supplied him with his references and quotations. In the dedication of his book, "On Liberty," to his wife John Stuart Mill says that she was "the inspirer, and in part the author, of all that is best in my writings."

Were it not for their wives a great many celebrated authors would never have written at all. Fenimore Cooper became a novelist through his wife's challenge. One evening, while reading a novel, he threw it down, saying: "I believe I could write a better book myself." "Let me see you do it," said his wife with a smile. In a few days he had written several chapters of "Precaution," which, when finished, he published at his own expense. The novel attracted attention, but it gave Cooper an inkling of his capacity for story writing, and "The Spy," his next novel, appealed so strongly to the patriotic sympathies of his countrymen that it became a great success. Hawthorne, too, was induced to write "The Scarlet Letter" by a remark of his wife; and he acknowledged that, but for the domestic environment which she supplied he could not have produced his contributions to American classics.

It might be thought that an autocrat of a breakfast table could not be a married man, but this Oliver Wendell Holmes was for forty-eight years; and we are told that his wife, though a woman of great gentleness, stood as a breakwater between her husband and the prying, pushing world.

Mrs. Haggard and Mrs. Hardy give much literary help to their husbands. The latter urged Mr. Hardy to forsake architecture for literature as a profession. When he had written his first novel, "Desperate Remedies," his wife copied out the entire work from his manuscript and sent it to the publisher. As part of her work, she keeps herself well posted up in the literature of the day, and her husband constantly draws from her knowledge. The works of Max O'Rell (M. Paul Blouet) were first written in French and then translated into English by his wife, who is the daughter of a Devonshire ship owner. When a girl Mme. Blouet learned French with great care, little thinking how useful the language would be to her afterward.—The Queen.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

A Query.

Where are the fairies, mother,
The wee "good-folk" of old?
There is not one that lingers
On this earth now, I'm told.
They've vanished like a sunbeam
Before the engine's scream;
They've faded like the mem'ry
Of a long-forgotten dream.

Where are those dainty visions
Who tripped around the oak,
Who bowed to fair Titania,
And loved Puck's jest and joke?
Where are the elves and brownies,
The pixies, trolls, and gnomes?
Deserted are the forests—
Their green and shady homes.

Beneath the ocean's surges
The mermaids used to dwell,
In gardens smooth and sandy,
And the house of pearly shell;
With fishes and the mermen
Those long-haired sirens played;
But now their quiet corners
The noisy ships invade.

No longer sing the nixies,
And tune their harps of gold,
In ponds and reedy rivers,
As in the days of old.
O, where are all the fairies?
Have they gone for evermore?
No; somewhere still they're living—
The wee "good-folk" of yore!
—Lillian Eleanor Barlow.

Tenderness.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift
Of simple tenderness allowed; we meet
With love in many fashions when we lift
First to our lips life's waters, bitter sweet.
Love comes upon us with resistless power
Of curbless passion and with headstrong will;
It plays around like April's breeze and shower,
Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and still
It comes with the blessedness unto the heart
That welcomes it aright, or—bitter fate!—
It wrings the bosom with so fierce a smart
That love, we cry, is crueler than hate.
And then, ah me! When love has ceased to bless,
Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness!

We long for tenderness like that which hung
About us, lying on our mother's breast;
A selfish feeling, that no pen or tongue
Can praise aright, since silence sings its best;
A love as far removed from passion's heat
As from the chilliness of its dying fire;
A love to lean on when the failing feet
Begin to totter, and the eyes to tire.
In youth's bright heyday hottest love we seek,
The reddest rose we grasp—but when it dies,
God grant that later blossoms, violets meek,
May spring for us beneath life's autumn skies;
God grant some loving one be near to bless
Our weary way with simple tenderness!
—San Francisco Argonaut.

Season We Like Best.

When the wintry winds are blowing,
And, with health your cheeks are glowing,
And the storms rage fiercely from the East and West,
As with gay heart you go prancing
To some favored place for dancing,
Don't you think you like the winter time the best?

But when the sleigh bells have ceased ringing,
And you hear sweet birds a-singing,
As they seek a spot to build their pretty nest,
You stand with some girl chaffing,
And your joyous heart is laughing,
Don't you think that spring time is the best?

And soon the summer sun is shining,
Surely that's no time for pining,
For all nature seems to be with goodness blest;
And you take a day of tramping,
Or perhaps a week at camping,
O, yes! you say that summer time's the best?

But as the summer's slowly ending,
And the leaves are all a-blending
To a yellow golden color as they fall,
When the air is clear and bracing,
And a cool breeze you are facing,
O! don't you think that autumn's best of all?
—J. Ward Lamb.

Song.

I have no cunning skill to weave
In words a web polite of her,
To shame the lace upon her sleeve
And spite the wits that write of her.

I have no precious gifts of gold
Or pearls to charm the sight of her,
No fruitful lands or 'scutcheon old,
To win her, with delight of her.

But I've a wealth of fondest love—
I'll fashion such a net for her
That will all flattery disprove,
And suffer never fret to her.

My love shall be, as treasured gold
No thief shall ever wrest of her;
The number of her gems untold
When loving words are blest of her!

Within my circling arms her lands
My heart shall be the shield of her
Emblazoned with her name. Her hands
Shall hold the life I yield to her.
—Francis Howard.

CARE OF DAINTY LINEN.

EMBROIDERED BITS WHICH ARE A JOY TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

If the Owner Is Not Careful They Go to a Sad Fate in the Washing, Drying, and Ironing—Hints Useful to Those Who Launder Their Own Linen and Do the Needlework, Too—Utmost Care Should Be Used in the Handling.

What housekeeper's soul delights not in fine linen embroideries with which to deck her bedroom, her sideboard, and table and the other spots in the home where linen gives itself for decoration and beauty?

Much of the housewifely joy in these embroideries is dampened by the inevitable pass to which all linen must come—the laundering. In the hands of an unskillful laundress the prettiest piece of linen embroidery can be completely spoiled. For this reason many women prefer to wash and press their own pieces for table decoration, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, for unless the work is done by a well-trained laundress they are apt to be ruined in color or stretched out of shape in the ironing.

If the laundering is to be a perfect success it is necessary to have the embroideries themselves finished according to certain rules of needlework. Perhaps some hints may be useful to the readers of this page who not only launder their own linen, but do the needlework, too.

First, for the embroidery only the very best wash silks should be used, as the inferior grades will surely run in the washing. It is a mistake to use very strong coloring on pure white linen, as even the palest shades show darker than one thinks after being massed in solid on the white background.

Avoid making knots if you value the future of your embroidery. Each one will show plainly after the piece is pressed, never mind how skillfully it was disguised in the working. An expert embroiderer never crosses from one part of a design to another, leaving a connecting thread. She breaks it off and commences again. This may seem a very unnecessary precaution, as with fine 300 silk and rather heavy material it would not be liable to show on the right side; but the habit once formed is hard to overcome, and if sheer lawn or any other transparent material is used the effect is very bad, indeed.

There is also another reason for avoiding this method of working, and that is that it gives a very careless appearance to the wrong side of the designs and a really artistic and skillful worker will take pride in seeing how difficult it is to distinguish the two sides. Some women are so expert at that sort of thing that it requires pretty close scrutiny of their work to determine the difference between the right and wrong side.

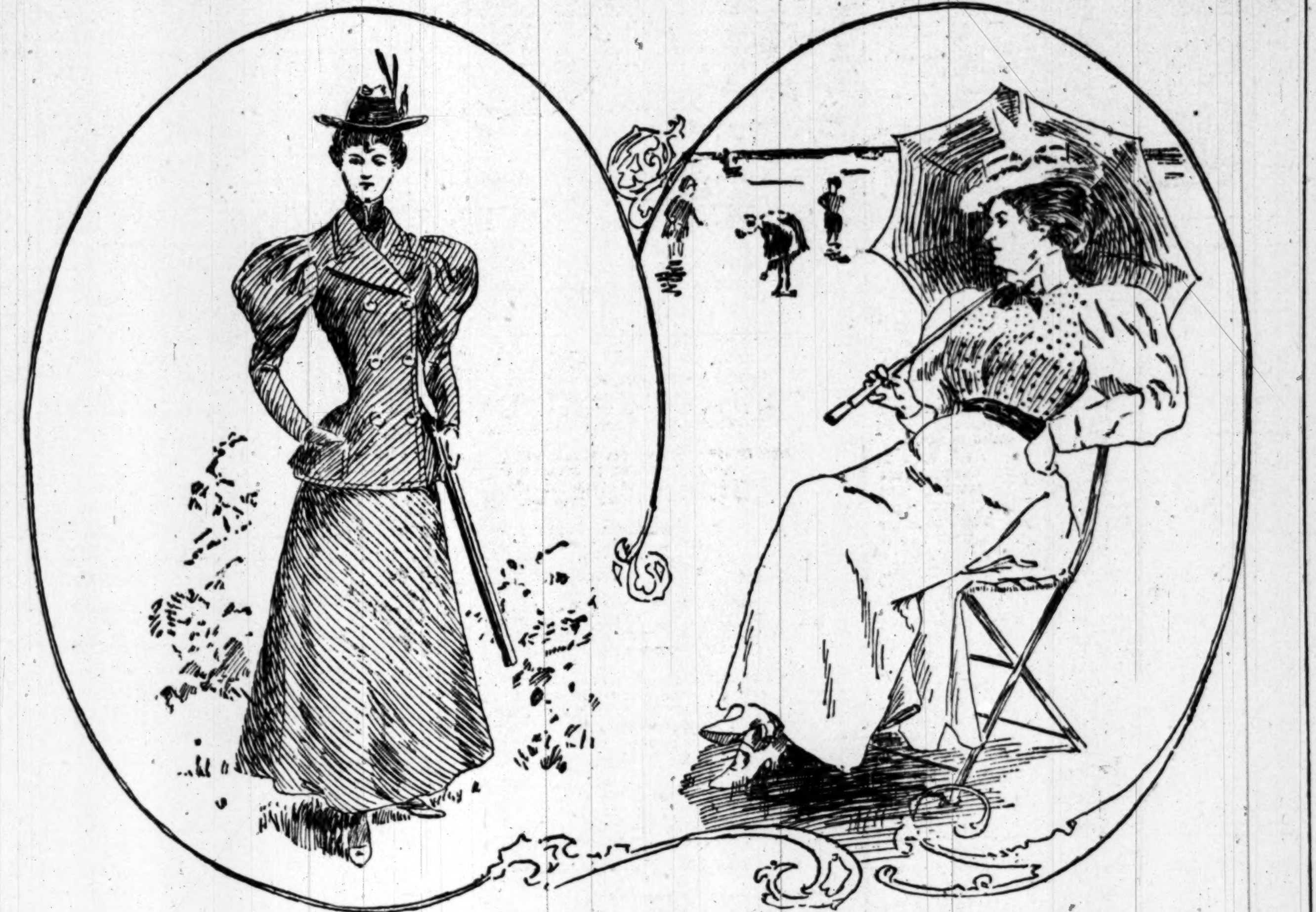
When the embroidery is complete put the whole piece right into a suds formed of tepid water and the purest white soap and wash carefully, rubbing the soap on the parts of the design where the stamping still remains distinct. Work it between the fingers until all trace of the pattern is gone from the linen, treating in the same way any part of the linen that has become specially soiled. Care should be taken that the water is not very hot, as even the best silks in some shades will run a little if put into anything like boiling water.

Rinse thoroughly of the soap and wring out gently as much of the water as possible, stretch into shape, fold evenly, and roll up for pressing. This should be done at once, before the piece has time to dry, for if ironed when wet the dressing of the linen is preserved, and the stitches are set in place, so that any number of subsequent washings will not destroy the effect.

On a perfectly clean cloth over a thin flannel or cotton batting, spread the embroidery wrong side up. With as hot an iron as can be used without fear of scorching begin the pressing from the center outward until the work is partly dried. Then press out the wrinkles towards the edges, which can be stretched in the finishing.

If the work has not been drawn or puckered in any way the linen will be perfectly smooth, and the design raised on the right side from having sunk into the thickness of the flannel underneath. Never press any embroidery on the right side, as it is ruined in this way.

When the piece is ironed on the wrong side until thoroughly dry, turn it, and run the iron over the plain surface of the linen, and over the hemstitched edge if there should be a finish. Fringed edges should be brushed after they are dry.



TWO OCCUPATIONS OF THE AUTUMN MAID.

LITTLE ELSIE NEEL PLAYS TENNIS.

Sister of the Western Champions Is a Prime Favorite on the Courts.

Sparkling brown eyes looking out from under straight brows; hair brushed smoothly back and tied; lips which curve readily into a merry smile; chin expressing great determination; a sturdy, straight figure, broad shoulders, well-shaped hands and feet, and a living picture of health and strength. This is Elsie Neel, the little Chicago girl who has this summer racqueted herself into fame and favor in the tennis world.

She is the 15-year-old sister of the Neel brothers, the national champions of the game, and as this is only her second year of tennis playing, it would seem that the mantle of her brothers' greatness had fallen upon the shoulders of the plucky little maiden.

She is a high-school girl, healthy, happy, and hearty, with more friends than she can count. She is extremely fond of all sorts of athletics, including, as she says with a merry glance of her bright eyes, "dancing."

Her mind is as active as her body, and she is fond of reading, and, to use another one of her expressions, which she accompanied with another droll look—"certain kinds of study."

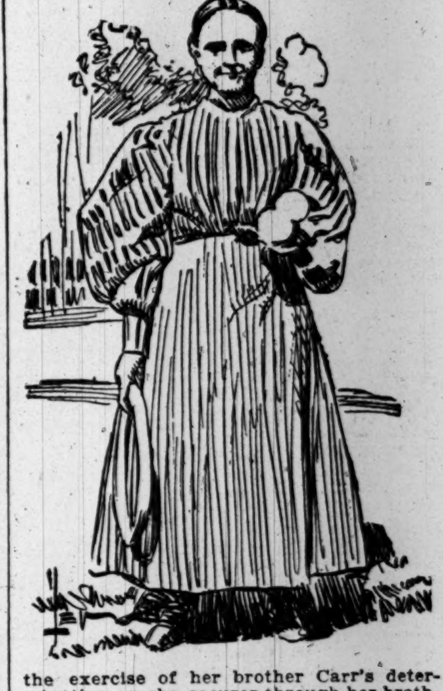
She is what the Yankee people call a "thoroughly capable girl," and, notwithstanding her youth, there is an old saying in her family that "Elsie can do anything."

She is extremely modest about her playing, and while she will enthusiastically discuss her favorite game for hours, she will say little about herself. When she is asked pointed questions about her playing she will speak much more readily of her defeats than her victories, and was extravagant in her praise of the clever playing in Wednesday's match at the Kenwood Country club, in which she had taken no part except that of an interested spectator.

A member of the Kenwood Country club, himself an all-around athlete and a skillful tennis player, has this to say of Elsie Neel's work on the tennis court:

"Since little Miss Neel has not been coached by her brothers, her style of game must have been inherited. Her strokes are natural, and their similarity to those used by Sam and Carl Neel is most startling. She loves the position at the net, and goes straight there, when it is possible, in a manner entirely foreign to the ordinary woman player, but characteristic of the 'Champions of the West.'

"Above all she excels in coolness and persistence, and wins as many matches by the exercise of her brother Carr's determination as she secures through her brother Sam's activity and chop-shots."



PLEAD FOR WRITTEN LAWS IN DRESS.

Experience of an American Who Did Not Know What He Was Expected to Wear.

A leading London newspaper pleads for an authoritative set of rules "for the guidance of gentlemen who wish to appear suitably attired at fashionable race meetings. It is so awkward to be light-suited, brown-booted, and billycocked when every one else in the inclosure is in a high hat and frock-coat. It is equally unpleasant to stand out against the sky in a high hat and a frock-coat when everybody else is in a straw hat and serge." The necessity for such rules is shown by the experience of a leading American statesman just concluding his first visit there. He went down to Ascot, writes a correspondent, the day after his arrival, in his customary lounge-coat, tanned shoes, and straw hat. "I would as soon have found myself at the opera in that guise," he said; "there was not another man in the grand stand who was not dressed as if for a garden party." A little later he went to Newmarket, this time in full garden-party array, but every man, from the Prince down, was in tweeds, billycocks and all. He was invited to a famous horse sale, with preceding luncheon, at the private country seat of a noted Englishman. Surely, he counseled with himself, lounge-dress will be in order here. He found again every man in Ascot garb, the ladies in fullest summer styles, and he and the stud-grooms alone in tweeds and billycocks. He was invited to a house-boat at Henley; he informed himself that there was to be an elaborate luncheon, with many lady guests, and he complacently donned his frock-coat and silk hat. Even the negro minstrels contemptuously grinned at him as he tried to hide himself there behind the flowering plants on the boat. He did not know that Ascot is a "royal function" and full afternoon dress, therefore, absolutely necessary. But he could not know why it was equally de rigueur at the horse sale; nor can any one not in "the know." It is the mystery of the club autocrats who set such fashions, communicate them to their world, and thus, perhaps, deliberately use their power to make the outsider feel that he is one.

Woman's Club in Syria.

Mme. Hanna Korney, the beautiful Syrian woman who visited America as a representative from her country to the World's Fair, has started at her home, near Beirut, Syria, a Woman's club, the first in that part of the world. It is growing fast, and great importance is attached to it by the influential people of the place.

DISHONESTIES OF WO

WILL THEY BE ERADICA NEW WOMAN'S LIST OF

Mrs. Lynn Linton Discusses the and Cons of the Question— Development of the So-Called culine Element in Women Them a Distaste for the Petty ings Which Sometimes Dishonesties?

When athletics, the bicycle, and sional life shall have eliminated inine and developed the masculine in women, will it create in them of honor and integrity and cleanse certain little blots of dishonor mar their moral perfectness? willing to pay for their own cabs? be generally well provided with and postage stamps?—not think tell a lie, white or black?—not honorable to filch from the house lowance for the sake of a amassed outside the husband's and the assigned purpose of Will they forbear to borrow never mean to return and never they come to regard smuggling lent and dishonorable? Will speaking ill of their husbands backs"—betraying their gressions and personal shortcomings there can be no defense and no In a word, will they become and inflexible in their integrity, the grace and charm some of the weaknesses of their sex, and strong, handsome, beardless the swinging gait of athletes ciples of public schoolboys? the gainers by the change, things, if they lost on the poetic side; for at present women of small dishonesties, which with no more sense of shame have when they scream if a across the floor or an earwig their sleeve. They belong to the has been hitherto. Whether the an will brush them off her skirts and manly knickerbockers to be seen.

Human Nature a Complex

Human nature is a complex through; and, being complex, tory and crosshatched. But ties of the feminine nature of the masculine, as the grains of sand outnumber a fistful And one of these contradictory is the attitude taken by almost toward a girl who is likely to marriage. She may be profoundly she may be notoriously ill-tempered may have done more than look hedge; she may be utterly the very women who would not pled to vilify her over the tea a close tongue when the question good man's marrying her—to her tlement and to his lifelong They would not hesitate to say knew to the man's disadvantage well-endowed girl they liked herself away. But not one in will give one word of warning "good match" on the point of bargain for which he will have rest of his days. On the same very few mistresses will give a ter to servants. They omit the pass lightly over the major light heart and untroubled conscience ing into an unknown household center of corruption, to work disaster at its will. They think it and Christian and charitable, rest of it, to "give the poor other chance"; but in their pity for dividual they forget the wrong the family, and they are not ashamed deception practiced by their of the law of libel may have with this; but outside that fear same characteristic—the callousness feminine conscience in the tain forms of deception.

How many women are there to act with strict justice between and an enemy, would hold the lutely even, or, if one had to rather than the other, would the side of the foe, feeling that could take care of himself and All high-minded men would scarce one living woman. Their blood would revolt against what ly a virile characteristic—that blood which has been molded trated by all these countless nity—that is, by care for exclusion of the stranger. would think she had sinned fraud an alien for the sake cant the balance in favor friend against generous an enemy.

Prone to Exaggeration.

Inexact and prone to exaggeration women are honest retailers of have seen and heard. Some even a simple message exactly as them—others embellish every picturesque addenda—rounding count with true dramatic again, talk themselves into a state—a state wherein imagination their words and their words so that you are presented farrago of taradiddles—of were never uttered and of never done. All this is part thing—carrying into the intellect dishonesties of social life and tion. It all belongs to that with which most women's dered—a fringe which it will of Girton and Newnham away. Add to the sum of specially belonging to women ferocities of thought and intention in the well known feminine amenities of speech.

Balzac, who knew the female few men have known it, has clearly than any other writer. has ever read that famous La Duchesse de Langeais Beauséant, whom her lover, d'Ajuda about to abandon, can forget exposition of craft and cruelty? with what nameless charm Balzac his female characters! Insincere ful, worldly, selfish—whatever them in soul, he leaves them ful and graceful and full of qualities of feminine loveliness women men willingly die—lies, treacheries, infidelities When to this exquisite aroma ness they add the finer qualities and sincerity—then are they roll-call of human excellence, knows nothing nobler— There are some among us who expecting the blossoming-out human nature. New faculties and new conditions are expected place of the old. And to these developments in woman's life are heralds of a gladder morrow world has had in today. But in distress and apprehension, the treasures honored and days of old and now flung winds—counting them up lamenting them sincerely, believe that out of the wreck be evolved more beautiful jewels the womanhood of the future —nay, willing to accept the small of the weaker sex if with these be preserved the loveliness which made it the veritable world.—St. James Budget.

Cure for Sunburn.

When the skin, in spite of all has become sunburnt to nothing else to be done but to evaporating lotions, putting an old linen rag or something changing these cloths as soon warm. At night a little sweet be gently applied, or, if this ble, a simple cold cream can juice of a lemon squeezed into quite) a quarter of a pint of better, a little cream, if that sidered too great a luxury, thing for keeping the skin soft it should be used immediately face has been washed. If roughened feeling of the skin there must be either less lemon milk or cream added to it.

No Wonder She Was

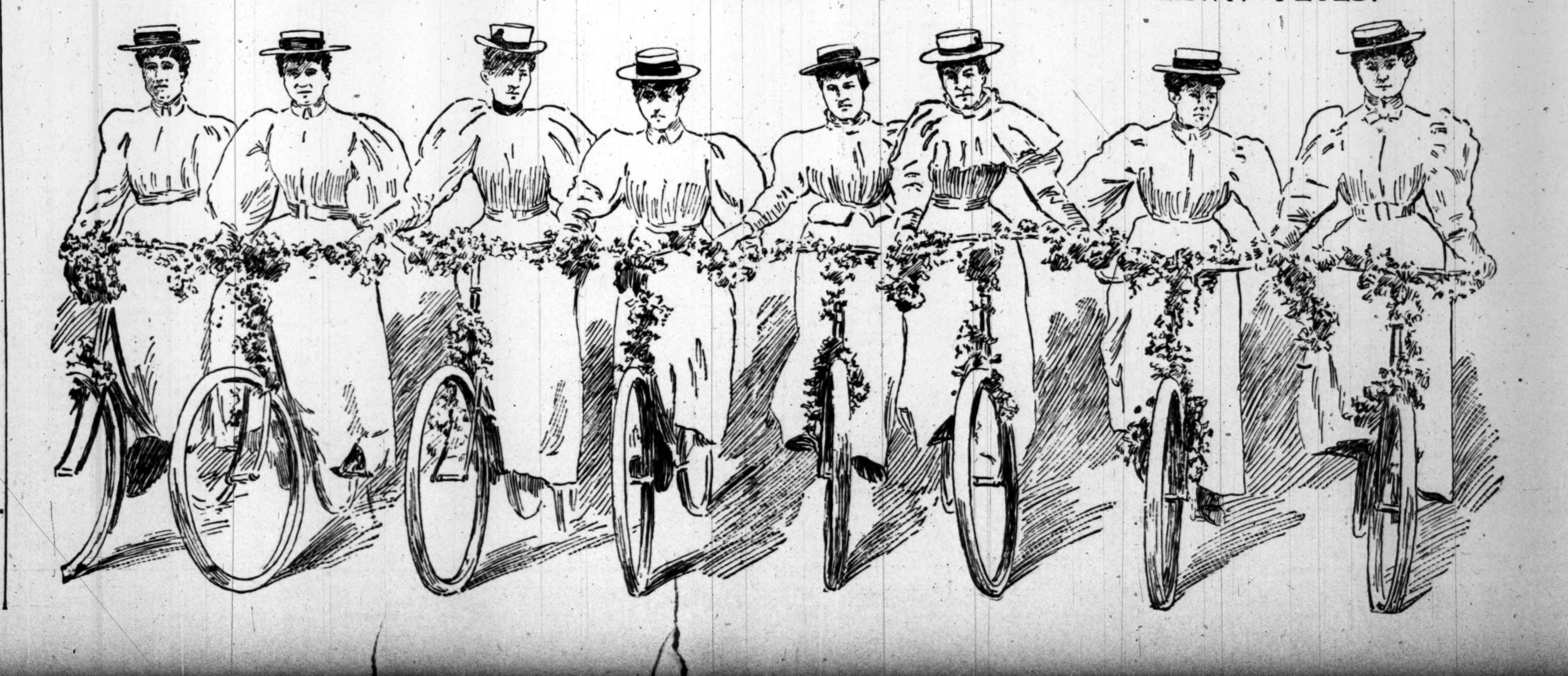
"Mercy!" cried the fair young umpire walked on the baseball "Take me home, George. haunted. I see a ghost."

"Ghost! Where?"

"There."

"Why, that's the umpire."

"I know; but he was umpire thought they always killed end of the year."

"THE MUSICAL RIDE," A NOVEL FEATURE OF ENGLISH LAWN FETES.